"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today and probably Sunday; moderate east winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,203. .... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MAY BE 15 YEARS BEFORE CITY GETS $1 FROM SUBWAYS

Thompson Committee Learns Enormous Interest Charges Will Eat Up Earnings.

CABLE SENT TO J. P. MORGAN

Agreement with Shonts Gives Interborough "Preferential" of $14,568,000 a Year.

WILSON ATTACKS DIRECTORS

Largest Stockholder Says He Believes They Have Taken Personal Profits Out of Company.

How the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. played a dominating part in the negotiations over the dual subway and elevated railway extension contracts became a part of the record of the Thompson legislative committee yesterday, when Bainbridge Colby, the committee's counsel, read several letters that passed between the Morgan firm and Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, before the contracts were finally signed.

Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee, considered the developments so important that he sent a cable to Mr. Morgan in London, asking him to fix a date for his return. When this became known members of the Morgan firm stated that the exact date of Mr. Morgan's return was indefinite, owing to the extent of business matters that he was obliged to cover, and that several other members were available to testify at any time.

This is the cablegram Senator Thompson sent to J. P. Morgan in London:

"In view of the important developments during the past several days relative to finances and other matters concerning subway construction, in which your testimony is most desirable to all concerned, can you give some more definite date as to your return since Dr. Davison informs us that you will be absent from six weeks to possibly three months?"

Mr. Colby said the evidence so far adduced in his investigation of the Interborough's affairs showed that under the terms of the Morgan firm agreement with Mr. Shonts for the financing of the subway project the city would lose immense sums of money. Through the testimony of Horace M. Fisher, Secretary of the Interborough, it was shown that many years, possibly ten or fifteen, must elapse after the subways are ready for operation before the city will share in any yield from its investment, due to the big preferential payments that must go to the Interborough as the result of the payment of interest charges on the bonds and the charging of bonuses and commitments to the Interborough's construction account.

The Interborough Preferential.

Mr. Fisher made it clear that the deficit the city will have to face after the subway is in operation will be at least $2,136,000 for the first two years. It may be many years before the deficit is wiped out altogether and the city can begin to collect interest on the outstanding bonds. The agreement between J. P. Morgan & Co. and President Shonts stated that the aggregate net earnings a year after the third year of operation should be at least $15,575,000. The prior claim which the Interborough is allowed on the net earnings of the subway before any division of profits takes place—in other words, the preferential—is $14,568,000.

In summing up the day's testimony Counsel Colby said he had only one statement to make, which was: "Great is Morgan, and Shonts is his profit."

Other outstanding features of the day were:

The records of the Public Service Commission show that the commission has already approved the payment of the bonuses of $125,000 to President Shonts; $50,000 to Richard Reid Rodgers, and $10,000 to Mr. Gaynor, the Interborough's auditor, and that they were put in the Interborough's memorandum under entirely different headings. The commission is investigating the matter now with a view to having these accounts thrown out. It has the power to reject any items that do not appear satisfactory. Chairman Straus of the commission and Mayor Mitchel issued statements saying they would oppose the payment of any such bonuses.

John C. Wilson, who said he owned more of the outstanding Interborough stock than all the other holders put together, sent a letter to Chairman Thompson praising the work of the committee and saying that he had long believed the Interborough Directors had taken advantage of their position to make personal profits for themselves and their friends and that he had endeavored to the best of his ability to expose and thwart them.

Prendergast Defends Contracts.

Controller William A. Prendergast appeared before the committee and asked to be heard. He was told he would have opportunity next week. Then Mr. Prendergast made a statement in which he said he welcomed an inquiry into his participation in the signing of the dual subway contracts; that they were a splendid thing for the city, and that he had yet to learn of any development which affected the propriety or business judgment of those contracts.

After reading into the record letters that passed between the Morgan firm and President Shonts since 1909, which showed that the Morgan firm wanted to dominate the framing of the subway and elevated contracts and insisted upon being the independent financiers of the Interborough in the transit construction, Mr. Colby read the agreement between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Shonts as to how the subways were to be built and how the bonds for building them were to be floated.

This agreement was made on April 9, 1912, nearly a year before the contracts were finally signed, and has never before been made public. The later contract was made along practically the same lines. The agreement was in the

Continued on Page 4.

RUMANIA DRIFTING TO WAR BESIDE ALLIES

Interventionists Now Unopposed, It Is Said, and Military Preparations Are Made Openly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Feb. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A dispatch from Bucharest to the Neue Zurcher Zeitung declares that Rumania appears to be definitely on the point of entering the war on the side of the Allies. This is rather remarkable as coming from a paper with noted pro-German sympathies.

The correspondent says the Rumanian question was seriously discussed between the Kaiser and Czar Ferdinand at their meeting. He repeats also what is already known, that M. Take Jonescu is having daily conferences with the Russian Envoy, which is giving great annoyance to the German and Austrian representatives.

Everything really tends, he says, to create the impression that big events are preparing, and that the Government no longer is offering the slightest opposition to the interventionist agitation. Quite the contrary, it rather favors it.

From a military point of view, he goes on, there are still greater reasons for apprehension on the part of the Central Empires. Military preparations are in progress openly which no longer leave any doubt as to their ultimate object. The Ministers of War and Finance are taking deliberate steps which tend systematically to a declaration of war. The credits asked for by the Government for the army are increasing daily and the country finds itself in a latent state of war. The preparations are far in excess of what is needed for armed neutrality.

NO OFFER OF PEACE, BELGIUM ASSERTS

Government Hears That Germany Wants to Retain Part of Conquered Territory.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Belgian Legation announced today that the rumors that peace proposals recently were made by Germany to the Belgian Government were devoid of foundation.

Recent information gathered in Government circles in Berlin is to the effect that Germany holds that a part of Belgium should be annexed to Germany in any settlement of the war. This view is directly the reverse of the recent report, coming through Italy, that Germany had offered to evacuate Belgium as a condition of a separate peace.

There is no confirmation of the report of Germany's willingness to evacuate Belgium, but the contrary view, that Germany desires to retain part of Belgium, probably will be made known in confidential advices going to the American authorities, indicating a less favorable outlook than had been expected.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT REASSURES CANADA

Will Not Allow This Country to be Used as Base for German Attacks.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 11.—The United States authorities have assured the Canadian Government that they will not allow their country to be used as a base for hostile attacks against the Dominion. The Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stated in the Commons tonight that this assurance had been given.

The question was brought up by F. F. Hardee, the Liberal whip, who asked the Government for a definite assurance that every possible precaution was being taken along the international boundary to prevent any possible invasion or damage on the part of alien enemies in the United States. He referred to the dispatches from San Francisco telling of the sixty-one indictments in connection with alleged plots to do extensive damage in this country, including a plot to wreck the entrance to the Sarnia Tunnel on the Canadian side. Mr. Hardee referred also to the threat of Germany to resume the submarine warfare.

He said he did not want to be an alarmist, yet if this was about to happen, and if it would have the effect of stirring up the German feeling in the United States, it would be well to have an assurance from the Government that everything was being done and every possible precaution was being taken to prevent any trouble at points along the boundary.

Mr. Hazen, replying on behalf of the Government, said he was very glad to be able to give the assurance asked for. Every precaution was being taken and the Government here had been assured that the United States Government would prevent the country from being used as a base for hostile attacks.

THINKS PEACE NOT DISTANT

Baron von Ziedlitz Tells the Prussian Diet So.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Feb. 12, (via London.)—A suggestion of the possibility of the conclusion of peace in the near future is made by Baron von Zedlitz of the Prussian Diet, according to the Vossische Zeitung. The newspaper quotes him as saying:

"As regards the discussion of Germany's aims in the war, in view of the whole present war situation, the conclusion of peace in the near future is not impossible and, therefore, the announcement of our fundamental aims in the war appears to be necessary, if the voice of the people is to be heard at the right time."

Baron von Zedlitz and Neukirch is the leader of the Free Conservatives in the Prussian Diet. Wide circulation was given to an article published by him on Sept. 27, 1914, in the Berliner Tageblatt, entitled "Our Goal of Peace," in which he urged the desirability of the war being pushed "strongly" and "with reckless energy" by the German forces.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. SEC—RED—Insuperable for Champagne Cup. —Advt.

AMERICA MAY PUT ARMED STEAMSHIPS IN WARSHIP CLASS

Citizens of United States Probably Will Be Warned to Shun Such Vessels.

RESULT OF BERLIN ORDER

Complications with Allies Expected to Grow Out of New Sea Policy.

ENTENTE POWERS ARE FIRM

Germany and Austria Serve Formal Notice on Our Ambassadors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Formal notification of the intention of Germany and Austria to treat armed enemy merchantmen of the Entente Allies as auxiliary cruisers, and to sink them without warning after March 1, has been handed to Ambasador Gerard at Berlin and Ambassador Penfield at Vienna. Secretary Lansing was so notified in a cablegram which came from Ambassador Gerard today. The dispatch was merely intended to inform the Secretary of State that the notification was being handed to neutral diplomats in Berlin and Vienna.

The memorandum, a summary of which reached American newspapers yesterday in press dispatches from Berlin, makes a long document and cannot be cabled to Washington before tomorrow.

State Department officials would not comment on the action of the German and Austrian Governments today. They said they preferred to wait until they read the text of the official notice. But there is every indication that the refusal of the Entente Allies to accept the suggestion of the United States for a modus vivendi calling for the disarmament of merchant ships, and the declaration of intention by Germany and Austria to treat armed merchantmen as warships, will be followed by the adoption of the following policy by the United States Government:

First—Issue an announcement of the purpose of the United States to treat armed merchant vessels as having forfeited their noncombatant character, and declaring that we will regard them as auxiliary cruisers, treating them on this basis because of the changed conditions in maritime warfare resulting from the introduction of the submarine and its defenseless character.

Second—Issue a warning to Americans that if they travel on armed enemy merchant ships they will do so at their peril.

Third—Announce the purpose of the United States to treat armed merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers when they enter American ports, allowing them to remain only long enough to make repairs and to take on sufficient fuel and provisions to enable them to go to their nearest national ports, then give them twenty-four hours' notice to leave, and not permit any such vessel to enter an American port within three months after it has once so left.

There are strong indications that this will be the attitude of the United States, also that the announcement of such a policy will be made the basis of a protest by Great Britain and the Entente Allies on the ground that the rules of the game should not be changed during the progress of the war. The contention of the Allies, it is believed, will be that the United States in 1914 took the position that merchant ships had a right to arm for defensive purposes only. But it is being pointed out in inner circles here that this announcement by the United States was made prior to the changed conditions resulting from the inauguration of submarine warfare.

Keen interest was displayed here today in the report that if the United States should assent to armed merchant vessels being treated as warships the Entente Allies would find it necessary to retaliate by refusing to allow British ships to be used in American commerce and by forcing American exporters to send their goods abroad in neutral ships. So far as can be ascertained no such intimation has come to the State Department, but the mere suggestion of such a plan interested officials today. One high official intimated that if such a plan were put into effect the attitude of the United States would probably be developed according to whether the boycott was individual or national in its effects. If any Government should refuse to allow its ships to carry American exports and such refusal were based on the attitude of the United States toward armed merchantmen a protest would be made, it is believed, on the ground that this would be unfair discrimination against American trade, especially if such a boycott were aimed only at American exports and not made applicable to the exports of other neutral nations.

GERMANS HAIL NEW ORDER.

Berlin Press Thinks Sea Warfare Will Be Revolutionized.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Germany's memorandum to the neutrals regarding armed liners, coming simultaneously with the relaxation of the Lusitania tension, has caused most general relief and satisfaction, except among the more extreme champions of a submarine warfare conducted regardless of all consequences. Relief and satisfaction are particularly felt by those who have consistently fought for the principle of good relations with America and who had feared that a revival and sharpening of the submarine war would precipitate the long dreaded break with America.

Political and business circles which

Continued on Page 2.

Berlin Reports British Cruiser Arabis Sunk in North Sea Battle; London Says Cargo Ship

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Berlin official statement received here today asserts that a British cruiser has been sunk by a German torpedo boat and another British cruiser torpedoed. The British Official Press Bureau denies this.

The German statement was to the effect that the German torpedo craft met the British cruisers off the Dogger Bank on Thursday night and sank the new cruiser Arabis and torpedoed a second cruiser. In giving out the German message for publication the press bureau appended the following:

"The British Admiralty states that the cruisers above mentioned were four mine-sweeping vessels, three of which have returned safely."

The text of the German statement follows:

"On the night of the 10th and 11th, during an advance of our torpedo boats, our boats met on the Dogger Bank, some 120 sea miles east of the English Coast, several English cruisers, which at once fled. Our boats pursued them and sank the new cruiser Arabis, and obtained a hit with a torpedo on a second cruiser. Our torpedo boats rescued the commander of the Arabia with two other officers and twenty-one men. Our forces suffered damage, but no losses."

Arabis an Oil-Driven Cargo Boat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 12.—The Chronicle's naval correspondent, commenting on the German account of a Dogger Bank naval encounter, says:

"The Arabis is certainly an unusual sort of a ship if she is the Arabis of Lloyd's register, and here we may have a clue to the German blunder.

"She is one of those oil-driven cargo vessels, which have begun to appear on the high seas of recent years. These craft have no funnels and to a seaman's eye present a very strange appearance. Add that the Arabis is no mere trawler but quite a sizable liner of 3,697 tons, and it is not hard to imagine the German naval officers somewhat at a loss to account for her. Yet it ought to have been plain to them that she was not a cruiser in any ordinary sense. A cruiser of any kind would carry a personnel of more than 24 men."

LANSING'S NEW CODE FOR WARFARE AT SEA

Appeals to Belligerents to Disarm Liners for Safety of Those on Board.

FULL TEXT OF HIS NOTE

Tells the Powers That We Probably Will Treat All Armed Vessels as Warships.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 12.—The Chicago Herald prints this morning the note, which, by direction of the Secretary of State, American Ambassadors addressed to the European belligerents in connection with the recognition of submarines as commerce destroyers and the desirability of the disarmament of belligerent merchantmen.

The note was dated Jan. 18, and has been received by The Herald from a European correspondent. Its text is as follows:

"It is a matter of the deepest interest to my Government to bring to an end if possible the dangers of life which attend the use of submarines as at present employed in destroying enemy commerce on the high seas, since on any merchant vessel of belligerent nationality there may be citizens of the United States, who have taken passage, or members of the crew in the exercise of their recognized rights as neutrals. I assume your Government is equally solicitous to protect their nationals from the exceptional hazards which are presented by their passage on merchant vessels through these portions of the high seas in which under-sea craft of their enemy are operating.

"While I am fully alive to the appalling loss of life among noncombatants, regardless of age or sex, which has resulted from the present method of destroying merchant vessels without removing the persons on board to places of safety, and while I view that practice as contrary to those humane principles which should control belligerents in the conduct of their naval operations, I do not feel that a belligerent should be deprived of the proper use of submarines in the invasion of commerce, since those instruments of war have proved their effectiveness in this practical branch of warfare on the high seas.

Appeals to Fairness.

"In order to bring submarine warfare within the general rules of international law and the principles of humanity without destroying their efficiency in their destruction of commerce, I believe that a formula may be found which, though it may require slight modification of the precedent generally followed by nations prior to the employment of the submarines, will appeal to the sense of justice and fairness of all the belligerents in the present war.

"Your Government will understand that in seeking the formula or rule of this nature I approach it of necessity from the point of view of a neutral, but I believe that it will be equally efficacious in preserving the lives of noncombatants on merchant vessels of belligerent nationalities.

"My comments on this subject are predicated on the following propositions:

"1. A noncombatant has a right to traverse the high seas in a merchant vessel entitled to fly a belligerent flag, to rely upon the observance of the rules of international law and principles of humanity, and if the vessel is approached by a naval vessel of another belligerent the merchant vessel of enemy nationality should not be attacked without being ordered to stop.

"2. An enemy merchant vessel when ordered to do so by a belligerent submarine should immediately stop.

"3. Such vessel should not be attacked after being ordered to stop unless it attempts to flee or to resist. In case it ceases to flee or resist, the attack should be discontinued.

"4. In the event that it is impossible to place a prize crew on board of an enemy merchant vessel, or to convoy it into port, the vessel may be sunk, provided the crew and passengers have been removed to a place of safety.

In complying with the foregoing principles, which, in my opinion, embody the principal rule, the strict observance of which will insure the life of a noncombatant on a merchant vessel which is intercepted by a submarine, I am not unmindful of the obstacles which would be made by undersea craft as commerce destroyers.

"Prior to the year 1915 belligerent operations against enemy commerce on the high seas had been conducted with cruisers carrying heavy armaments. In these conditions international law appeared to permit a merchant vessel to carry armament for defensive purposes without lessening its character as a private merchant vessel. This right seems to have been predicated on the superior defensive strength of ships of war, and the limitation of armament to have been dependent on the fact that it could not be used effectively in offense against enemy naval vessels, while it could defend the merchantmen against the generally inferior armament of piratical ships and privateers.

Submarine a New Element.

"The use of the submarine, however, has changed these relations. Comparison of the defensive strength of a cruiser and a submarine shows that the latter, relying for protection on its power to submerge, is almost defenseless in point of construction. Even a

Continued on Page 2.

DR. J. GRANT LYMAN IS 'BROKER PUTNAM'

Notorious Swindler Gathered Thousands by Mail While Detectives Scoured City.

MAY NOW BE ON THE BALTIC

"Confidence Queen" Gave Clue After Quarrel with Woman Brought from England.

John H. Putnam, head of the brokerage concern of J. H. Putnam & Co. of 68 Broad Street, which was investigated by the Post Office Inspectors on Thursday, was identified yesterday as Dr. J. Grant Lyman, known for years as one of the cleverest swindlers of the country.

His whereabouts are still unknown, but the identification brought some hope to Gorham Tufts of Los Angeles, who has been searching the city for him for six months, and brought to light a story in which Ellen Peck, the aged "confidence queen" of Nyack, an escape from confinement in an armed automobile and an elopement with the wife of a British army officer figured.

It was Post Office Inspector William G. Swain who made the identification. He is from the Pacific Coast, and when he read accounts of the closing of the offices of J. H. Putnam & Co. in the morning newspapers, it seemed to him that there was a touch of J. Grant Lyman about it all. He obtained photographs of the man, who was, as the stenographers had described, well over 6 feet in height, and took them to the Federal Building. There, as members of the Putnam office force were brought in for interrogation by Assistant District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton and Post Office Inspectors McQuillan and Mayhew, all the girls declared positively that the Putnam they knew was undoubtedly Lyman.

Meanwhile an involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed against Putnam in the Federal District Court, the petitioning creditors being Rudolph Guenther, Inc., with a claim of $1,505 for advertising; Louis B. Thornet, $20 for money advanced, and Joseph Biren, $18 for money advanced. Judge Learned Hand appointed John L. Lyttle, an attorney of 45 Cedar Street, receiver under a $2,500 bond.

Later Thornet was taken to Mr. Stanton's office to be questioned, and as a result of his admission was locked up in the Greenwich Street Police Station. He will be arraigned this morning before Commissioner Houghton, and a conspiracy warrant will be then served upon him.

Dr. J. Grant Lyman was born in Phelps, N. Y., and was educated in Berlin and Paris. He began life as a physician, and is said to have specialized in diseases of the ear and to have invented a gold appliance for the deaf. Then he took to Wall Street, and on Jan. 3, 1901, bought a seat on the Stock Exchange, and established offices at 53 Broadway. He was associated with Joshua Brown & Co., and was supposed to have won about $500,000 in International Zinc. His transactions did not find favor with the Stock Exchange and he sold his seat under pressure after a few months. There was, however, no open scandal.

In 1911 Dr. Lyman turned his attention to the possibilities of the Canal Zone and organized the Panama Development Company. He sold its stock on the Pacific Coast and attracted the attention of the Federal authorities. They arrested him, but as he was being led through the streets of San Francisco by a deputy marshal he decided to bolt. He ran and was just approaching the Market Street ferry when he slipped and injured his ankle severely.

He was confined in the Oakland Hospital, where, according to Inspector Swain, Thornet was an orderly. He won Thornet's confidence completely, and between them they bribed the attendants to permit them to slip out occasionally at night and have a good time. One evening there was an automobile stocked with rifles waiting. Lyman and Thornet jumped into it and dashed north for the Canadian border. It was a long, rough ride over bad roads and through wild mountains, but for a week Lyman was free. Then, on Sept. 29, 1911, he ran into Sheriff Schneider of Lake County, Ore., and was sent back to Oakland.

Lyman was convicted and sent to the Federal Prison at Bee, Wash., for two years. When he had served his term he was taken to Los Angeles, tried on the fraud charge, and convicted.

When the verdict was brought in Lyman changed his tactics. Arising in court he made a full confession of his misdeeds, declared that he had seen the evil of them all and asked that he might have a chance to make amends. Mr. Tufts said yesterday that it was a marvelous speech.

So when Judge Wellborn sentenced him to fifteen months' imprisonment in Florence, Ariz., and he appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, Mr. Tufts and other citizens of Los Angeles, who were convinced that the man's grief was genuine, clubbed together and put up $20,000 bail.

The two weeks went by, and the night before the new bond was to be signed Lyman slipped out of town.

Then last September news of Lyman came from an unexpected quarter. Ellen Peck, the "Confidence Queen" of Nyack, Mr. Tufts said yesterday, communicated with him. She had a falling out with Lyman, and she wrote to say that he was in this city. Mr. Tufts dropped his business and came here determined to find Lyman.

"I advertised a reward for Lyman," Mr. Tufts said last night. "I hired detectives, and I never thought he would turn up with offices on the same floor as a Stock Exchange detective. I actually saw the man in the city, but I never could run him down. I saw him in a limousine and I got its number, and the next time I saw him he was in

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Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—S. S. Rochambeau, at Bordeaux, Feb. 11.

PRESIDENT LEAVES CAPITAL ON YACHT TO SELECT A SUCCESSOR TO GARRISON; GOETHALS, BAKER AND POLK MENTIONED

Wilson Means to Fill Garrison's Post Quickly; Would Like a Man in Touch With Defense Plans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Wilson left Washington tonight with Mrs. Wilson for a week-end cruise down the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay on the naval yacht Mayflower, during which he will consider the selection of a successor to Lindley M. Garrison as Secretary of War. He expects to return late Sunday night or early Monday morning.

It was said tonight by the President's advisers that he wanted to reach a decision as quickly as possible and that he would probably be ready to send the nomination to the Senate early next week. An Assistant Secretary to succeed Henry Breckinridge is not likely to be named until the new Secretary is consulted.

The President is said to be desirous of naming a man already in touch with the military situation, who could take up immediately the direction of the War Department where Mr. Garrison left off. It is intimated by his friends, however, that he may select some one not yet mentioned publicly in connection with the position.

HAY'S COMMITTEE THANKS WILSON

Adopts a Resolution Appreciating Confidence Reposed in It by the President.

CLEAR WAY FOR ARMY BILLS

Senate to Take Up Plans for Regular Army and House Those for the Militia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A new note of harmony and co-operation on national defense problems was struck in the House Military Committee today as a direct result of the resignation of Secretary Garrison. It found expression in the adoption of a resolution, declaring the committee's appreciation of the confidence President Wilson reposed in it and in the Senate Committee, as disclosed in his correspondence with Mr. Garrison.

The non-partisan character of the feeling was emphasized by the fact that the resolution was offered by Representative Kahn of California, ranking Republican member of the committee.

Members of both the Senate and the House Committees declared that the Secretary's withdrawal had brought out sharply the President's desire that Congress should work out its army problems in the light of its own best judgment, despite his personal preference for the Continental Army scheme, advocated by Mr. Garrison and the Army War College. The net result, they agreed, was a clarification of the Congressional atmosphere and the assurance of support for the coming defense measures from elements of both the Democratic and Republican sides that had heretofore been counted as opposed.

It was believed in some quarters that Congressmen, while dropping the Continental Army plan, might feel impelled to strengthen the program in other particulars to avoid the appearance of assailing the essentials of national defense.

In substance, it is believed, the bills will represent an effort to make effective virtually all of the plans of the War Department with the exception that federalization of the National Guard will be sought as a substitute for the Continental Army plan.

Final steps toward beginning the drafting of the measures were taken today by the House and Senate committees. Both will take up the work Monday, and it is planned to hold all-day sessions whenever the business of Congress will permit.

The House Committee brought to a close today public hearings on army plans and ordered an index prepared of the voluminous testimony, so there would be as little delay as possible in committee consideration or the coming struggle on the floor. Similar steps were taken by the Senate Committee.

To Divide Up the Work.

Present indications are that the House bill will lay its stress on provisions designed to Federalize the National Guard, while the Senate committee's main effort will go into the features of the preparedness plans, in which the regular army is concerned.

The final measure sent to the President for his signature will be a compromise, it is thought, each house being willing to accept the judgment of the other to a large extent in its own particular field.

The House bill, it is expected, will provide for payment of National Guardsmen who comply with all the regulations laid down by Congress on a basis sufficiently liberal to insure the recruiting of approximately 400,000 men, the ultimate size of the proposed Continental Army. To insure the availability for Federal use in time of war or a great emergency of all men who participate in this payment the plan contemplates giving the President authority to draft them into a volunteer army.

Members of the committee are virtually unanimous in the opinion that Congress has full constitutional authority to enact such a measure and that it can be so formulated as to withstand any attack in the courts.

The system of regulation contemplated is of a broad character, designed to provide for the training and discipline of the guardsmen in peace times in a way that will insure efficient organizations for volunteer war service. Only the administration of the law would be left with the War Department.

It is proposed also to provide in the regulations for the co-ordination of enlistment periods, physical standards, and examinations, which officers appointed by State authorities, must pass; also for an adequate reserve system for the guard and for a standardized method of recruiting to fill up the wastage of regiments, sent to the front.

Drills and encampments of the militia would have to meet requirements of the

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NO POLITICS IN IT, GARRISON INSISTS

Wished to Relieve President of Embarrassment and Had No Thought of Desertion.

READY TO AID SUCCESSOR

Won't Discuss Defense, Scoffs at Running for Governor, Means to Return to Law.

Lindley M. Garrison, who came to this city on Thursday night after he had sent to President Wilson his resignation as Secretary of War, said yesterday that there had been nothing further from his mind when he decided to leave the Cabinet than a desire to embarrass the Administration or plan a campaign against the President and his preparedness program.

He was ready, he said, to do anything in his power for the welfare of his country, and if there were men who believed that he would go on the stump against the President or in any way become "vocal" in the advocacy of his own beliefs, they were doomed to disappointment.

"When the new Secretary of War is selected," said Mr. Garrison, "I shall immediately get into communication with him and offer to go to Washington and do anything I can to acquaint him with the duties of the office he assumes. There is no pique, no politics in what I have done. I have no quarrel with the President, no desire to embarrass him, and I am out of politics for good."

Mr. Garrison received the newspaper men yesterday afternoon at the home of his friend, George Leary, at 1,055 Fifth Avenue. He was affable and answered questions freely, until they veered to subjects dealing with politics, international relations, or the Administration's future. Then he fell back upon the single statement:

"That is a topic I cannot discuss."

Some one suggested that he might appear later as a candidate for the Presidency, and at first Mr. Garrison laughed and made a facetious remark about "no mention of that, please, unless later I need advertising in my business." Then as he realized that the question had been put seriously, the smile left his face.

"The only reason I laughed about that," he said gravely, "was because the idea of the advertising I would get struck me as amusing. Under no conceivable circumstances would I appear as a candidate for the Presidency against Mr. Wilson, now or at any future time. There can be nothing equivocal about my statement on that subject.

"Neither would I for a moment consider taking the stump against Mr. Wilson, and I will in no way make myself vocal on the question of preparedness. My views are known and can be obtained from a thousand statements I have made. But it is not my intention to say more about them now. I desire simply the opportunity to retire quietly and take up the practice of my profession."

Won't Run for Governor.

He was told that his name had been mentioned as a candidate for Governor of New Jersey, and this brought another almost sharp retort which left no room for doubt:

"I would not accept the Governorship of New Jersey if the certificates of election were tendered to me on a silver platter."

Mr. Garrison let it be known that his action in resigning was taken that he might not embarrass the Administration, rather than to embarrass it.

As to his successor he was silent. He was asked what he thought of a suggestion that Colonel Goethals might be named and replied that it was one of the questions he could not answer.

When he was asked on arriving at the Leary home, following an absence of five hours, whether he had been downtown looking for a law office, he replied:

"Well, I might have been at that," but he went on: "I haven't any plans for the immediate future and I cannot discuss further the circumstances which led to my resignation. I will have to refer you to my letters for that information; they tell all that I can say."

The hundred and one rumors which reached his ears about deeper motives leading to his resignation failed to stir Mr. Garrison from this position or apparently cause him concern. There was evident the desire on his part to emphasize remarks that would show that there was no thought of "desertion" in his action, no effort to cause a split in the party ranks.

Means to Quit Politics.

In an interview given earlier in the day he answered patiently a shower of questions on a hundred subjects without once losing his smile. When asked

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MANY URGING CANAL CHIEF

But Transfer of Lane or Houston to the Post Seems Likely.

GARRISON'S ACT REGRETTED

Now Said to be Due to Hint of Wilson in Letter as to His "Personal Views."

SECRETARY ACTED SWIFTLY

His Departure Thought Likely to Spur Congress to Speedy Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The passage of twenty-four hours has not served to lessen the sensation caused by the sudden resignation of Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War, because of differences with President Wilson. Throughout official circles and among members of Congress it was the principal topic of discussion all day today.

The correspondence that passed between President Wilson and Mr. Garrison was read closely by everybody concerned with the result that a general opinion was formed that there was no mystery behind the action of Mr. Garrison, the correspondence being thought to explain thoroughly the causes of the break between the President and himself.

The names of many persons have been advanced, most of them without warrant, in connection with the gossip over the selection of Mr. Garrison's successor. From the best information obtainable, it is evident that the President is giving serious consideration to filling the vacancy in the War Department by the transfer of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, or David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture. He has other men in mind, however, and after attending a Cabinet dinner tonight at the home of the Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, boarded the Mayflower for a cruise in the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay in order to consider the problem of Mr. Garrison's successor without distraction of other duties.

The President expects to be back in Washington by Monday, and it is understood that he will have decided the matter by that time.

In adition to Messrs. Lane and Houston, for whom the President has a high regard, Newton D. Baker, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, is looked upon as a prime favorite of the President. He was originally asked to accept a Cabinet post, but declined. It was suggested in well-informed quarters this evening that if Mr. Lane became Secretary of War the President would try to induce Mr. Baker to accept the Secretaryship of the Interior.

Much Talk of Goethals.

But the name that has obtained the most prominence in the discussion of a new Secretary of War is that of Major General George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.

There is a potent reason why General Goethals's name is brought into prominence. Early this morning the President heard from some supporters in the Senate that the feeling was very pronounced among Democratic Senators that General Goethals was the ideal man for the place left vacant by the retirement of Mr. Garrison. Word came to the White House from so many Senators that the Goethals boom became impressive. The impression given by men close to the President, however, is that Mr. Wilson does not have General Goethals in mind for the vacant place in spite of the desire of a large number of Democratic Senators that he be appointed.

One of the things said in connection with the mention of General Goethals was that he could not retain his commission in the army, even on the retired list, and serve at the same time as Secretary of War. It was contended that there was a Constitutional inhibition against one person holding two offices under the Federal Government, and the case was cited of Major John Van Ness, whose seat as a representative in Congress from New York was declared vacant because he accepted a commission in the District of Columbia militia, although his military office brought no emolument.

Major Gen. Daniel Sickles served as a member of Congress from New York while on the retired list of the army, but the fact that he was not deprived of his seat in the House is attributed to the failure of anybody to bring the matter formally to the attention of the body.

Army officers are hopeful that General Goethals will be chosen by the President. It is the understanding among them that he is as ardent as Mr. Garrison is for the formation of a national force as opposed to a State militia force to augment the regular army. In view of the President's position, disclosed in his letters to Mr. Garrison, this would tend to bar him from the Secretaryship of War. Beyond that, however, the opinion is advanced here that, even if Constitutionally eligible, the President would not be disposed to put a military man in his Cabinet.

Among other names mentioned during the day were those of Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Representative Swager Sherley of Kentucky, ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Philadelphia, David Walsh, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, and a score or so others, including ex-Governor Harmon of Ohio, Colonel E. M. House, Senator Stone of Missouri, Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, and Representative Hay, Chairman of the House Military Committee.

The President spent several hours today in going over the qualifications of various men suggested. A Cabinet meeting was held, but Mr. Wilson did not discuss the matter.

Although expressions of regret were prevalent today among Congressmen over the retirement of Secretary Garrison, the fact that he is out of the Cabinet is not displeasing to many who opposed his plan for giving the country an adequate first line of military defense. On the other hand, his departure from official life is deeply regretted by a host of Congressmen, Republicans as well as Democrats, who held that the only feasible and adequate protection of the country against invasion through land forces could be obtained by giving the Federal Government complete control over such forces.

Garrison Acted Quickly.

It was on Wednesday that Mr. Garrison first indicated definitely that he might leave the Cabinet, if the President did not support the principle that the national defense should be intrusted to a national army instead of to State militia organizations. It was then that he wrote to President Wilson, asking in effect whether the President agreed with Mr. Garrison's view that reliance upon militia for the national defense would imperil the nation's safety and that the enactment of the Senate measure providing that the Philippines should be given independence after two and within fours years would be a breach of trust.

The President's response to Mr. Garrison's inquiries was delivered at the War Department about noon yesterday. Mr. Garrison read the President's letter, showed it to Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, and wrote his resignation which, with that of Mr. Breckinridge, was delivered at the White House about 1 o'clock.

Mr. Garrison's decision to resign was due mainly to the statement of the President in the latter's letter of yesterday that, in making an address that Mr. Garrison was scheduled to deliver before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the subject of preparedness, Mr. Garrison, the President trusted, would "feel no hesitation about expressing your personal views on both these subjects [the independence of the Philippines, as well as preparedness] on the two occasions to which you refer, but I hope that you will be kind enough to draw very carefully the distinction between your own individual views and the views of the Administration."

For a Cabinet officer to tell a public audience that in speaking of a great national policy he was merely expressing his individual opinions and not those of the President was regarded by Mr. Garrison as wholly inconsistent with the relationship that should exist between the President and the head of the department that had the particular subject of discussion under his care.

Supporters of the President asserted today that he and Mr. Garrison agreed on the underlying principles of both the military and Philippine questions, but differed on the methods of carrying out their policies. The President, his friends said, worked with Congressional leaders on the currency, tariff and other bills, and by making some concessions was able to get bills which he finally approved. He still feels that it is best to pursue the same policy in dealing with the army and Philippine questions.

Members of the President's Cabinet generally expressed regret today at Mr. Garrison's resignation. He was very popular with his colleagues.

Reports that there might be other resignations from the Cabinet were met with general denials today.

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was today designated by President Wilson as Secretary of War ad interim. This office can be held for a period of thirty days only. At the end of that time it must become vacant, unless in the meantime the President has appointed a Secretary of War. General Scott is to be for all purposes Secretary of War and entitled to attend the Cabinet meetings in that capacity.

An interesting event of the day in reference to defense plans was the action of the House Military Affairs Committee in instructing Chairman Hay to convey to the President the committee's appreciation of his complimentary references to it.

In the Wilson-Garrison correspondence Mr. Garrison said that members of Congress as a rule were ignorant of military affairs and liable to be moved by political considerations. The President replied that he had found members of the House Committee well versed in such affairs, and he disagreed with Mr. Garrison, suggesting that the committee was endeavoring to frame a good army bill. The committee thanked the President for his "broad-mindedness on the question."

SORRY GARRISON RESIGNED.

Even Those Opposed to His Army Plan Express Regret.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senators of both parties, including many in the Military Affairs Committee, expressed regret today at the resignation of Secretary Garrison.

"The resignation of Mr. Garrison," said Senator Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, "is much to be regretted. He is a strong and forceful man, unafraid to express his convictions. But I do not believe his resignation will affect the army program. The Continental Army plan is not popular in the Senate or House Committee or in Congress generally. The Senate Committee will proceed as before and along the same lines on which we began, though Mr. Garrison's retirement from the Cabinet is a distinct loss."

Senator Warren of Wyoming, Republican, also a member of the Military Affairs Committee, said:

"I am very sorry that Mr. Garrison has withdrawn. He was one of the strongest men of the Cabinet. I was in hopes that we were on the way to an adjustment of the differences over what should be done to build up the army, and, as a matter of fact, I think that the differences between Mr. Garrison and the Senate on this question could have been adjusted without great difficulty. It was with the House that the most serious differences existed on the part of Mr. Garrison."

Senator Weeks, Republican, another member of the Military Affairs Committee, said:

"The resignation of Mr. Garrison will be a blow to the Administration. He was generally recognized by the country as one of the strong men of the party in power. The President's disagreements with members of his Cabinet is just the kind of thing that happened to him while he was at Princeton, where he was fighting with every one before he left. I did not agree with Mr. Garrison's plan for a Continental Army, which I did not think was feasible. But the President is much further away from the correct position in regard to building up the national defenses than was Mr. Garrison. Mr. Garrison's position against the Philippine bill is apt to be of considerable political significance."

Senator Newlands, Democrat, said:

"I quite agree with Mr. Garrison in the view that the State militia cannot be efficiently used as part of the national military organization. I also agree that some form of compulsory service is required, but I think that the President is right in not closing his ear to Congressional suggestion and thus foreclosing discussion.

"It has been urged in the past that the President, as leader of the party, has been perhaps too insistent in his views regarding legislation, and has been in a measure coercive in his methods. I think the position taken by the President will strengthen him with Congress and will secure much more favorable consideration of his views."

Senator Hardwick issued a statement in which he said:

"While I regard Secretary Garrison as one of the ablest members of the Cabinet, I do not hesitate to say that I consider his position in this matter as utterly untenable. It would be impossible for the President to force through Congress any one particular plan of legislation looking to the increase of the army and navy of the United States.

"Mr. Garrison's idea seems to be that the President should insist on one particular plan and accept nothing else by way of suggestion or compromise that Congress may have to offer. Any one who is at all experienced here must realize that no President of the United States could adopt such a course and succeed with his program.

"I have every hope that Congress during the present session will adopt a reasonable program of preparedness for whatever increases in both our army and navy seem to be reasonably demanded by present conditions."

Members of the House also, irrespective of party, expressed regret that Secretary Garrison had tendered his resignation, but there was veiled criticism of him for becoming so wrapped up in his Continental Army plan that he was unresponsive when suggestions were made as to a substitute.

Representative Hay, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, said the resignation of the Secretary of War would have no effect upon the shaping of the Army bill by his committee. It developed that no member of the committee favored the Continental Army scheme.

"Congress is the legislative branch of the Government," said Mr. Hay. "It gives due consideration to any proposals or suggestions from the legislative branch, but Congress has the right under the Constitution to decide legislative questions. We hope to have the military bill out within two weeks."

Other comments of members of the committee were:

Representative Kahn, ranking Republican member: "I am sorry Mr. Garrison resigned, for I think he was one of the ablest men I ever knew. However, we must look at the thing this way: There are three branches of the Government, legislative, executive, and judicial, and it seems the best results are obtained when they all work together harmoniously. A Cabinet officer is something like an army officer and makes a plan to meet the attack of an enemy. If he concentrates his mind on one plan alone, and the enemy offers some other strategy, he is lost. It seems to me there should have been an alternative plan that we all might support."

Representative Greene of Vermont, Republican: "It is too bad Secretary Garrison resigned, but he put his entire faith in a plan which has now no support."

Representative McKenzie of Illinois, Republican: "The resignation will have no effect upon the plans of the committee to build up the standing army. Mr. Garrison was entirely too strong for a Continental Army, a scheme which was opposed by every member of our committee. It was evident to us that Mr. Garrison was opposed to any proposition favored by the committee. He was entirely too headstrong, and a break was bound to come."

Representative Quin of Mississippi, Democrat: "The Military Affairs Committee will stand by the President, despite the resignation of Mr. Garrison. Our members were never in favor of a Continental Army or conscription. I believe the committee will frame legislation that will put the National Guard on a military basis."

Comment from House members other than members of the Military Affairs Committee was as follows:

Representative Kitchin, Democratic leader: "It is unfortunate that Mr. Garrison should resign. I regarded him as one of the strongest men in the Cabinet. However, the President realized that Congress would not agree to the Continental Army plan and that it would be futile to fight for it. Secretary Garrison wanted to keep on fighting for it."

Representative Campbell of Kansas, Republican: "The resignation shows that Secretary Garrison does not believe the President was sincere in what he said on his Western trip about the need of a Continental Army."

WANTS ROOSEVELT SELECTED.

Islip Citizen Urges Wilson to Make Colonel Secretary of War.

John C. Doxsee, a resident of Islip, L. I., telephoned last night to THE NEW YORK TIMES to tell of two telegrams which he had sent, one to President Wilson and one to Colonel Roosevelt. His message to the latter was:

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:

I have just sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"In all seriousness I suggest that you offer the position of Secretary of War to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. Lincoln followed that principle in the formation of his Cabinet."

Colonel Roosevelt, if the President should offer you the position, I beg that you accept it, because you are the strongest and best qualified man in the country to take up this great and overwhelming question of preparedness. If the opportunity offers, forgetting all personal feeling of whatever nature, take off your coat, and take up this job of national defense, because you are first of all an American, dedicated to our country's welfare.

JOHN C. DOXSEE.

Mr. Doxsee explained that when he wrote "Lincoln followed that principle in the formation of his Cabinet," he referred to the fact that Lincoln included in his Cabinet men of other political faiths than his own.

GARDNER UPHOLDS GARRISON.

Says He Was Fundamentally Right in Urging Complete Federal Control.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Garrison's resignation came up in the House today and was discussed in a wandering debate that ranged from politics to peace.

Efforts to have printed in The Record the correspondence between the President and the former Secretary were lost in parliamentary manoeuvres, during which Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts asserted that Secretary Garrison was correct in assuming that the National Guard could never be an adequate second line of defense so long as its officers were named by the States.

"Secretary Garrison," said Mr. Gardner, "at first outlined a plan for a Continental Army which to most of us seemed fantastic, and yet all along I felt that the Secretary was fundamentally right in insisting that the secondary citizen army, by whatever name known, should be beyond the shadow of a doubt absolutely in the control of the National Government alone."

The proposed militia pay bill, he said, would not meet the situation because it meant an army of forty-eight parts.

BAKER HAS KEPT NEUTRAL.

Is a Warm Supporter of the President's Policies.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.—Ex-Mayor Newton D. Baker stands solidly with President Wilson on preparedness and on the relations with belligerent nations.

He has obeyed the President's warning for Americans to be strictly neutral and has not indicated by public utterances or action any leaning toward any warring power.

The Democratic organizations of which he is the head recently adopted resolutions approving Wilson's course on preparedness and commending his handling of matters relating to the nations at war.

ANTIS' "MOURNING CARD."

They Celebrate with Legend About "Lindley" and "Theodore."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Anti-Preparedness Committee is jubilant over the resignation of Secretary Garrison. It issued tonight a card with heavy mourning borders, which contained this legend among other things:

Requiescant in Pace.
In Memory of
The Continental Army
(Little Lindley)
and
Compulsory Military Service
(Little Theodore).

The card is in the form of a postal card. On the side for the address is a cartoon showing Mr. Garrison in a military uniform reviewing troops, who bear banners inscribed "Bethlehem Infantry" and "Midvale Steel Battalion."

HAY'S COMMITTEE THANKS WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

War Department, if money was to be received from the United States Treasury. And still more important, while the States would retain the right of naming officers of the militia, these officers, unless they passed the examinations prescribed by the War Department, would not be allowked to participate in manoeuvres or receive Federal pay.

Provision will be made under which the quota of troops to be furnished by each State and the proportions of artillery, cavalry, engineers, signal corps and other special service troops would be determined by the War Department. Special Federal appropriations will be proposed for the maintenance of these more costly arm troops by the State.

Senators for Larger Regular Army.

The situation in the Senate Committee is not so well crystallized. It is indicated, however, that its legislation for the Regular Army will include substantially all the plans of the War College as to organization, and that it will be accompanied by a measure designed to build up and maintain an army reserve more than equal in numbers to the force with the colors. Short enlistments with the colors and the discharge into the reserve of any man found efficient by his officers at the end of a year's training will be among the plans proposed to accomplish this end.

As to the size of the standing army it is indicated that the Senate bill will propose an increase above the 40,000 asked by Secretary Garrison, and many Senators will urge the full 250,000 total strength, sought by the War College. Chairman Chamberlain has prepared a bill, carrying out the plan of 1912, devised by the War College, which would provide a force with the colors of about 200,000 men.

Under the system favored by the Senate committee this color strength of 200,000 to 250,000 men would give the country in a few years 600,000 to 800,000 men trained according to the requirements of the regular army. Service with the colors would be about two years, service in the reserves four to six years. These reserves and color regulars together would make what in European armies is generally called the first line. The second line would be the Federalized militia.

It was reported tonight, but without very definite authority, that the House would be willing to accept the Senate's plans for the regular army, even on a basis of 200,000 men with the colors, providing the National Guard Federalization plans went through.

COMMENT OF THE NEWSPAPERS ON SECRETARY GARRISON'S RESIGNATION

NEW YORK CITY.

Compares Garrison with Bryan.

From The World.

Mr. Garrison resigned from the office of Secretary of War because of a disagreement with the President over "fundamental principles."

That is also why Mr. Bryan resigned from the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. Garrison's "fundamental principles" were the Continental Army plan, about which no compromise could be tolerated. Congress must accept it as it came from the War Department. Congress must have no opinions of its own, and the duty of the President, as a dictator, was to enact the decrees of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Bryan's fundamental principles were a denial of the right of American citizens to travel on belligerent merchant ships. He insisted that if the President's Lusitania policy were not abandoned the United States would be plunged into war, and in order to avert that catastrophe he resigned from the Cabinet.

Even statesmen like Mr. Bryan and Mr. Garrison are not always wiser than events. They have this much in common, if nothing else.

Adjectives and Adverbs.

From The Sun.

The excessive use of the adverb "very" has been regarded as a distinctively feminine trait, but no woman ever worked the word harder than does this statesman and philosopher.

For example, in the two brief notes written by the President to the Secretary of War the day before yesterday the feminine adverb occurs not less than nine times; and in every instance it registers a vice of composition. Mr. Wilson does not merely take into "serious consideration"; he takes into "very serious consideration." He does not merely deem it a "serious mistake"; he deems it a "very serious mistake." He is not merely "much obliged"; he is "very much obliged." He does not merely confess to feeling "great surprise"; he confesses to feeling "very great surprise." He does not merely express "warm appreciation"; he expresses "very warm appreciation." * * *

In a man or woman of impulsive temperament the habit would signify nothing more than that impulsive temperament. But nobody who has known Mr. Wilson well or long suspects him of cardiac effusiveness; and in the case of so practiced a writer the effect is unpleasant.

Even more unpleasant, and we almost fear even more significant of that which is behind the words, is the President's continued assertion of the frankness of his attitude and the genuineness of his sentiments. * * *

It is not impossible that the President's "verys" and "franks" and "genuines," when considered with intelligent impartiality, may afford the key to the Rosetta Stone in the White House. They may throw light on those qualities which made it unpleasant for so honest, independent, high minded and self-respecting a public servant as Lindley Miller Garrison to continue longer in an association from which he has departed, to the incalculable loss of the Administration and of the country.

Denounces the President.

From The Tribune.

As a Secretary of War, as an honorable and patriotic citizen, Mr. Garrison could not lend his approval to a program that was a sham, merely because of the political necessities of his chief.

This is the true meaning of the break. Mr. Wilson has again abandoned a principle to serve a political end. He has again revealed that opportunism which led him first to assail and then to embrace Bryan. It is the vice which is expressed in a "strict accountability" proclamation followed by an "inferential disavowal" policy.

Calls President Unstable.

From The Evening Sun.

The published correspondence between the President and his Secretary of War * * * removes every vestige of possible doubt as to what Mr. Garrison's course should have been. He took the only step compatible with the service of his honest and correct convictions as to the country's military needs. * * * Unstable as water, it cannot be said that Mr. Wilson excelled in his stand on preparedness as thus revealed

Never Built for Cabinet.

From The Evening Post.

On the general principles of team play in an Administration, it is clear that Mr. Garrison was never built for membership in a Cabinet. He is too strong-willed, too sure that his personal convictions are immutable truth, to be able to do what Mr. Gladstone said was necessary for men in a Cabinet—throw their minds into the common pot.

Thinks President Vacillates.

From The Evening Mail.

It is evident that the Administration's Continental Army plan is rapidly getting into the befuddled state that seems to be the fate of all of Mr. Wilson's policies. The President changes his mind so frequently and on so many questions that Congress naturally has a hard time to keep in line with him.

Blow to Military Localism.

From The Globe.

Secretary Garrison was hasty in his action. The President is indubitably right in holding that it is improper to assume that the action of Congress with respect to army reorganization is to be fatally ineffective. The issue has not yet been brought to a decisive test.

Suspects Secret Discord.

From The Evening Telegram.

That Mr. Garrison was for preparedness, with the troops immediately under the Federal Government and not cut up into often undisciplined political camps and labeled "National Guard," is known. It is difficult to believe this is the rock on which he and the President split, but time will tell. President Wilson is so recent a convert to preparedness it is hard to form an opinion as to just what his real desires or intentions are. His choice of a successor to Mr. Garrison will probably give some clew.

A Grave Loss to the Country.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Garrison's withdrawal from the War Department is a grave loss to the country. It might have been averted had the President stood more resolutely and aggressively for the principle of a Continental force such as Mr. Garrison advocated in his annual report and of which the best professional judgment has approved.

PROVIDENCE.

Sees Wrong Conditions.

From The Journal.

The withdrawal of Lindley M. Garrison from the Cabinet, dictated by considerations of the most honorable and patriotic character, was brought about by conditions within Administration circles that ought never to have existed. Mr. Wilson has lost his efficient Secretary of War because, whether through an over-nice balancing of the scales between contending interests or apprehension for his own political future, he would not give his unequivocal support to the plan of national defense recommended by the Secretary, approved a short time before by the President himself and accepted by the country as a scheme of adequate scope in sharp distinction from the chimerical proposal to "nationalize" the forty-eight bodies of State militia.

ROCHESTER.

Weak Democratic Leadership.

From The Democrat and Chronicle.

Democratic leadership at Washington is at a deplorably low ebb, but there is reason to fear that it will fall still lower if the shuffling of the administration and the selfishness and indifference of the leaders in Congress force the retirement of the few men about the President who have shown capacity and decision of character.

UTICA.

"A Positive Loss."

From The Press.

He was one of the ablest and strongest men among the President's advisers, and his retirement amounts to a positive loss, particularly at this time, when the man at the head of the War Department should be one thoroughly conversant with existing conditions as imperative needs.

BOSTON.

Ex-Secretary a Militarist.

From The Globe.

Foreseeing opposition before any bill was even formulated, Mr. Garrison resigned. A member of the Cabinet found he could not control both the President and Congress of this country. It is to be deplored, for Mr. Garrison was an able man in his position. Mr. Bryan's resignation helped Mr. Wilson. Mr. Garrison's resignation is less likely to do so. Mr. Garrison was a militarist, and as the hideous European war progresses the country turns more and more toward the military "protection."

HARTFORD.

Largely a Personal Matter.

From The Courant.

President Wilson appears to have liked Judge Garrison's "continental army" as well as he likes everything for the moment, but public opinion did not like it. Secretary Garrison probably could have disregarded public opinion if Congress had liked it, but Congress did not like it. Judge Garrison appears thereupon to have decided that if the country would not have his "continental army," the country should no longer have him. His resignation is largely a personal matter of his own, and does not greatly concern the country in any way. Instead of trying to get for the country its money's worth out of the army, in the way of cost and efficiency, his plan involved greater cost and no more efficiency.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Robs Country of a Leader.

From The Union.

Garrison's retirement robs the Administration and the country of the services of one of the few real leaders who came to the front as a result of the Democratic triumph three years ago. The vacancy created by his resignation removes from public life a man whom the country sorely needs in the present crisis. His place will not be adequately filled, no matter whom Wilson may call to the War Office, because no matter how able Garrison's successor may be, his unfamiliarity with the duties of the office will prevent that efficiency which is imperatively demanded right now when the question of military expansion is to the fore.

BURLINGTON, VT.

Another Political Outcast.

From The Free Press.

Late Secretary of War Garrison is not the first trustful man to hitch his wagon to a star, only to find he was trailing a comet. He has come to earth again, and in his descent he has scattered party secrets for the disclosures of which in a military régime he would be hanged for high treason. Since the correspondence now given to the world merely concerns the relations of a civic official to his executive chief, Administration councils can simply relegate Garrison to the nether world to enjoy the company of such political outcasts as W. J. Bryan, Editor Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and Vermont's own wayward son, Editor George Harvey of the North American Review, all one-time trusted, or mistrusted, advisers of Woodrow Wilson.

PHILADELPHIA.

Doubts President's Stability.

From The Public Ledger.

If the public could be sure that President Wilson's position was one of frank open-mindedness, willing to consider fully and freely the merits of varying suggested methods of attaining the desired end, and anxious to bring concession and conciliation to bear upon the solution of the question at issue, the Cabinet crisis would be regarded with less misgiving. But the President's known reluctance to advocate military preparedness, his tardy recognition of the necessity for decisive action for the strengthening of the national defenses, and his many alterations of position on these and other subjects, must inevitably arouse distrust in the minds of the people as to the stability of his present convictions.

Fears Makeshift Artists.

From The Inquirer.

And so Garrison is gone and the President is left free to surrender body and soul to makeshift artists. His tour of the West was made for naught. If the Military Affairs Committee has its way preparedness will be only a name. But it may serve the purposes of Mr. Wilson since he has apparently reached the condition of mind where anything labeled "preparedness" that will save his face will do.

BALTIMORE.

Able But Explosive.

From The American.

The resignation of Mr. Garrison from the Cabinet whose councils he adorned will in no wise subtract from the place of honor he will hold in connection with the events that he has sought to mold. History will say of Lindley M. Garrison that he was the ablest member of the official family of Mr. Wilson, which is not noteworthy for the strength of its personnel. * * * It will say that Mr. Garrison was disposed to be temperamental and explosive, as witness his violent tirade against former President Taft in connection with a printed article that criticised the Administration on the Philippines and the plan to give the natives self-government.

PITTSBURGH.

Cause for Congratulation.

From The Dispatch.

Garrison's retirement acknowledges that his plan cannot secure a majority either in his own party or in Congress as a whole. To whatever extent the Administration has committed itself to that plan, the result is a setback to the Administration. The continental army plan is dead officially. Actually it never had a chance. It was utterly impractical, existing only in theory and on paper. It was based on an assumption of contradictions. The resignation of the author of that fantastic incident in our history is cause for congratulation rather than regret.

Charge of Partisanship.

From The Gazette.

Since Congress met in December and for weeks before, Republicans have been reminded that the problem of preparedness is non-partisan, a purely patriotic question, and that all party considerations must be excluded from its discussion and solution. But has the President himself kept the faith? Within twenty-four hours of Mr. Garrison's retirement the White House proclaims that the new Secretary of War will be a Democrat. It is the Democratic Party that is to be saved, not preparedness.

LOUISVILLE.

Two Clashing Temperaments.

From The Courier-Journal.

The resignation of Secretary of War Garrison has taken the country by surprise, although it was inevitable that sooner or later he and the President would part. Two men of such esteem of self and such esteem of their respective official responsibilities cannot be expected to work long in double harness where neither is willing to follow.

ATLANTA.

Untimely and Ill-Advised.

From The Constitution.

Secretary Garrison's resignation of the War Department portfolio because President Wilson would not commit himself to the Continental Army plan to the exclusion of any and every possible modification of it, impresses us as untimely, hasty, and ill-advised.

CHARLESTON.

"A Very Obstinate Man."

From The News and Courier.

It is plain that Mr. Garrison has acted in a pet. He is a very obstinate man who cannot brook opposition. He wants his way or none. By contrast the reasonableness of President Wilson's position must make a strong appeal to the country. If a first class man is put in Mr. Garrison's place his resignation may tend to clear the atmosphere. It will certainly bring home to a large part of the public a sense of the difficulties Mr. Wilson is having to overcome.

MOBILE.

Lack of Confidence.

From The Register.

Congress, showing a lack of confidence in Secretary of War Garrison, or, rather, a lack of approval of Garrison's plan for an army, Garrison quits the Cabinet; and he is right, if he feels that his plan is the only one he can conscientiously approve of, or that the plan Congress has in mind will not produce a serviceable army. The President appears willing to consent to his going, recognizing perhaps that Garrison could be useful only in carrying forward a work commanding Garrison's strong sympathy.

CHATTANOOGA.

Barrier Between the Two.

From The Times.

Mr. Garrison is a strong man, probably one of the strongest of the President's Cabinet advisers, and his action will be as much regretted by the public as by the President, but the temper of his communication to the President indicates that feeling as strongly as he did about the program he had proposed and resentful of the unsympathetic attitude of the party leaders toward it, rendered a reconsideration of his determination impossible. There was an insurmountable barrier between him and the President, and like two self-respecting men in such circumstances and having profound respect each for the other's opinion, they decided to sever their official relationship.

MEMPHIS.

His Plan Impracticable.

From The Commercial Appeal.

If Cabinet ministers resigned every time their programs were turned down by Congress they could buy sixty-day return limit tickets when they leave home to take office. Mr. Garrison was a strong man in the Cabinet. The judicial quality of his mind will be missed. His military program was impracticable, so is every other except one of universal military service wherein the general government would take charge of the military education of every American boy from his twentieth to twenty-first birthday with a one month's return every year for eight years for manoeuvers.

WILMINGTON.

Successor to Garrison.

From The Morning News.

Many names are suggested for Secretary of War to succeed Mr. Garrison, but none in the list looms up as a Secretary who would measure to the Garrison standard. The retirement of Mr. Garrison is to be regretted, but he and the President differed so widely in their point of view that it was far better that Mr. Garrison should retire.

NEW ORLEANS.

Good Result Possible.

From The Times-Picayune.

No one desires to injure the National Guard, but the question of national defense is bigger than any branch of detail thereof. If the Secretary's retirement forces Congress to consider the question strictly upon its merits, and brings the American people to study it, the act which closes his services will prove not the least valuable of an official career which has earned general admiration and confidence.

CLEVELAND.

Question of the Best Plan.

From The Plain Dealer.

Secretary Garrison retires to private life because the President refused to use a Rooseveltian big stick on Congress. President Wilson favors the Garrison Continental Army, but he refuses to stake the whole national defense move on the success of that one feature. He refuses even to attempt to club Congress into acquiescence. With the President the question is one of getting the best plan adopted.

CINCINNATI.

"Platitudinous Verbosity."

From The Commercial Tribune.

Leaders of the Democratic Party in Congress, as usual, failed to agree upon any concrete plan. There were as many schemes as there leaders, and President Wilson refused to throw the weight of his influence into the scales in behalf of his Cabinet member's proposal. Naturally, the Secretary of War resented this seeming lack of co-operation on the part of the President. He realizes the necessity for concrete action and has little patience with the protracted phrasing of platitudinous verbosity, knowing full well that in a matter of this sort many plans are equivalent to no plan.

CHICAGO.

Weakens Defense Movement.

From The Herald.

Mr. Garrison retires because he is not in accord with the President's patient determination to await results. He would have had his chief force the issue with Congress. Mr. Wilson believes that ultimately the good sense of the nation will impress itself upon Congress. Without assuming to judge which attitude is the wiser, Mr. Garrison's bears striking testimony to his sincerity of convictions and of purpose. His retirement greatly weakens the effort toward adequate national defense. Thus it is a serious loss to the country.

Mr. Wilson's Vagueness.

From The Tribune.

Mr. Garrison's utterances, notably in his reports, from the first have presented a striking contrast to Mr. Wilson's disquieting vagueness and obvious reluctance to face squarely our need for defense. In this Mr. Garrison performed a patriotic service of the utmost importance and has won thereby the respect and gratitude of all that part of the American public which is awake to the exigent need of prompt measures for the improvement of the national defenses.

ST. PAUL.

Yielding to Personal Pique?

From The Pioneer Press.

Just what are the considerations, private and personal, which convinced Mr. Garrison to adopt the course he did, outsiders cannot fully know. On the face of the matter, however, it would appear that the Secretary is yielding to personal pique rather than to the call of service. We all lament the fact that politics often oppose what is wisest and best. At the same time we must acknowledge that what is best under the circumstances is far better than nothing at all. Executives and legislators who accomplish the most in the long run are those who remain in service despite their failure to realize all their plans in full.

DETROIT.

"Deserted and Betrayed."

From The Free Press.

The correspondence between President Wilson and Secretary Garrison as it has been published warrants the inference that the head of the War Department has resigned because of a lack of confidence in the sincerity of Mr. Wilson's espousal of the case of preparedness as much as from pique over the failure of his plan for a Continental army to achieve popularity. Mr. Garrison has been indorsing, as a representative of the Administration, the Philippine "self-government," but always with the contention that no scuttling was contemplated. Here again he finds himself deserted and betrayed, and this second offense must have put the finishing touch to his determination to quit.

RALEIGH.

Contends Secretary Erred.

From The News and Observer.

Seeing that there was no opportunity to secure the passage of the Continental Army proposition, the thing for Secretary Garrison to have done was to have fought side by side with President Wilson to secure a compromise measure in the best terms possible. It is Congress and the President who are in the finality to answer to the country for whatever is done. Bearing this in mind, Secretary Garrison would have been on high ground in taking his place with his chief in an endeavor to secure the passage of some bill which would make the army stronger than it is. The country feels that now is the time when every member of the President's official family can best serve the United States by wholehearted support of the President in the fight which he is making for such military preparedness as he holds to be necessary for national defense.

HOUSTON.

Regrettable but Unavoidable.

From The Post.

The resignation of Secretary Garrison may be regretted, but it was unavoidable. The President was compelled by his sense of duty to manifest patience and permit Congress to thrash out the question. The Secretary was certain that the national security presented no alternative but to accept his plan. Our statesmen and our soldiers have never agreed about a military policy in a time of peace, and usually the statesmen's views prevailed. In a time of war the opinions of the soldiers rank somewhat higher.

ST. LOUIS.

Victim of His Own Logic.

From The Republic.

Secretary Garrison is a man of courage, logical mind, and devotion to principle—but a man whose mind moves in straight lines. He is the victim of his own logic.

The bill providing for the solution of the defense problem by means of State troops that caused his resignation has not yet been drawn. It may never be drawn. But Mr. Garrison was too impatient to wait for the event to occur and then pass upon it. He wanted assurances before the event. He has gone down before something that has not happened. He has surrendered to a threatening event which might never have become a reality.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Resignation a Disappointment.

From The Morning Tribune.

Secretary Garrison has been regarded as one of the two or three strong men in the Cabinet. He has addressed himself to the question of national defense with undoubted zeal and fidelity to his convictions. It is not generally agreed that he has worked out a thoroughly practical plan. He has, however, assisted in focusing attention upon the subject, and the regret is that, instead of deserting the whole project and abandoning a great public duty because of lack of support in the White House, he has not elected to make a fight for the principle at stake, conceding whatever may be necessary without sacrificing the real issue. His resignation is a disappointment.

TOPEKA.

Arbitrary and High-Handed.

From The Capital.

In this political conflict at Washington it is hard to avoid the opinion that Secretary Garrison very well incarnates the good and bad of militarism. He is efficient and effective, but he is arrogant, overweening, arbitrary, and high-handed. Public opinion he apparently regards as something that exists to be "got around." Congress he holds in contempt, since it is so lacking in the virtues of a corporate board of Directors. This is the militarists' idea of Government and the nation.

KANSAS CITY.

Public Confidence Lacking.

From The Star.

The Continental Army idea, whatever its defects, embodied the one principle which the testimony both of military history and military experts agree must be the basis. It is a pity that the President, after sanctioning the Garrison plan, could not have given it the support necessary to its success. Now the country will look to him to assume the leadership in getting the best possible substitute from a congressional group whose attitude has failed to win public confidence.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Much Behind the Scenes.

From The Star.

Expert opinion inclines to support Mr. Garrison in his decision to resign rather than be a party to the apparent surrender of scientific defense plans to the exigencies of politics in this Presidential year. With the exception of The New York World, which would unhesitatingly condemn the angel Gabriel if he were to break with the Wilson Administration, the press seems to occupy similar ground. Of course, there is much behind the scenes. All of what Garrison has had to bear is not disclosed.

DES MOINES.

Punch Lost With Bryan.

From The Register.

It must be more and more apparent to everybody that when Mr. Bryan went out of the Cabinet the punch went out of the Wilson Administration. So long as he was in the Cabinet every Administration measure bore his mark, and every Administration measure was forced through Congress in a manner to really make the President a Czar. But in the last year and a half, what do we see? Congress acting like a flushed covey of quail, the President shifting his ground between speeches, an elaborate program of special war taxes recommended and never referred to again, a continental army planned and dropped, everything going at sixes and sevens.

PHOENIX.

Defense Outlook Gloomy.

From The Republican.

The resignation of Secretary Garrison makes plainer the difficulties in the way of the President's preparedness program, if, indeed, he has a definite program. Mr. Garrison's statement in explanation of his resignation indicates that the President has no settled plan. Mr. Garrison has been given credit for originating the Continental Army plan which, when the President set out on his mid-Western tour, it was believed he would support. With the friends of preparedness so divided and the enemies, pork barrel advocates, and pacifists harmonious and united, the outlook for preparedness is rather gloomy.

OMAHA.

Mr. Wilson's "One-Track Mind."

From The Bee.

The final severance of relations in the case of Mr. Garrison, as in the case of Mr. Bryan, looks like the culmination of a long series of intolerable positions in which these gentlemen found themselves as the result of the President's treatment of them. It must be his self-styled, one-track mind, which cannot run along smoothly with any other mind that has an individuality of its own.

LINCOLN.

Cabinet Below Par.

From The State Journal.

The retirement of Secretary Garrison leaves the President's Cabinet below par in point of strength, either personal or political. Mr. Bryan was politically important. His successor is thus far only a name, though Mr. Lansing may be a man of great ability. Secretary Garrison was one of the two concededly able men of the Cabinet, with Secretary Lane the other.

SPOKANE.

Firm in His Convictions.

From The Spokesman-Review.

Secretary Garrison's resignation is a loss to the Administration and the nation. Garrison and Lane of the Interior Department quickly took rank as the conspicuously strong and able members of the Wilson Cabinet and subsequent service has strengthened that estimate. Mr. Garrison has been an indefatigable student of the country's military system and resources. He has a deep knowledge of our military history and at no time has wavered in his clear, firm conviction that the safety of the United States requires a larger degree of preparedness.

LOS ANGELES.

Treasury-Looting Policy.

From The Times.

By breaking with Secretary Garrison and accepting his resignation the President has given his influence to support a costly, makeshift, pork-barrel, Treasury-looting policy. Secretary Garrison advocated an army—a real one, one that could take the field in a hurry and stay there; one armed with artillery and commanded by officers—not civilians given their commissions through political influence with the Governor of some State. The President yielded to the whisperings of Congressmen, consented to still play politics, and practically dismissed the one Cabinet officer who had the interests of the nation rather than those of the Democratic Party at heart.

SAN FRANCISCO.

President's Policy Shown.

From The Chronicle.

A split in the Government is a very clumsy way of bringing about a better understanding of the President's policy, but at least it has accomplished that purpose. We now know where the Administration stands, and the most gratifying feature of such knowledge is that preparedness on the basis of European navalism and militarism has broken down and that instead we are to have improvements in the defenses stopping short of compulsory military service and those excessive burdens which forced Europe to choose between warfare and general bankruptcy.

NO POLITICS IN IT, GARRISON INSISTS

Continued from Page 1.

if he thought his resignation from the Cabinet would be followed by others he replied:

"I refuse to answer that. In other words, I do not wish to express an opinion on my resignation, politics, preparedness or the world in general."

He was asked if he would lend his moral influence to preparedness and replied that he had no present intention of doing so.

"Will you indorse, at the next election, any political faction which upholds your preparedness ideas?" was another question.

"I have no such idea in my mind," he said. "You must not think that there is anything political connected with my resignation. I do not care to be connected with politics in any way. I have served the public for twelve years, and all I want to do now is to retire and find some place where I can lay aside a little something for myself and for my wife. I think I deserve that, now that curcumstances will permit."

"Was that desire your reason for resigning?"

"No," said Mr. Garrison, "my reason was not a personal one."

"Was it not the Philippines and preparedness plans of the Administration?"

"I will not give my reasons. Those who have read the correspondence which I have made public can very easily draw their inferences."

"Did you consult any other member of the Cabinet before handing in your resignation?"

"I did not."

"Do you know of any other Cabinet member who is going to resign?"

"I do not. I would not say if I did know."

"Have you any idea of following Mr. Bryan's action and take the stump against the President?"

Mr. Garrison laughed as he answered: "I certainly have no such idea."

"How long had you considered resigning before you actually handed in your resignation?"

"I refuse to answer that," replied Mr. Garrison.

Mr. Garrison added that his resignation was based solely upon conviction and had nothing to do with personalities. He had been urged, he admitted, to campaign for preparedness, but "could not conceive" of circumstances that would cause him to take the stump.

"I wish it were May now," he said, "so that I could go down to my Summer home at Seabright. I love the Jersey shore, and a tennis court there is waiting for us. Here I am in New York, not knowing where I am going to live. I am just camping out in the home of my good friend, George Leary."

At the close of this interview Mr. Garrison consented to pose for the photographers and moving picture men who had besieged the Leary home. Soon after that he went downtown. On his return he carried under his arm a great bundle of newspapers, which he referred to smilingly as "ammunition."

"The newspapers have treated me very well," he said. "Everything they put in was all right. I wasn't misquoted at all."

The second interview lasted about fifteen minutes and not once did Mr. Garrison's good humor desert him.

"I won't have another thing to say," was his parting remark. "I have now retired to private life."

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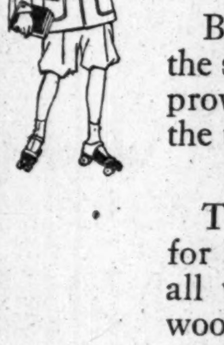

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HOW CITY REGARDS LOSS OF GARRISON

A "National Calamity," Says Stimson, Who Once Held the Same Portfolio.

COUDERT PRAISES HIM

Describes His Attitude as "Absolutely Sound"—Mayor Mitchel Merely Expresses His Regret.

In this city the resignation of Secretary of War Garrison was the chief topic of discussion yesterday among men who have been following closely the Administration's preparedness program. The views given were many and varying, but the opinion was expressed generally that in losing his Secretary of War the President had lost a strong member of his official family.

The resignation came as a distinct shock and a complete surprise, and brought forth many expressions of regreat that Mr. Garrison should quit the Cabinet at so critical a time. A few thought that Mr. Garrison might loom up as a Presidential candidate until he made the flat assertion that nothing could force him into such a position. One man mentioned General Leonard Wood as a man who might well be selected to replace Mr. Garrison in the Cabinet.

Henry L. Stimson, a Republican, who served in the Cabinet of President Taft as Secretary of War, made this brief statement:

"Mr. Garrison has stood bravely for the cause of constructive army reform during his tenure of office and I regard his loss to the department at this crisis as a national calamity."

Mr. Stimson has been a warm supporter of Mr. Garrison's plan for a Continental army of 500,000 men.

Oscar S. Straus, another former Republican Cabinet officer who served under President Roosevelt as Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, said:

"I think the resignation of Mr. Garrison will have a decided effect throughout the country in accentuating the national plan. I think the country is in favor of a reasonable national preparedness and so far as I can see, it is opposed to the plan of Federalizing the State Militia. This resignation of Mr. Garrison will have the effect of making the country think of these matters, but what effect it will have on Congress I cannot say, for it takes time for popular opinion to make itself felt in Congress."

Mayor Mitchel was asked to comment on the resignation of Mr. Garrison.

"Nothing except regret," was his retort. "I regret his resignation because of my acquaintance with him and my very great regard for him."

Ex-Senator Elihu Root, who has held the offices of Secretary of War and Secretary of State, refused to comment, as did Joseph H. Choate.

Frederic R. Coudert, an authority on international law, who has followed the situation closely, made this caustic statement:

"Mr. Garrison is a man of great strength and ability. He understands the military needs of this country thoroughly, and his resignation is deplorable. It would indicate that the leaders in the present Congress do not sufficiently appreciate the needs of the hour to be willing to pass adequate measures.

"Any attempt to use the National Guard, which by the Constitution is necessarily controlled by the States, would merely delude the people into believing that something had been done for national defense and leave the situation in worse plight than at the present time. The difference is fundamental and cannot be bridged or compromised.

"Garrison's attitude is absolutely sound. I think it is to be regretted that the President did not take a precisely similar view. Unless a sufficient number of Republicans and Democrats can combine on some method of creating a really national force the outlook for preparedness at the present time is indeed discouraging.

"Politics, ignorance and the pork barrel are apparently in the saddle."

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, said:

"Mr. Garrison's resignation emphasizes the seriousness with which he regards the issue of preparedness and marks a crisis in the campaign for national defense. His attitude is consistent with the views he has held for the past year and has expressed privately to many friends."

Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, mother of Lindon W. Bates, Jr., who died when the Lusitania was sunk, Chairman of the Woman's Section of the Civic Federation of America and a member of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, said:

"We feel strongly that service should be universal. We feel that every man has a duty to do and should do it. I think Secretary Garrison failed in carrying out his plans because he was not wholly in sympathy with the plans which were determined upon by the war college."

Raymond B. Price, a Vice President of the United States Rubber Company and a member of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, said:

"The nation has suffered a serious loss in the resignation of Secretary Garrison. I sincerely hope that this crisis will serve to concentrate public attention on the great need of an army and navy.

"It is hard to pick a successor to Mr. Garrison—one who would combine the necessary military and administrative ability. In my mind General Leonard Wood is one of the few possibilities, and even the anti-militarists could not object were he Secretary of War."

ITALIANS SHELL CAMPS.

Their Guns Also Force Trains to Turn Back in Gorizia Zone.

ROME, Feb. 11.—The official statement of the Italian War Office, made public today says:

There have been small engagements in our favor in upper Chiarzo and in the Lanta Maria sector. In the Gorizia zone our artillery fired effectively against enemy camps and also upon trains moving toward the San Pietro Station, forcing them to turn back.

There have been heavy snowfalls in the mountain theatres of operations.

SEND $125,000 TO KAISER.

Chile Germans Aid Fund for Families of Slain Soldiers.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—Emperor William, according to the Overseas News Agency, has received 500,000 marks donated by Germans in Chile to the national relief fund for the families of soldiers killed in battle.

REASSURES GERMANY ABOUT OUR ATTITUDE

Wolff Agency's Correspondent Collects Views of Marshall, Lansing, Stone, Smith.

IN ANSWER TO CHANCELLOR

General Denials That We Seek to Humiliate Berlin or Are Anything but Friendly.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—With the apparent intention of counteracting the impression in Germany, as indicated by published interviews with Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Dr. Zimmermann, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the United States was endeavoring to humiliate Germany in its demands with respect to the Lusitania, the Washington correspondent of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, acting for the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, has cabled to that organization statements obtained from Vice President Marshall, Secretary Lansing, Senator Stone of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Chairman Flood of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, and Senator Hoke Smith, in all of which the idea advanced by the Chancellor and the Under Secretary are declared to be groundless.

It is asserted by these officials and legislators that the United States has no thought or desire to humiliate Germany, but is merely insisting upon its rights in seeking definite assurances and promises from the German Government in connection with the Lusitania affair.

The correspondent says there is nowhere a desire to humiliate Germany; nowhere the wish to wrench from her hands weapons which she considers essential for the continuance of the war. He then quotes Vice President Marshall as follows:

"I have the utmost confidence in the State Department, and believe that it is only trying to uphold the recognized principles of international law and maintain them impartially against all belligerents. We do not want to humiliate Germany. Nothing is further from our thoughts. We do not want war; we want peace, but peace with honor, and all that our Administration is trying to accomplish is an amicable settlement, honorable to both sides."

The correspondent then goes on to say:

"When Secretary of State Lansing's attention was called to the interview purporting to have been given by the German Chancellor to Mr. von Wiegand, he said that, while he disliked to comment on press reports of this sort, its authoritative character seemed to require it in order that a wrong impression might be removed. He went on to say that he was at a loss to understand what the Chancellor meant by the requirements of this Government being an 'impossible humiliation.' He said that nothing had been asked of Germany which was not reasonable and fair, and with which a nation could not comply without doing violence to its honor and dignity; that this Government's demands had not been increased since they were made in May last; that it had sought in every way, in the controversy, to show greatest consideration to the German Government and people, and, though its efforts to this end have apparently been misinterpreted, it would continue to do so in order that this unfortunate dispute may, if possible, be honorably arranged out of a sincere wish to maintain the traditional friendly relations between the United States and Germany.

"Everywhere in Administration circles the same deep regret was expressed that Germany should have gained the impression that the United States were bent upon a settlement of the Lusitania question which would not be compatible with the dignity and honor of the German nation, but everywhere was also added the fear that reports of this sort coming at this critical time in the negotiations would make the task more difficult, as they gave an impression that the German Government was attempting to force the issue rather than avoid it."

He quotes Senator Stone thus: "It is my confident belief that no officer connected with the Government of the United States has any wish or purpose to humiliate the German Government or the German people. Furthermore, I do not believe that it is within the power of any Government official here to humiliate Germany."

Congressman Flood is represented as saying:

"I do not think that there exists any desire on the part of any one connected with the American Government to require, or attempt to require, any action on the part of the German Government that would in the least humiliate Germany. Our Government and our people are most friendly toward Germany and this Government has only demanded what it deemed absolutely necessary under the circumstances. There is certainly no desire to take from Germany any proper weapon that she might employ. It is most unfortunate that these criticisms come at this particular and critical time."

Senator Hoke Smith expressed his sentiments:

"It is most unfortunate that such a misunderstanding should arise at a moment when all questions at issue between the two countries seem to be settled in a way honorable to both. I can truthfully say that there is no desire either in the Administration or in Congress to humiliate Germany, with which our people wish to live in peace and friendship. There is no danger of war, not even a danger of a diplomatic break, for Congress would not tolerate it over merely one word. There is only the earnest desire to forget the past, and every true American will be glad if an honorable settlement is found for the most unfortunate incident of this war. I regret deeply that law heretofore had not provided against the carrying of human life and death dealing ammunition on one and the same ship and that, therefore, our citizens had the right to travel on the ill-fated Lusitania. But I hope that after this war is over a way will be found to allow shipments of ammunition only on vessels of war, auxiliary cruisers, armed if they want to be armed, and liable to destruction as such, and that the lives of peaceful travelers will not be jeopardized by the trade in things which only kill."

DENIES SHIPS ARE OUT.

Berlin Says Merchantmen Are Still In South American Ports.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency is the following:

"Reports received in Germany by way of Switzerland, which pretend to be dated in South American countries, say that German merchantmen, in spite of the patrol of British warships, have succeeded in leaving South American ports under the American flag in order to cruise in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

"Competent German authorities state that these reports are simple inventions. It can readily be established that the ships are still in the ports."

BATTLE CRUISERS ARE BRITAIN'S HOPE

Visit to First Line of Defense in North Sea Finds England's Fastest Ships on Guard.

SPEED IS FLEET'S FETICH

Determined to Take Its Own Range if the Germans Ever Come Out.

SOMEWHERE IN THE NORTH SEA, Feb. 11.—Great Britain's first-line offensive fleet, an incomparable combination of speed and gun power ready for instant action, was inspected yesterday by a party of French and American correspondents, and a representative of The Associated Press was permitted to view from the bridge of a torpedo boat the naval unit which is expected to meet the first shock of a German attack.

In the fleet were virtually all the veteran fighting craft which have been in action in this war, but they showed few scars with the exception of an occasional dent in their armor. The pride of place was held by battle cruisers which in engagements from the Falkland Isles to the Dardanelles have borne the brunt of the sea fighting. Unpopular with officers and men before the war because they were constantly coaling and never more than cautiously praised by the proponents of the superdreadnought policy, these huge fighting machines hold the premier position in the British Navy, in which warship speed is now regarded as the first and most important principle of naval strategy.

The correspondents left the naval base under a sunny sky, but on reaching the outlying patrol of torpedo boats found the water covered with a light haze. There was no sea running, however, and the haze was not thick enough to prevent the newspaper men from this comparatively steady platform seeing that part of the fleet which could be safely brought together, even to a patrol squadron which had rejoined the unit a few hours before the review began. As the launch with the visitors on board turned toward the line of battle cruisers against the horizon they could see the "eyes" of the fleet, in the form of a few prowling destroyers, which keep up incessant watch, not only to protect their mighty sisters from submarine attack, but to catch the first view of any German warship which might poke its nose into the open North Sea.

Aboard a Battle Cruiser.

Looming through the mist could be seen the giant tripod masts which identified the fleet as including the very latest type of battle cruisers, and soon the launch was at the foot of the boarding ladder of a huge battle cruiser which got its baptism of fire at Heligoland Bight and later bore an honorable share in the Dogger Bank action. Before luncheon the visitors were permitted to enter any part of the ship they chose, and those not too heavy got through the trapdoor in the top of a turret, the only entrance left open in war time, and occupied themselves chiefly in watching the youthful turret commander operate a huge 13.5-inch gun with the same ease that a man handles a sporting rifle. From the time the charge and the projectile left the ammunition hoist to the actual discharge of the gun the visitors were permitted to watch the operation which made the turret the most important part of the fighting ship.

The party then had luncheon as guests of the Divisional Rear Admiral, who was using the cruiser as his flagship. After luncheon the correspondents were taken on board the famous cruiser Lion, which was Admiral Beatty's flagship in the Dogger Bank battle. With the exception of a dent in her forward turret armor and a similar scar just above the waterline, this show vessel of the British Navy displays little sign of the terrific hammering she got when three German battle cruisers concentrated their fire on her. Carefully mounted in the companionway is an eleven-inch unexploded shell which the Seydlitz hurled through the Lion's armor below the waterline. No evidence has ever been found to justify the story that the Lion was torpedoed, but her officers and crew are still marveling at the little harm done her vital parts by the rain of heavy shells.

The shell which did the most harm did not penetrate the armor encasing the engine room, but dented it in so far that salt water got into a broken feedpipe. This reduced her speed from 27 to 18 knots and forced her to withdraw from the battle, in which any vessel speeding less than 25 knots had no chance of keeping the range of the fleeing Germans.

No sign was left of the twelve-inch shell which blew in the bulkhead of the Admiral's quarters after going through the deck except the casing and cap occupying the place of honor among the Lion's trophies. Even the Captain's bathtub, which was hurled overboard by the explosion of an eight-inch shell, which probably came from the ill-fated Blücher, has been replaced. The engine rooms of the Lion showed no sign of the ship's ever having been in battle. The turbines looked as if they were just out of the shop. The officers of the Lion explained that the reason there were so few casualties was because the men were so scattered about the ship during the action that an exploding shell was not likely to kill more than one or two at a time. The tripod masts, with the control bridge and crow's-nest, had not been subjected to a severe trial, as the secondary batteries of the German ships never had been within range, and the big guns devoted their attention to the more vital parts of the ship.

The Tiger Good as New.

A torpedo boat picked up a portion of the party from the Lion and the remainder from the almost equally celebrated Tiger, which looked like a newly commissioned ship, despite the many times she is reported to have been sunk.

Beyond the battle cruisers a long line of light cruisers lost itself in the fog. Some of these vessels are veterans, and they show signs of the rough patrol work they are called upon constantly to do, but many are newly commissioned and have yet to wear the scars of service. Speed, now the fetich of the navy, reached the zenith with these light cruisers. Any of them could easily overhaul the fastest liner so far built.

Beyond the light cruisers was a great flotilla of colliers constantly feeding the hungry stokeholes of the battle cruisers, which even at anchor keep up a full head of steam. Their turbines must be rested, but must never be allowed to grow cold.

Scattered about the fleet were several destroyer squadrons with light-cruiser leaders and merchant ships as parents. After sweeping around the destroyers the torpedo boat headed toward a predreadnought looking formidable enough to the layman but lightly referred to by the officers accompanying the party as a third-line unit or bait to entice the German fleet into the North Sea.

The personnel of the whole fleet seemed to be remarkably fit and eagerly interested in the work, despite the uncomfortable conditions under which their patrol work in the North Sea is done. The junior officers welcome the coming Spring and Summer, but not so the Captains and Commanders, who complain that the long days of the northern latitudes mean a twenty-hour stretch on the bridge. Darkness to them spells safety, while light entails unrelaxing vigilance.

The battle cruiser Princess Royal, which was visited by the party, had only two members of her crew in the sick bay. Both these men were suffering from injuries caused by football, which is played with great zest whenever a field is available. The officers occasionally get some golf, but both men and officers must depend upon their shipboard duties for their chief means of exercise.

Rumors of the possibility of Zeppelin raids on the fleet were rife, and the officers and crews expressed an eager hope that the Zeppelins would come to give the gunners a chance to test their anti-aircraft guns.

The last glimpse the party caught of the great fleet was an occasional flash through the darkening mist as signals were exchanged between the various divisions.

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BRITISH TIGRIS REPULSE.

Constantinople Reports Two Ineffectual Attacks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) Feb. 11.—The following official communication was issued today:

On the Irak front there has been artillery and infantry firing. The enemy, who attempted to advance from the right bank of the river, was compelled to retreat to his old position after two violent engagements.

Near Kut-el-Amara there is no change in the situation.

On the Dardanelles front, on Feb. 9, off Jenishehir, a cruiser fired five shells against Tekke Burnu. Our Anatolian batteries replied and the cruiser withdrew to the Island of Imbros. Two monitors which cruised off the norrows, at the entrance to the straits, were compelled to retire.

LANSING'S NEW CODE FOR WARFARE AT SEA

Continued from Page 1.

merchant ship carrying a small-calibre gun would be able to use it effectively for offense against the submarine.

"Moreover, pirates and sea rovers have been swept from the main trade channels of the sea and privateering has been abolished. Consequently the placing of guns on merchantmen at the present date of submarine warfare can be explained only on the ground of a purpose to render merchantmen superior in force to submarines and to prevent warning and visit and search by them. Any armament, therefore, on a merchant vessel would seem to have the character of an offensive armament.

"If a submarine is required to stop and search ta merchant vessel on the high seas, and in case it is found that she is of an enemy character and that conditions necessitate her destruction and removal to a place of safety of persons on board, it would not seem just nor reasonable that the submarine should be compelled, while complying with these requirements, to expose itself to almost certain destruction by the guns on board the merchant vessel.

"It would therefore appear to be a reasonable and reciprocally just arrangement if it could be agreed by the opposing belligerents that submarines should be caused to adhere strictly to the rules of international law in the matter of stopping and searching merchant vessels, determining their belligerent nationality and removing the crews and passengers to placees of safety before sinking the vessels as prizes of war, and that merchant vessels of belligerent nationality should be prihibited from carrying any armament whatsoever.

"In proposing this formula as a basis of conditional declarations by the belligerent Governments, I do so in all the full conviction that each Government will consider primarily the humane purposes of saving the lives of innocent people rather than the insistence upon doubtful legal rights, which may be denied on account of new conditions.

"I would be pleased to be informed whether your Government would be willing to make such a declaration conditioned upon their enemies making a similar declaration.

"I should add that my Government is impressed with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel carrying armament of any sort, in view of the character of the submarine warfare and the defensive weakness of underseas craft, should be held to be an auxiliary cruiser and so treated by a neutral as well as by a belligerent Government, and is seriously considering instructing its officials accordingly."

TO PUT ARMED SHIPS IN WARSHIP CLASS

Continued from Page 1.

placed American friendship above the possible military value of a relentless submarine war on England are pleased by the moderation of the Government's memorandum, which they believe will appeal to commonsense America and will meet Washington's views. These quarters see in it the possibility of the whole political atmosphere being permanently cleared. They consider the memorandum the most important milestone on the new road toward a better German-American understanding.

On the other hand, the relief and satisfaction are no less marked among all except the most extreme champions of submarine war, over the fact that the Government has not permitted the submarine weapon to be wrested out of its hand, but by a determined stand has made possible a more effective submarine war without endangering relations with America.

The conservative Kreuz Zeitung, which voices an important body of public opinion that wants submarine war regardless of the consequences, cannot conceal its disappointment because the memorandum does not go much further. It says:

"It would have been more consistent with plain common sense if it had expressly stated that in view of all the facts, all enemy merchant ships would be regarded as armed, and therefore treated as warships. The announcement means a happy step forward. It fully covers the Lusitania and Arabic cases and an end is put once and for all to the practice of protecting armed merchant ships—which means all enemy ships—from being torpedoed, by placing a few American passengers aboard. We approve of withholding action until Feb. 29, so that ships now at sea with neutral passengers can reach port under the old conditions, but our naval forces have and deserve the firm faith that when the new order is given to them it will bear fruit.

"The memorandum and the measures announced therein do not exhaust all the questions. They constitute only one step on the way. The memorandum does not concern itself with the practice of enemy merchant ships in misusing neutral flags. America and other neutrals tolerate this deceptive misuse of their colors. If we are going to treat all armed ships as warships, we cannot stop at the misuse of neutral flags. The warning was given over a year ago that neutral ships, too, which entered the war zone did so at their own risk. The German Nation will stand squarely behind the Government in full confidence and determined to take all the consequences if it will give a clear track to our heroic naval forces."

Count Reventlow says in the Tages Zeitung: "It must most emphatically be pointed out that armed merchant ships carefully conceal their armaments as well as their gun crews and in the future will be still more careful. Therefore, neutral passengers will do well to take care not to jump at the conclusion that a merchant ship is really unarmed because they don't happen to see the guns. Of course armament includes not only big guns, but also machine guns and ordinary rifles, hand grenades, &c. We hope the short time limit, after which such ships will be treated as warships, will be of irrevocable shortness."

Captain Persius, in the Tageblatt, says: "It is to be hoped that the neutral Governments will be convinced by the contents of the memorandum, and will see that new weapons not only necessitate new methods, but that the measures of our enemies which violate international law make it necessary for us to meet them. Accordingly, it will now be seen whether all the neutrals are really neutral, for example, in their treatment of armed merchant ships in their ports. From the memorandum it follows that in the future our naval forces will go against armed merchant shipsregardless of the consequences. This is of value for our submarines. From now on their path is somewhat clearer, though by no means have all the pitfalls been cleared out of their way, notably that arising from the use of false flags. But still our submarine crews can go about their work again with a little more elbow room, and in their interest the publication of this memorandum is to be welcomed."

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The German Government's decision to treat armed merchantmen of hostile countries as warships has been received with the heartiest approval. The press of all parties expresses the belief that neutrals will now be compelled to avoid all merchantmen of nations at war with Germany and also to treat such vessels, when in their harbors, as warships, granting to them only the usual right to a limited stay for taking on coal, &c.

The Morgen Post says the course of action indicated by the memorandum is quite mild enough. It believes Germany has the right to treat armed merchantmen as pirates, although it grants them the prerogatives of belligerents. They may now be attacked, it continues, without warning and without giving passengers and crew the opportunity to reach a place of safety.

Georg Bernhard writes in the Vossische Zeitung that the memorandum clears up the question whether neutrals have the right to take jaunts across the sea without peril, at Germany's cost.

"We do not doubt," he continues, "that after the present convincing disclosures neutral Governments will acknowledge Germany's right to conduct submarine warfare without restraint, as its vital interests demand."

Bernhard also is of the opinion that Germany is acting mildly, as it might treat armed merchantmen as pirates and hang the crews from the yard arm. It might also torpedo every British merchantman, since all are armed, but has humanely restricted the sphere of operations to vessels known positively to be armed.

The Germania declares that the new order places England on a pillory before the world, and continues:

"The manner in which England has been unmasked by the publication of the German memorandum is more striking than anything else hitherto made known. The British method of warfare has been exposed as dissimulating, as treacherous to her enemies and to neutrals."

The Germania asserts the course decided upon by Germany represents her inescapable duty, which must lead to a sharpening of naval warfare. Responsibility for new developments, it contends, will rest on the British Government alone.

Count von Reventlow joins in the declaration that the Government is mild in treating armed merchantmen as belligerents, instead of as pirates.

Captain von Kuehlwetter, naval expert of the Lokal-Anzeiger, points out that the British instructions to masters of armed merchantmen were issued before the Lusitania was sunk, although, he says, the British Government informed the United States that the Lusitania was armed only for defense. Captain Kuehlwetter questions, in connection with his view of the Baralong case, whether the crews of merchantmen are entitled to be classed as belligerents.

The Taglische Rundschau says the memorandum will clear up the situation at sea in the interest and to the satisfaction of everybody, provided neutrals exhibit "that modest degree of fairness which they need to perceive the unassailability of Germany's standpoint."

Continuing, the Taglische Rundschau says: "Neutral Governments will have placed before them the necessity of setting a clean table at home in these affairs, and showing their colors clearly before all the world, as in favor and as helpers of the British murderous methods or in disavowing them cleanly."

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Feb. 11.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says the legal standpoint of the German memorandum on armed merchantmen is impregnable. The memorandum, the newspaper declares, clears up the situation, and, continuing, says:

"If Secretary Lansing is in earnest in his proposals to the Entente Powers to disarming merchantmen, then it seems to us that the Germans and Americans are in gratifying accord. The American Government must now follow up its words with deeds. The German Government's publication removes all apprehensions expressed in many quarters where it was suspected we might weakly yield to America—which by combining the Lusitania affair with Secretary Lansing's proposals seemed to place us before the alternatives of war or renunciation of submarine warfare—and not only try through carefully conducted diplomatic negotiations to bring America to a satisfactory standpoint, but even give way to President Wilson's urgent demand to sacrifice the whole submarine campaign.

"The memorandum removes all doubt that armed enemy ships may be treated without consideration. The Lusitania question—as the matter stands today and since the publication of the German memorandum—has at any rate nothing to do with the right of any phase of submarine warfare or the renunciation thereof. The Lusitania matter is limited to a more or less formal question which can now take a peaceful course.

"Within what limits we conduct submarine warfare in the future, as the memorandum indicates may depend—aside from technical, strategic and political considerations—upon what diplomatic success Secretary Lansing may have shown in treating our enemies in the matter of arming merchantmen."

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BRYCE WON'T ACCEPT A MISSION TO AMERICA

Some British Papers Minimize the Danger of Further Blockade Complications.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Suggestions have been made in various quarters that in view of the possible development of points of controversy between the United States and Great Britain, Lord Bryce should go to Washington as a special envoy for this country. Arguments in favor of the proposal, which originated with The Manchester Guardian, are thus summed up in that paper:

"We have two very awkward problems to settle with the United States. In the first place, if newspaper accounts are to be trusted, we are asked to accept certain rules of submarine warfare which, it is understood, Germany has already accepted, and also agree to cease arming our merchantmen on pain, if we decline, of having them subjected to the same rules as men-of-war in regard to their stay in American ports. These proposals amount to this: that we should not merely recognize the submarine war on commerce as permissible under certain circumstances, but that we should so far honor the German promises to observe these rules as to disarm our merchantmen. With every wish to meet the American views where possible, these proposals are undoubtedly difficult. If the United States Government would make itself responsible for their observance the situation would be easier; but nothing has yet been said about such a guarantee.

"Secondly, in addition to these proposals for the regularization of submarine warfare, there is the thorny problem of our blockade, which the United States maintains to be wholly illegal. It would be a serious error for the people of this country to underestimate the gravity of this issue. We must realize that there are many people in the United States who regard the British sea power and the principles of its exercise much as the average English Liberal regards German militarism. To us this may appear to be a very strained view, but that it exists, and not only in quarters which might be supposedly friendly to Germany, is a fact this country must recognize.

"The question, in fact, needs such careful and broad handling that the case is clearly one for the dispatch of a special envoy to the United States to interpret our views and set the problem in truer perspective. For this task, if he would undertake it, there can be no one with anything like the qualifications of our late Ambassador, Lord Bryce."

Whether or not the British Government will decide to send such a mission remains to be seen; but THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is able to state authoritatively that Lord Bryce will not undertake it. Notwithstanding reports from the Washington correspondents of The Morning Post, The Times, and other papers that, with the settlement of the Lusitania question with Germany, the Wilson Administration will turn its attention to points at issue with Great Britain, the general tendency of opinion over here is to disbelieve in the possibility of really serious friction. As one paper puts it:

"The view taken by the average Englishman is simple. On the one hand, he sees that, in spite of the clear warning by the President, Germany has done to death many American subjects by the practice of methods of warfare equally cruel and illegal. On the other side, he sees that whatever objections the States may have to the form of the Allies' blockade, the material injustice or injury to their subjects is very small. He refuses to see any sort of analogy between a great crime against humanity, such as the sinking of the Lusitania was, and a very minor and technical offense against the forms of international law, such as he conceives our blockade to be. If he draws any conclusions from the settlement of the Lusitania question between the States and Germany, they will be that, if Germany has been able to get off easily for her heinous moral crime, we shall have no difficulty in making our legal peccadilloes right."

In some quarters is held that this view is much too sanguine, and it is thought that the German memorandum relative to submarine warfare or armed merchantmen may add another disagreeable complication.

There is not the least reason to suppose that Great Britain will accept the German contention. There is even some disposition to regard the memorandum as chiefly intended for home consumption, The Westminster Gazette saying:

"It is put forward at this moment to convince the German public that nothing of consequence has been conceded in the settlement with the United States about the Lusitania."

The Evening Standard congratulates Berlin on "an extremely astute move, in view of the fact that America has already suggested to us that we disarm all our merchantmen."

The naval correspondent of that journal says: "Having just sent out a new armed merchant ship to attack commerce, Germany is desirous of making the most of such methods of attack by placing other merchant vessels at a disadvantage. In doing so she is seeking to avail herself, though in an indirect way, of the letter, if not the spirit of the United States note regarding armed merchant ships, and thus play up to the American people as an offset to recent strained relations, while in fact merely seeking to further her own ends."

While these citations indicate how varied are the views taken of the memorandum, no statement of the official position has been issued. It is unlikely that any direct official response will be made to the memorandum, but it will no doubt receive an indirect rejoined in the note which the British and French Governments are drawing up in common in reply to Secretary Lansing's communication sent at the end of January.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The evening newspapers, commenting on the German memorandum regarding the future treatment by Germany of armed merchatment, allude to it as "piracy" and "bluff." The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"The American public themselves realize very clearly that their Government's energies are purely vocal and that the defense of the world's civilization against piracy and barbarism rests entirely upon the shoulders of the Allies. Whatever promises may be given to President Wilson about the sinking of merchantmen will be rendered quite nugatory by the new theory proclaimed on behalf of Admiral von Tirpitz. The German Admiralty is horrified at the spectacle of merchant shipping carrying guns for its own defense. It is an outrage upon international law that they should try to inflict so much as a scratch upon the submarines which torpedo them, drown their passengers and crews, and shell their crowded lifeboats. Therefore Germany claims the right to sink more Lusitanias on the ground that they have wickedly and feloniously taken measures to avert from themselves the fate of the first. We hope President Wilson is edified by this conception of the freedom of the seas."

No Move to Disarm Allied Ships.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 12.—There is no evidence that the British Government, or its allies, propose to change the status of their merchant ships, or the policy of arming merchantmen on account of the Austro-German declaration. The Government as yet has not formally considered the subject, but the consensus of opinion as shown by newspapers and authorities who have been interviewed, is that Germany's declaration of policy means no alteration in her practice except that it may operate to keep neutrals off the ships of the belligerent powers and thus give a clearer field for submarines to sink merchantmen.

Summarizing the situation it is considered that Germany will win an important diplomatic victory if the United States agrees to withdraw its protection from its citizens traveling on armed ships. Such a decision by the United States, it is said, would be wholly in Germany's interest since that country has no merchantmen on the seas.

As far as Germany's practice is concerned, naval writers declare that her submarines generally sank merchantmen whenever they could and will continue the same practice. It has been the British contention that the German submarine methods, which at best gave merchant sailors only a hazardous chance for their lives by taking to sea in small boats, justified merchantmen in fighting in self-defense and merchant men adopted a policy of resistance only after several such cases had occurred.

"The memorandum simply means that Germany intends to continue to extend the practices for which President Wilson is expecting a disavowal, reparation, and promises of reforms," says The Times. "Among the excuses the Germans put forward for sinking the Lusitania was that the ship carried guns. President Wilson curtly told them that they were misinformed, that the liner was not a naval vessel, but a merchantman, and had been given clearance as a merchantman by the American authorities. He went on to insist upon the enormous offense against the principles of humanity which the sinking of passenger ships involves.

"The memorandum is a convenient way of nullifying the results of the Lusitania victory. Ambassador von Bernstoff, it is said, announced the new policy to the Washington State Department simultaneously with his delivery of the Lusitania note. This is a stroke of Teutonic humor, which, like the Austrian reply about the Ancona, will cause much quiet amusement in German circles in America. The practical results of the memorandum will amount to almost nothing, for the simple reason that Germany has long since fulfilled wherever and whenever she had a chance, threats which she now puts into words."

The morning papers generally treat the German memorandum with undisguised contempt. Only two papers deal with it editorially at any length, although all print the full text, which did not reach the London news agencies until late Friday evening. The Daily News calls the German position farcical, unreal, and theatrical, and adds:

"But the doubtful point is the attitude of America in the face of these pretenses. President Wilson's task is not easy, and must be complicated by the sudden resignation of his two War Secretaries. That may be the beginning of developments of great importance or it may prove of little more significance than the disappearance of Bryan, who was a far more important man than Garrison.

"A strong probability is that all of these German demonstrations, which are devised primarily to satisfy opinion at home, have as a secondary aim some obscure object in the American negotiations. President Wilson has shown infinite patience with this policy of tricks and quibbles, but there is certainly no reason yet to conclude that he is prepared to accept as a reward of that patience the destruction of any principles for which he stood."

Discussing the merits of the German argument The Daily News says: "We have ourselves always held that there is quite a strong case against the arming of merchantmen, but it depends absolutely upon presupposition that the enemy is prepared to conduct war in accordance with recognized traditions of naval warfare, every one of which Germany has violated. Nobody can seriously pretend that it is wrong to arm ships against the pirates who sank the Lusitania and the Arabic."

Humbugging the Neutral Powers!

The Time's naval correspondent says:

"The American Government in its note to the belligerent Powers, published Jan. 29, afforded the Germans an excellent opportunity and a plausible pretext for fresh declarations of war upon mercantile marine. The authors of the new memorandum hope it will have the effect of scaring non-combatant people in belligerent nations. Humbugging the neutral Powers generally and creating another source of difficulty between the United States and England.

"It seems extraordinary that the American Government should not see eye to eye with Great Britain on this matter. They have certainly done so in the past. It is the introduction of the submarine which has brought about the change in the point of view of the United States, and this is admitted in Mr. Lansing's note of last month.

"Because of the weakness of the instrument which the enemy uses it is sought to deprive our merchant ships of their power of defense. * * * If neutrals, including the United States, admit the contention of the German note that all merchant ships of the Entente Allies which carry guns should be treated as belligerent, it will mean that these vessels will be denied the use of neutral ports. A serious blow would thus be struck at the Allies' trade with neutrals at no cost to Germany.

"The Americans, although neutral now, may not always be so. What a situation they are creating for themselves should they persist in the argument developed in Mr. Lansing's note! They appear to be laying up a fine weapon for use against themselves if ever they are at war."

The Daily Graphic says:

"We must henceforth take care that every merchantman is adequately armed, so that our sailors may at least sell their lives dearly. The Germans have set at naught the rules of warfare built up by centuries of civilization. We must make them pay so bitterly that no other nation will be tempted to follow their example."

DUTCH CONDEMN NEW ORDER.

Press of Holland Fears Germans Will Be Ruthless at Sea.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 11.—Dutch newspapers are not sure of the real meaning of the Austro-German memorandum on armed merchantmen, and express conflicting opinions concerning it. While the Algemeen Handelsblad believes the memorandum means a beginning of more humane naval warfare, the Niews van den Dag argues that, if it means that all allied merchantmen are to be torpedoed on the assumption that they are armed, then all concessions which Germany has made to the United States are valueless. Continuing, the Niews van den Dag says:

"If Germany is determined to wage submarine war with renewed vigor, there can hardly be any question of a settlement between the United States and Germany, and tension between the two countries will again increase."

THE HAGUE, Feb. 11.—The Vaderland, in commenting on the German memorandum regarding armed merchantmen, applies to it the French proverb, "The more it changes, the more it remains the same." It says the old Lusitania practice has been condemned and is dead, but that now a new Lusitania practice has arisen, which does not differ appreciably from the old.

The newspaper believes the new order of things will meet scant sympathy because, it says, it is patent that it is the outcome of the conviction strongly prevalent of late in Germany that Great Britain can be hardest hit by the destruction of her mercantile fleet.

The Nieuwe Courant suggests that pressure by neutral countries of the kind that the United States has exercised on Germany, should prove beneficial in straightening out the naval situation. Uneasiness is expressed over the possibility of Germany carrying out her new rule with regard to armed merchantmen. The newspaper says the responsibilities of submarine commanders have greatly increased and that the danger of "errors" certainly are not lessened, "the more so as certain belligerents do not scruple at the use of false flags."

LONDON DELAYS NEWS.

German Submarine Memorandum Held Back a Day by the Censor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A conspicuous instance of the delays and difficulties of telegraphic communication in Europe under war conditions occurred in connection with the German Government's memorandum to the neutral powers concerning the submarine policy in regard to armed merchant vessels. During the evening of Feb. 9 THE NEW YORK TIMES's Berlin correspondent filed a telegram saying that the Allgemeine Zeitung would on the next day (Thursday) publish the text of the memorandum, which the correspondent proceeded to summarize. The dispatch reached THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent at The Hague in time for it to be filed there for transmission to London at 11:16 P. M. on Feb. 9. The dispatch was delivered at the London office of THE NEW YORK TIMES after 2 A. M. on Feb. 11. Meanwhile the following dispatch, filed at The Hague at 6 A. M. on Feb. 10, reached the London office at 10 A. M.:

"The final sections of THE NEW YORK TIMES's Berlin dispatch on the German memorandum, which apparently was filed in Berlin at midnight, was received here at 5 o'clock this morning."

It is worth noting that while the text of the memorandum reached the London papers too late for comment this morning it was in the Paris newspaper offices early enough to allow The Matin to publish an editorial on it.

FRENCH PRESS DISPLEASED.

Does Not Like the Reported Settlement of the Lusitania Case.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Although press comment on the reported settlement of the Lusitania affair is extremely cautious, a tone of disappointment is unmistakable. The Temps dismisses in a few phrases the German attempt to prevent merchantmen carrying arms. "The guns," says the Temps, "were their sole protection against murderous attacks since German promises have been shown to be valueless. It concludes with the hope, not very confidently expressed, that American common sense will accurately size up the new German contentions.

The attitude of the popular press is illustrated by the caption: "Epilogue: United States Foreign Minister Invites Bernstorff to Dinner." But all the papers refrain from direct criticism of the American people or the Administration. Americans here are less reserved, the majority expressing unqualified disgust with what they call the "peace-at-any-price party."

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Although Mr. Johnson's is one of many books on the war, it is one with a difference. It is a disclosure of "The Spirit of France," and it could not be better named. France has been sadly misunderstood in the past; she is coming through the war into her very own.—*Boston Transcript.*

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FRENCH FIRE HALTS THE FOE NEAR FRISE

Germans Thrown Back, with Heavy Loss, from Reconquered Positions.

THEIR BLOCKHOUSES HIT

One in Belgium Badly Damaged, Another on the Meuse Shattered by French Shells.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The failure of German attempts to drive the French out of their reconquered positions near Frise, south of the Somme, and damage to German works in Belgium, north of the Aisne and on the heights of the Meuse are reported in the French official report issued tonight. Mine and artillery fighting in Flanders and Artois is chronicled in the British statement.

The text of the French night communication is as follows:

> In Belgium our field artillery has seriously damaged a German blockhouse near the Passchendaele Canal and caused the explosion of a dépôt of ammunition.
>
> In Artois there has been an intermittent cannonade in the region of the Lille road.
>
> To the south of the Somme, in minor fighting on the 8th and 9th instant we recaptured from the Germans a notable part of the elements of trenches that were still in their hands in the region to the south of Frise.
>
> Yesterday, toward evening, the enemy attempted through a violent counterattack to force us from the reconquered positions, but our barrier of fire and infantry salvos stopped them short. The enemy suffered heavy losses.
>
> Today there has been some artillery activity in all of this section.
>
> To the north of the Aisne there has been effective shelling by our artillery of some German works to the north of Soupir and convoys to the northeast of Berry-au-Bac.
>
> In Champagne, in the course of an attack by means of grenades in the region to the northeast of the Butte du Mesnil, we made about forty prisoners.
>
> On the heights of the Meuse our artillery shattered a blockhouse and some German observatories in the sector of the Bois Bouchet.
>
> Ten shells of heavy calibre were fired today in the direction of Belfort.

The communication issued this afternoon by the French War Department says:

> In the course of the night there was no event of importance to report.

The British official communication, issued this evening, says:

> We sprang three mines yesterday north of Carnoc, and another south of Crater No. 8. Today the enemy sprang a mine southwest of the Hohenzollern redoubt, but we suffered no casualties.
>
> Hostile artillery has been active today north of Albert, north of Loos, and about Ypres. Armentières and Elverdinghe were shelled during the day. This afternoon we sprang a mine northeast of Givenchy.

The official Berlin statement says:

> Northwest of Vimy the French, after artillery preparations lasting for hours, attempted four times to recapture the trenches they had lost. All their attacks failed. South of the Somme they were also unable to recapture any part of their lost positions.

$100,000 FOR PUBLICITY.

Colonel Williams Tells of Sums Spent in Subway Campaign.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company spent $100,000 for publicity in its subway campaign prior to the signing of the contracts two years ago, according to a statement made yesterday by Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the corporation. The amounts paid to various newspapers were:

World, $5,885.05; Brooklyner Freie Presse, $1,928.70; Brooklyn Daily Eagle, $7,555.89; Bayside Review, $314.63; Evening Telegram, $1,414; Flatbush Weekly News, $111.74; City Life, $166.23; Harlem Reporter, $88.20; Bronx Democrat, $75; Bronx Sentinel, $76.20; Bronx Star, $192.20; Democrat Herald, $25; Flatbush Daily Times, $15.30; Harlem Local Life Company, $603.60; Long Island Democrat, $28; Newtown Register, $67.49; Long Island Local Newspaper Holding Company, $177; Brooklyn Life, $225; Morning Telegraph, $162; New York Commercial, $134; New York Call, $234.10; Warheit, $71.40; Bronx Record Times, $246.20; Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, $757.80; Staten Islander, $300; Tablet, $40; Harlem Home News, $136.32; Morningside News, $409.40; Long Island Star, $192.38; Labor and Commerce, $25; Daily Long Island Farmer, $21; Flushing Journal, $25.50; Observer, $25.50; Westchester Independent, $75; Richmond Hill Record, $30; Jewish Morning Journal, $71; Boyd's City Dispatch, $13.75; Mail and Express, (Evening Mail,) $3,058.50; New Yorker Herold, $976.65; Bronx Home News, $63.53; American Association Foreign Newspapers, $1,374.63; Brooklyn Citizen, $4,917.12; Das Morgen Journal, $1,194.20; The Sun, $3,284.40; New York Press Company, Limited, $2,470.50; the Tribune Association, $2,934.40; NEW YORK TIMES, $4,526.20; The Standard Union, $5,679.05; Financial America, $465.25; Sarasohn & Son, Jewish Daily News, $181.70; Doremus & Co., Wall Street Journal, $1,040.40; Globe, $2,147.95; Brooklyn Daily Times, $5,736.22; New York Evening Journal, $3,344.30; Evening Post, $976.40; Evening Sun, $1,726.80; New Yorker Staats-Zeitung, $1,624.02; New York Herald, $2,985.75; New York American, $4,280.60.

MAY BE 15 YEARS FOR CITY SUBWAY RETURN

Continued from Page 1.

form of a letter from Mr. Shonts to the Morgan firm. The agreement stated that it "has been entered into, subject on both sides to the reservation that it shall be passed upon by the courts before any action is taken under it." The sum estimated to be required for the construction of the new subway was $112,000,000, of which the Interborough agreed to pay half with the proviso that if it exceeded this amount the city must agree to furnish the additional amount required.

Under its terms the Interborough was to modify its present leases, fixing the expiration of all its subway leases at forty-nine years after the completion of the work. The company was to be authorized to take annually during this period from the aggregate net earnings of the old and the new subways $6,335,000, being the average amount of the net earnings during the preceding two years on the present subways; also the sum of $4,620,000, the equivalent of 5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund on the Interborough's investment of $77,000,000 of new money; $56,000,000, being the company's contribution toward the cost of construction, and $21,000,000, the estimated total cost of equipping the new subways, the payments to be made a first charge on such net earnings and to be cumulative.

All on Construction Account.

Under Mr. Colby's questioning Secretary Fisher admitted that these interest and sinking fund charges are to be carried by the Interborough construction account, along with the Shonts and the other bonuses.

Taking up the section of the agreement which referred to the fact that it would have to be passed upon by the courts before it became operative, Mr. Colby asked:

"Doesn't that explain the Admiral Realty Company's suit against the city, to restrain it from entering into the subway contracts?"

"That is possible," said Mr. Fisher, "but I don't believe Mr. Morgan had that suit in view."

"Apparently that was not only Mr. Morgan's stipulation, but an understanding to which the city was also a party?"

"I take it the city was anxious to obtain a decision," replied the witness.

"Do you know who the President refers to as having assented on the part of the city?"

"I do not."

Interborough Needed $167,156,950.

The agreement went on to lay down the terms under which the Manhattan Railway Company was to operate. The estimated cost of the extensions, additions, and equipment the company was to undertake for improving its elevated lines was approximately $30,000,000. The city and the Interborough were to agree to divide equally the additional earnings produced by these extensions beyond interest and sinking fund charges on the new money invested. The average profits of the Manhattan Railway Company lease for the two preceding years were put at $1,500,000.

The amounts required to be raised by the Interborough were:

For refunding its present debt	$50,656,950
For construction of new subway (Interborough Co.'s one-half)	56,000,000
For Manhattan Railway improvements, about	30,000,000
For equipment of new subways	21,000,000
For other charges, including discounts, about	9,500,000
Total	$167,156,950

In order to procure the necessary funds to carry out this contract and retire its existing debt, the Interborough proposed to issue first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-three-year gold bonds to the amount of about $170,000,000, the mortgage to provide for any additional bonds needed.

"Is there much prospect of additional income to the city under this contract?" Mr. Colby asked.

"I think there is," replied Mr. Fisher.

"But if it is first subject to interest and sinking fund, there isn't?"

Mr. Fisher did not reply.

The agreement went on to say:

"Our company has agreed to sell to you and you have agreed to buy from it about $170,000,000 of these bonds to provide for the company's financial requirements for construction and equipment of the new subways, elevated extensions and improvements, and to refund the present debt of the company."

The bonds were to be taken and paid for on the basis of $78,000,000 for the first year, $30,000,000 for the second, $30,000,000 for the third, and $32,000,000 additional. The agreement then stated:

"Your company has also agreed that the syndicate which you will form to take these bonds will divide equally with this company any amount received on the sale of the bonds in excess of an average price of par and accrued interest.

"When the subways are completed the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will have a prior claim on the net earnings of the properties, which claim will aggregate $14,568,000."

Interest Part of Cost.

The annual interest upon the total issue of $170,000,000 of new bonds was figured at $8,500,000, and the annual sinking fund upon the same at $1,700,000. The agreement ended:

"During the construction period interest has been provided for as part of the cost of the work.

"As indicated above, when the new subways are open for operation, the earnings of the property will show from the start an ample margin above all fixed charges."

"Not until three years after the operation will the net earnings equal this prior claim on the profits?" asked Mr. Colby.

"Yes."

"And the failure to reach this figure will result in an accumulation?"

"Yes."

"And the accumulations will go on year after year?"

"Yes."

"So that it will be considerably over three years before even the estimated earnings on the property will equal the amount of these preferred claims which the company has in the enlarged subway system?"

"Undoubtedly."

"After the end of three years, what happens?"

"I don't understand that the city gets anything if the estimates are correct. The deficit should be wiped out at the end of four or five years, then the city will get revenue on its bonds."

"And during the meantime it is paying interest on its deficit?"

"Yes."

"In other words, during these years the Interborough has an accumulated preference and the city an accumulated deficit?"

"Yes."

"As a matter of fact, there is no telling when the deficit will end, and it may go on for a long period of years," said Senator Thompson.

"It ought to be wiped out in four or five years."

"But it may be ten or fifteen years?"

The witness did not answer.

Morgan Letter to Shonts.

The first letter, read at the morning session, was from Mr. Morgan to Mr. Shonts, dated June 24, 1909. It read:

> I think it would be as well to put on paper the understanding arrived at as far as any understanding was arrived at this morning, between you and Mr. Belmont on the one side and J. P. Morgan & Co. on the other.
>
> It is understood that the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will apply to the Public Service Commission for authority to build further subways, substantially duplicating its present line, on the general basis as set forth in a letter from you to the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, dated June 11, 1909, of which you have given me a copy.
>
> You stated to me that this proposition came to J. P. Morgan & Co. entirely free from any other claim on it, that you had authority to deal with anyone you wished, and that you had dealt with no one else.
>
> I advised you that, in our opinion, the financing of the improvements and the extensions to the Manhattan Elevated Railway presented no difficulty, but that as far as the extensions to the Interborough subways were concerned, a plan would have to be devised by which the new money, which would be put into the extensions, could receive a reasonable share in the company, in addition to the mere interest on the bonds which had at first been contemplated.
>
> I also said that if such a plan could be found, and if it could be arranged that we should finance simply the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and have no relations with the Interborough-Metropolitan Company in this connection, we were much interested in the new business and would endeavor to formulate a plan which would be satisfactory to the public and creditable to all parties concerned in it, and that in our opinion the chances of a plan being found were sufficient for you to feel authorized to apply to the Public Service Commission for permission to make the extensions mentioned.
>
> I think this letter expresses the extent of the understanding arrived at between us.

Witness Cannot Explain.

"What is your opinion," asked Mr. Colby, "do Morgan & Co. mean when they speak of Mr. Shonts's assurance that the proposition came to them entirely free from any other claim on it?"

"I'm sure I don't know."

"They further say that they understand that Mr. Shonts had authority to deal with any one he wishes. Do you know what that means?"

"No, Sir."

In another letter dated June 25, 1909, to Mr. Morgan, Mr. Shonts wrote that he agreed with Mr. Morgan's understanding of the situation, except, he added, that the Interborough as lessees of the Manhattan had the right to finance its extensions and improvements.

Wanted No Other Bankers.

"Did Mr. Morgan think it might interfere with his financing the Interborough if the Manhattan exercised its independent right to finance its own improvements?" Mr. Colby wanted to know.

"I presume so," was the reply.

"In October, 1911," he said, "negotiations were resumed in an effort to get the city and the Interborough Company together. These negotiations were being conducted by disinterested parties."

"Who were these disinterested parties?" asked Mr. Colby.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad, represented by Mr. Samuel Rea, and Seth Low."

"Any others?"

"I have told you who they were."

"In other words," said Mr. Colby, "J. P. Morgan and others had crumpled up and the Pennsylvania Railroad came to the rescue"

"The Pennsylvania Railroad wanted a subway station at Seventh Avenue," said Mr. Fisher. He added that the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce were "disinterested parties."

Wilson Accuses Directors.

Senator Thompson stopped proceedings long enough to read a five-page letter he had received from John C. Wilson, who wrote that for fifteen years he had held 2,700 of the outstanding 11,872 Interborough shares, which he said was ten times as much as what all the other Directors held together. He wrote:

"I have long believed that the Directors have taken advantage of their position to make personal profits for themselves and their friends through the payment of unnecessary and excessive salaries, bonuses, commissions, &c., and I have endeavored to the best of my ability to expose and thwart them."

Mr. Wilson said he had opposed the signing of the dual subway contracts as it involved expenses, fees, &c., of about $13,000,000, which would be of no possible advantage to the company and would involve enormous loss. He said he had tried to learn what salaries and commissions had been paid to the company's officers, but this information had always been refused.

"I want to see the methods of the Directors and other officers of the company thoroughly exposed by your committee," Mr. Wilson added.

"Is Mr. Wilson a crank?" asked Senator Thompson.

"I regard him as a chronic kicker," replied Mr. Fisher.

Mr. Quackenbush, attorney for the Interborough, then said that 339,128 Interborough shares were held by the Interborough Consolidated Corporation and that Mr. Wilson was right when he said he owned 2,700 of the outstanding shares of the company.

In the afternoon C. A. de Gersdorff, representing the T. A. Gillespie Company, appeared at the committee rooms in response to a blanket subpoena issued by Chairman Thompson to produce all the books and records of the firm. Counsel for the company had written Mr. Colby the night before that they would not comply with any subpoena because of the premature publication of the letters between T. A. Gillespie and his brother. Mr. de Gersdorff said he would produce the books whenever they were wanted, and they will be produced before the committee this morning.

Bonuses Were O. K'd.

At the office of the Public Service Commission it was said yesterday that in the subway contracts was a "prior determination" clause, under which the companies and the city were to be allowed certain expenses during the negotiations and prior to the signing of the contracts. The Interborough, under the stipulation, submitted to the commission a voluminous itemized list of expenses, and the commission, through its engineers, allowed the items. Under the heading of "Engineering and Superintendence" there was an item of $129,405.01 as fees to engineers, rent, and miscellaneous. Under the head of "Legal Expenses" was an item of $65,000—fees to R. R. Rodgers, $43,333.33; to Edward M. Grout, $15,166.67, and to De Lancey Nicoll, $6,500. The original fee to Mr. Rodgers was $5,000, the amount of the bonus allowed by the Interborough, but part of it was taken off and charged to elevated construction expenses, which have to be passed upon separately and after the work is completed.

Under "Miscellaneous Construction Expenditure" $10,000 was allowed to Auditor Gaynor for "extraordinary services," but $2,000 of this amount was taken off and charged to "Extensions and Third-Tracking." The voucher for this amount was sent to the commission in 1912, but the $10,000 bonus was not given to Mr. Gaynor until the following year. The commission will inquire whether the Interborough had contemplated giving Mr. Gaynor a bonus in 1912.

Another item of $10,000 was put down by the Interborough as "expenses of carrying on the acceleration campaign," but was not approved by the commission on the ground that it covered both subway and elevated work. In the accompanying voucher it was stated that the money was used principally for advertising purposes, and there is an item of $297 going to Town Topics and $312.20 to J. P. Morgan & Co. for the printing of the mortgage indenture.

The final item on the list is $1,532,000 for "salaries of the administrative officers," consisting of Chairman of the Board, Vice President, and General Manager, &c. Of this total, only $125,000 was allowed as a proper charge to the railroad. It is under this last item that it is suspected the bonus to President Shonts was concealed.

Straus to Watch "Padding."

In commenting upon the bonus allowances, Chairman Straus of the commission said:

"The public may rest assured that the present Public Service Commission will see that the cost of construction of the dual system will not be padded by improper or extravagant items of any character. Under the contracts no items can be capitalized until they have been formally acted on here. If any payments have been made not warranted by the findings of the commission no part of them will be charged up against the city.

"No findings whatever have been made in this respect to the third track work. Consequently, if extravagant or improvident contracts have been made for such work the commission will see to it that only the actual reasonable cost of such work will be capitalized against the city. Anything above this the commission will not allow.

"Under the subway contract with the Interborough the statement shows that a total of $327,000 was allowed to the company for administrative, legal and engineering expenses prior to the execution of the contract, but even all of this may not be final.

"The items making up this total were specifically detailed and allowed shortly after the contracts were made after consideration by the Commissioners."

Mayor to Fight Bonuses.

Mayor Mitchel had this to say on the bonus subject:

"In so far as the bonuses, if paid, as alleged, either now or an attempt be made to add them to the construction cost of the subways, the city should and will oppose by whatever means it has. Beyond that I cannot say what the city will do, because I don't know anything about it personally."

Members of the J. P. Morgan firm made this comment when they learned of Senator Thompson's message to Mr. Morgan:

"Senator Thompson's message is surprising in view of the fact that upon Mr. Morgan's departure, a member of the firm, in reply to the Chairman's inquiry, explained fully to him that the exact date of Mr. Morgan's return was indefinite, owing to the extent of business matters that he was obliged to cover. Mr. Morgan, it will be remembered, appeared as a witness before the committee several weeks ago, and at that time he expressed a desire to serve the committee in any way that he could. His trip to Europe was planned as long ago as last November. Moreover, as the Chairman is perfectly well aware, there are several other members of the firm in town available to testify any time if desired."

Perley Morse, certified public accountant, who was accused of giving the Gillespie letters to Senator Thompson, made this statement last night:

> The alleged breach of confidence on the part of Perley Morse by the "Interests" whose transactions he has been so industriously uncovering; in view of all of the circumstances surrounding the case is an attempt to discredit the accountants, thereby hampering them in their investigation, and create a false opinion with the public to cover up themselves.
>
> All the books, papers, and records of T. A. Gillespie & Co., as well as those of T. A. Gillespie, personally, are under the committee's subpoena and Perley Morse and his assistants had every right to examine all these papers and report on and show same to the committee, inasmuch as in the end the committee is the judge as to what they want to use. It might as well be said that we had no right to put down figures or do anything else without the "Interests'" knowledge.
>
> We have not given information to newspapers or any one else other than the committee.
>
> In view of Mr. Quigg's activities with the Interborough Company and in Albany, the attempt of the "Interests" to say that the Quigg correspondence and check were no concern of the committee's, deceives no one.
>
> Perley Morse and his assistants have carefully guarded all matters, probably very interesting from the public standpoint, which, however have no connection in any way with the Thompson investigation.

The committee will hold an executive session today and examine the books and documents the Gillespie firm have surrendered. All the records of the State Constitutional Convention last Summer relating to proposed regulations for the Public Service Commission and public utilities corporations have also been subpoenaed.

MORGAN SILENT IN LONDON.

Efforts to Get Banker's Views of Subway Transaction Fail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—J. P. Morgan dodged newspaper men on his arrival in London. He called at the offices of Morgan, Grenfell & Co. about noon after resting up from the night trip from Falmouth. A guard at the outer door of Mr. Morgan's office informed a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that the banker left word that he was not going to talk for publication while in London.

Mr. Morgan, on emerging from his office, brushed past newspaper men without so much as a word. An endeavor was made to get a statement from the financier on the Thompson Committee's evidence of the $500,000 payment in the subway transaction, but he refused to talk.

Mr. Morgan was in conference with British financiers this afternoon.

WOOD DOESN'T GET MINUTES.

Ex-Public Service Commissioner to Present More Affidavits.

Judge Wadhams in General Sessions heard argument on a motion to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury which returned an indictment charging bribery against former Public Service Commissioner Robert Colgate Wood. John B. Stanchfield and Frank Moss appearing for Mr. Wood, said that the testimony before the Grand Jury of Sidney G. Johnson, former Vice President of the Union Switch and Signal Company tended to make him an accomplice in the transaction, in which the Public Service Commissioner was alleged to have suggested the payment of $5,000 for his vote on a signal contract.

In opposing the motion Assistant District Attorney O'Malley declared that it was not based on fact but on mere presumptions. Judge Wadhams agreed with the prosecutor, and Mr. Stanchfield finally asked permission to amend his motion papers with further affidavits. The Court granted his request and adjourned further argument on the motion until next Wednesday.

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Longcloth, 10-yard piece:
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Cambric, 10-yard piece:
42-inch . . . . $1.85, 2.25 & 2.45
Nainsook, 10-yard piece:
39-inch . $1.65 38-inch . $1.80

Ordinarily these fabrics are sold at much higher prices.

A Number of Girls' Washable Dresses

(sizes 6 to 16 years) will be marked to-day (Saturday) at these revised and very special prices:

Colored Washable Dresses
at . . . $1.60, 2.25, 2.75 & 3.10
Dresses of linen, pique or voile,
at . . . . . . $6.25 & 7.25

A Sale of Silk Umbrellas for Men and Women

will afford a really worth-while purchasing opportunity to-day, the qualities offered being rarely obtainable at these prices.

Taffeta or Twilled Silk Umbrellas, attractively mounted with sterling silver or bakelite handles; very unusual value . at $3.00
Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with mission-finish or natural wood handles . . at $2.50

Misses' Practical Coats

(90 in number, sizes incomplete) will be reduced to-day, for immediate clearance, irrespective of former prices, to
$6.50 & $9.50

Also Misses' Practical Dresses

at decided price advantages.

Dresses of cloth or velveteen . at $9.50
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Name.	Binding.	Vols.	Sale Price.
Aldrich	½ calf		$10.95
Arabian Nights	¾ lea	4	4.25
Arabian Nights	cloth	4	3.25
Austen	½ calf	12	11.95
Ainsworth	¾ lea	20	12.95
Balzac	½ lea	18	12.95
Balzac	cloth	18	10.00
Balzac	½ calf	18	18.00
Carleton	cloth	4	2.50
Dante	¾ lea	4	3.95
De Maupassant	½ calf	10	10.00
De Maupassant	cloth	17	9.25
Defoe	½ mor	8	8.50
Dickens	¾ lea	15	$10.95
Dickens	½ calf	15	15.00
Dickens	cloth	15	7.50
Eliot	cloth	12	6.75
Eliot	¾ lea	10	12.50
Emerson	½ calf	5	5.00
Emerson	cloth	5	3.50
Fielding	cloth	6	3.75
Fielding		7	3.50
Guizot's France	¾ lea	8	8.50
Hawthorne	½ calf		10.00
Hugo		10	5.00
Hugo	cloth	20	10.50
Hugo	½ calf	10	10.00
Hugo	¾ lea	10	6.75
Hugo	cloth	10	$4.25
Kipling	½ calf	10	10.00
Kipling	cloth	10	4.50
Kipling	¾ lea	10	6.95
Kipling	full lea	10	15.00
Lamb		5	2.50
Lincoln	¾ lea	9	6.50
Longfellow	full lea	8	16.00
Marryat	¾ lea	12	12.50
Merimee	cloth	8	5.00
Moliere	cloth	6	3.50
Muhlbach	¾ lea	18	17.50
Muhlbach	limp lea	20	15.00
Old Spelling Shakespeare		13	1.50
Pepys	½ calf		$4.00
Plutarch	cloth	5	3.25
Plato	¾ lea	4	3.75
Plato	½ calf	4	3.95
Plato	cloth	4	2.25
Poe	cloth	5	3.50
Poe	¾ lea	10	10.00
Poe	½ calf	5	5.00
Stevenson	¾ lea	10	8.50
Schiller	cloth	5	5.25
Shakespeare	½ calf	10	10.00
Shakespeare	cloth	10	2.95
Shakespeare	full mor	40	12.00
Shakespeare	¾ lea	10	6.25

GIMBELS—Main Floor, Rear

Broadway and 33d Street

RUSSIANS STORM VOLHYNIA HEIGHTS

Are Advancing Again in Famous Lutsk-Rovno-Dubno Triangle of Forts.

ONSLAUGHT ON WIDE FRONT

Germans in Galicia Forced at Several Points to Retire to Second Line Defenses.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 11.—In the Stripa region, southeast of Isebroff, the Russians have succeeded in capturing heights commanding the district in which runs the main railway line between the Chodorov and Stry Rivers, and in occupying the heights east of Tchemerine.

The progress in the latter district, which is between Rovno and Lutsk, (in the famous Volhynia triangle formed by the fortresses of Lutsk, Rovno, and Dubno,) is another sign of the resumption of the Russian offensive which came to an abrupt halt a month ago, when the Germans apparently succeeded in erecting such firm fortifications that further attempts at an advance on the part of the Russians became a waste of energy and ammunition.

It is considered significant that a new and more formidable Russian offensive is being launched against the same positions, and with initial successes. This is explained by most of the military observers as due to the new power and effectiveness of the Russian artillery, which recently has shown marked improvement on all fronts.

The Germans, evidently surprised by the fierceness of the new Russian onslaught, which promises to extend to a general initiative along the whole line, have been forced at several points in Galicia to retire to their second line of defense.

The official communication issued by the War Office today says:

> In the Riga sector, between the Mitau road and the Dvina River, there has been an active artillery duel. Our artillery at many places dispersed bands of enemy workmen. Five versts (about three and three-quarter miles) southeast of Ikskul two explosions occurred in an enemy battery.
>
> In the region of Illoukst we exploded a mine under a German blockhouse and occupied the crater.
>
> As the result of a successful reconnoissance in the region south of Lubtcha, we demolished a bridge which the enemy had commenced to build across the Niemen.
>
> Near Tchemerine (Volhynia) by the combined action of our infantry and artillery we again repulsed two successive enemy counterattacks, which were launched after preparations by bombardments with heavy and light artillery. Further south our scouts have made useful explorations.
>
> In the region of Hisebroff the enemy attempted to reconquer a height we had taken from him, launching for the purpose numerically superior forces, who were supported by artillery fire. We maintained possession of the height, however.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations on the Russian front:

> North of Lake Drisviaty the advance of a strong Russian division was repulsed.

The Austro-Hungarian official report as received here reads:

> On the eastern front the enemy's reconnoitring troops continue their activity on Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's front. They have been everywhere repulsed.

Czar Goes to the Front.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 12.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's says that Emperor Nicholas has left for the front.

CANADA'S BERLIN PRO-ALLY.

Citizens Want City's Name Changed and Whoop Up Recruiting.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 11.—A mass meeting of citizens held in Berlin, Waterloo County, Ontario, the heart of the German section of this province, decided with one dissentient vote to petition the Legislature to allow a change in the name of the city because through recent events it had "become despised throughout the Empire." The gathering was unique in many respects, a number of well-known citizens of German descent approving the plan and all urging increased efforts to recruit for the overseas battalions.

The selection of a new name for the city, which is a manufacturing centre of importance, will be made later. B. B. Detweiler presided and Dr. Schnarr and E. G. Kabel were among the German speakers.

MINE SINKS SHIP; 3 LOST.

Ten Members of a Norwegian Vessel's Crew Are Saved.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Rotterdam reports the arrival at the Hook of Holland of a pilot steamer carrying ten men from the Norwegian steamship Vaarli, which struck a mine near Terschelling, a Dutch island in the North Sea, and sank. The Captain, Chief Engineer, and second mate are believed to have been drowned.

The Vaarli, 1,311 tons gross and 244 feet long, was built in 1882 and owned in Christiania.

FILIPINOS FEAR JAPAN.

And Anti-Independence Sentiment Is Found Everywhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Feb. 11.—Popular unrest is growing on account of the increased immigration of Japanese. The people are alarmed, and anti-independence sentiment is found everywhere.

The leaders of all the native parties are privately opposed to the Clarke amendment.

DR. J. GRANT LYMAN IS "BROKER PUTNAM"

Continued from Page 1.

a different car. I always seemed just behind the game.

According to Inspector Swain, between the time Lyman left Los Angeles so suddenly and his appearance here he went to England, where he became acquainted with a woman whose husband is a captain in the trenches, and induced her to come to this country with him. They went to see Ellen Peck and then, after their quarrel, spent the end of last Summer at Freeport. There a child was born to the woman. She sailed for England a few weeks ago on the St. Louis with the baby, according to the information of the Post Office inspectors. It would not surprise them if Lyman had followed her on the Baltic, which sailed Thursday.

Lyman seems to have decided to leave his brokerage business, against which as yet no complaints had geen registered, on account of the attitude which the Chatham and Phenix National Bank took toward him last Wednesday. He had received that day in the mails checks for agout $5,400, but when he sent them around to the bank, it refused to accept them either for deposit or collection.

When Thornet was first questioned the Inspectors were disposed to consider him as a mere employe. But the girls told them that Thornet had come around one day last week wearing a ring with a big diamond and a little later he had flashed a pearl set in platinum and black enamel as a tie pin. They said, too, that when they had need to speak to Thornet, they used to call up the office of a certain broker and would hear the operator there call out for "Mr. Thornton." So they were suspicious, and wondered when they heard "Mr. Putnam" introduce him to customers as his nephew.

John L. Lyttle received from Tornet during the day five $1,000 bills and also ten shares of du Pont common, worth about $400, and five shares of International Petroleum, worth about $12. To the credit of J. H. Putnam & Co., in the Chatham and Phenix National Bank is a balance of $915 and in the Atlantic National Bank a balance of $515.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

SPECIAL FOR TODAY

Men's Underwear and Hosiery

Regular stock, perfect fitting $2 worsted Union Suits. Very carefully made. Now $1.55

Wright's $1 Ribbed Cotton Shirts and Drawers. High grade garments. Now 80c

Men's Novelty Silk Half Hose, 35c
3 pairs for $1.00
Slightly imperfect, otherwise the price would be 50c. a pair. All colors and sizes included.

A thrilling book full of the emotions of battle.

BETWEEN THE LINES
By BOYD CABLE

We feel justified in assuring the public that this is the one wonderful picture of trench life.

The Spectator says:

"Mr. Boyd Cable's book will enable many people to read the newspapers with new eyes.

"If one cannot see the life of the trenches going on by reading this book, it must be that one cannot derive a true impression from any printed page."

$1.35 Net. At Any Bookstore.

E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 681 Fifth Avenue, New York

CLOSING!

Rose and Carnation Show
Now Open—Closing Saturday—Free Admission
At the Country Life Exposition
Headquarters for Westchester and Long Island Real Estate. No one wishing to buy or rent in the country can afford to miss it. See our full-sized model house. Exhibits and information as to everything pertaining to Country Life.

Grand Central Terminal
Robert E. Farley, Pres.

Take Special Elevator on Suburban Ramp.

EXPECT TO BUILD UP MILITIA TO 500,000

Guardsmen Believe Increase in the Organization Will Come with Federalization.

POWER VESTED IN CONGRESS

General O'Ryan Explains Misunderstandings About the Control of Citizen Soldiery.

The collapse of the Continental Army scheme and the resultant resignation of Secretary of War Garrison mean that the militia of the country will be more completely federalized, and that sincere efforts will be undertaken to increase its strength from its present size of 119,000 officers and men to a total of 500,000 or more, in the opinion of many of the leading National Guardsmen of New York. Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, is an advocate of the nationalization of the Guard.

"After the Revolutionary War was over," said General O'Ryan yesterday, "George Washington made a careful study of the militia provisions of the Constitution, being assisted by his Secretary of War, General Knox. As a result of that study there was submitted to Congress what was known as the 'Knox plan,' which provided for compulsory military training in the militia, and the militia's development into a great national army.

"Washington in a message to Congress stated that in his opinion, based upon his experience as the commander of the American Army of the Revolution, and as a result of his study of the militia provisions of the Constitution, Congress had the power to organize, arm, equip, discipline, and develop the militia in such manner as to render it capable 'of meeting every military exigency of the United States.'

"As the Constitution vests in Congress the power to provide for the organization and development of the militia, it is within the power of Congress to provide a uniform code of laws for the government of the militia of the country. It is within the power of Congress to prescribe not only the number of men in a company, and the number of companies in a regiment, but the number of officers in each grade, their tenure of office, their qualification, the manner in which they shall be retired or dismissed from the service. It is within the power of Congress to provide the physical and other standards for enlistment in the militia, and to fix the period of that enlistment. Once Congress exercises this power, all State Constitutions and State laws inconsistent therewith become null and void.

"Much misstatement in respect to this point has been made in the propaganda against the development of the militia. In the cases of Houston vs. Moore, and Martin vs. Mott, in the Supreme Court of the United States, the powers of Congress over the militia are fully discussed. It is there made plain that the authority of the States severally to provide for organization was necessarily exercised because of the failure of Congress to exercise its paramount powers. Under the Constitution there is reserved to the States only the power to appoint the officers and to train the militia, but with the important restriction, 'according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.'

"A great effort has been recently made to show that the President has little or no power over the organized militia, either in a time of peace or in a time of war. Federal control in time of peace may be made effective and complete for all practical purposes by adequate Federal legislation. War time control is complete at the present time. An effort has been made to give the impression that the President is dependent on the willingness of the Governors to have the militia serve, and that when the Governors consent to call forth the militia the militia constitutes forty-eight little armies. Every soldier knows better.

"The safest, most economical, and most efficient manner of providing for the national defense is to build a great national army under the militia provisions of the Constitution. The history of nations teaches the danger of entrusting the security of national institutions to a professional standing army. Human nature is human nature the world over, and it has been the same from the beginning of time."

MILLINER SENT TO JAIL.

San Francisco Woman Sentenced for Customs Fraud.

Ten days' imprisonment and a fine of $100 was the sentence passed yesterday on Mme. Emilie Swiggette, a San Francisco dealer in fashionable hats, by Judge Clayton in the Federal District Court, for a customs fraud. Mme. Swiggette will probably be kept in the Tombs for the ten days, and she became hysterical as the sentence was pronounced.

She has an establishment for the sale of hats under the name of Mme. Emilie at 316 Post Street, San Francisco. She was indicted for having failed to declare properly the goods she brought in with her from her business trops to Europe in July, 1913, and January and August, 1914, and thereby, the Government said, had defrauded it to the amount of $557.

In sentencing her to jail, Judge Clayton said he regretted having to impose so harsh a sentence, but under the law it was necessary to stop smuggling goods intended for sale under the guise of personal baggage, and that, as Mme. Swiggette had had the ability to build up so fine a business in San Francisco, it was all the more regrettable that she had so far forgotten herself as to break the law.

To Study Our Educational Systems.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Feb. 11.—Ernest Hubner, formerly Minister of Finance here, is on his way to New York to make a study of the educational systems of American universities, particularly Harvard and Yale, for the purpose of introducing American ideas at a university projected in Panama.

Store Opens 8:30; Closes 6

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street.

A Holiday Sale

Men's Winter Overcoats and Suits

$18.50

Formerly Priced
$28.50—$30—$35

THE calendar—on which our fiscal year is based—announces the approach of Spring and warns us to dispose of Winter merchandise.

In actual fact the days for heavier clothing are yet to come—this offering could scarcely be more timely!

The suits are GIMBEL Suits. That implies everything that enthusiasm could say for tailoring, fabric, color, and effect.

The coats, too, are GIMBEL Coats. If any better were procurable we would have them.

All in all, we think—more, we KNOW—that all New York can show nothing to compare with them for VALUE given.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Men's $1.50 Neglige Shirts, $1.05

Made expressly for GIMBELS, for this Lincoln's Birthday Sale, by a well-known manufacturer. New, fresh, and in smart patterns on woven and printed madras. Stiff or soft cuffs.

Men's $1 to $2 Neglige Shirts at 85c
Fancy striped madras, mercerized pongee, and cotton repp. Soft cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

Men's $1 and $1.50 Pajamas now 85c
Mercerized pongee and madras, in plain colors.

Men's 50c Silk Neckwear, 28c
Large open-end Scarfs, in stripes, figures, plain colors, and allover effects.

Men's $1 Silk Neckwear, 50c
Large, open-end shapes, in fine fabrics and smart effects.

Men's 50c Vest Edgings, 25c
Made in one piece, of white pique.

Men's 50c Suspenders, 28c
All elastic, in choice of narrow or wide webbing.

Men's $1 Suspenders, 50c
Fancy colored effects. Long or short; narrow or wide; all-elastic webbing.

Boys' 50c Neckwear, 30c
Open-end Scarfs in fancy and regimental stripe effects.

Boys' $2.75 to $4 Sweaters, $1.75
Choice of "V" neck or Norfolk styles. Sizes 32 and 34.

Men's 25c "Brighton," "Eagle," and "GIMBEL" Pad Garters, 15c

Men's $3.25 to $6.50 Silk Socks, $1.50
Fine thread silk Socks—and many of them from Paris. Plain and accordion knit. Sizes are incomplete. The most remarkable value in Men's Socks since the store opened.

Men's Fine Silk Lisle Socks at 50c
Some with silk-embroidered clocks. Double soles and high spliced heels.

Men's 50c Silk "Plated" Socks, 35c, or 3 Pairs, $1
Very durable. Woven with the silk all on the outer surface, as though "plated."

Clean-up of Men's Underwear
Broken Lots—at about Half Price

$2.95 to $5.50 "Morley" Underwear, $1.75
Shirts and Drawers, in natural wool. Also a few "Cartwright & Warner" garments at the same price.

$1 Fine Balbriggan Underwear, 50c
Shirts and Drawers—but not all sizes.

$1.50 to $1.95 Shirts & Drawers, $1
Lisle or cotton, of very fine quality. Excellent makes.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

ROOSEVELT SAILS; SEEKS REST ON SEA

Colonel, Off on Tour of the West Indies with Wife, Refuses to Talk Politics.

REFERS ALL TO NEW BOOK

Ex-President Expects to be Away Until March 17—Confers with Oscar S. Straus.

When the steamship Guiana backed out into the East River at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Pier 46, foot of Jefferson Street, amid the waving of handkerchiefs from the crowd on the pier, attention was centred upon a familiar figure, clad in a rough brown suit and a black soft hat, standing in the corner of the promenade deck, under the bridge, on the starboard side, waving his hand benignantly toward the shore. It was Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, starting once more on his travels, this time for health and rest on the ocean, and not for hunting game or seeking out strange rivers unknown to civilization. His friends on the pier said that the Colonel was going to the West Indies chiefly on account of Mrs. Roosevelt, who had been ordered by her physician to go to a milder climate.

Before sailing Colonel Roosevelt recommended all the reporters who plied him with queries relating to politics, Justice Hughes's refusal to be nominated for President, Secretary Garrison's resignation, and other topical events to read his book which was published on Thursday.

The ex-President came from Oyster Bay with Mrs. Roosevelt shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday and had luncheon uptown with Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby. After luncheon Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt drove to the pier, accompanied by Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and were met on arrival by Douglas Robinson, the Colonel's brother-in-law. To the crowd of moving picture operators and photographers waiting on the deck of the Guiana the Colonel asked to be excused until he had seen his baggage stowed in the cabin, when he would pose for them.

In an interview with the reporters in the social hall of the steamer, Colonel Roosevelt explained that he was going away for five or six weeks for a holiday and had no other purpose in view.

"I shall remain on the Guiana," he went on to say, "until she reaches Demerara on Feb. 27, and visit all the points of interest on the way down. From Demerara we are going to Trinidad on the Royal Mail steam packet Caraquet, and from there to New York by the Trinidad Line steamer Matura, which is due to arrive here on March 17." There might be a change made in the itinerary, Colonel Roosevelt added, but so far as known those were the correct dates for the trip.

"What do you think of the resignation of Secretary Garrison?" he was asked.

"You will find every question raised by Mr. Garrison's resignation," Colonel Roosevelt replied, "or by our entire foreign policy, with my views on 'preparedness,' in my book 'Fear God and Take Your Own Part,' which was published yesterday. Look in the appendix and see what I said about our action in the Lusitania case. What I said then was right, and is right now, and will be a year hence.

"If a man sees his wife's face slapped," he continued, "and talks about it for eight months it is of no consequence what action he takes afterward. The same applies to a nation in such a case as the Lusitania. There has been no change in my views since I wrote my book, and I have nothing to add to them."

After his talk with the reporters, Colonel Roosevelt was introduced to Marjorie Sterrett, the little girl who sent a dime to start a fund to build a battleship. She went to the steamer to see the ex-President and thanked him for the letter he had sent her inclosing a $1 bill, which he explained was four dimes for his present grandchildren and the other six as a reserve for the future.

In his hearty manner, Colonel Roosevelt shook hands with Marjorie, and exclaimed, "Hello, Mabel, how do you do? I am glad to meet you and give three cheers for you and your battleship. You are doing great work. Remember that battleships and grandchildren go together."

Colonel Roosevelt's final word to the reporters was that any interview purporting to emanate from him during the present trip would be what he termed a "fake," as he did not intend to talk for publication until he returned to New York.

Before the Guiana sailed Oscar S. Straus, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, went on board and had a few minutes' conversation with the Colonel.

In his new book, "Fear God and Take Your Own Part," Colonel Roosevelt after a dedicatory note to Julia Ward Howe, prints "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" in full. The volume consists of matter contained in articles written by the author in the Metropolitan Magazine in the last fourteen months, and one or two speeches and public statements made by him, in addition to new matter. Among the topics discussed are: "Warlike Power; the Prerequisite for the Preservation of Social Values;" "America First—A Phrase or a Fact?" and "Peace Insurance by Preparedness Against War." The sinking of the Lusitania he calls "murder on the high seas," and attacks the policy of the Administration for not upholding the self-respect of the Republic in our relations with Germany and Mexico.

BAY STATE BOOM FOR COLONEL

"We Want Roosevelt for President," Say Would-Be Delegates at Large.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—With Colonel Theodore Roosevelt on the high seas and unable to resist, his hat was cast into the ring this evening by four leading Massachusetts men, three of them Republicans and the other a Progressive. These men are ex-Lieutenant Governor Grafton D. Cushing, Charles Sumner Bird, who ran for Governor on the Progressive Party ticket; Representative Augustus P. Gardner, and State Senator Robert M. Washburn. These four issued a statement here announcing that they were candidates for Delegates at Large from Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention on the platform: "We want Roosevelt for President."

The announcement of their candidacy in Colonel Roosevelt's interest was well timed by the Massachusetts men. It was prepared early in the day, but was withheld from the press until after Colonel Roosevelt had sailed from New York for the West Indies. As far as can be ascertained, the Colonel knew nothing of the plan of these well-wishers to put him in the contest for the Presidency. Colonel Roosevelt's friends here assert that he would not enter the Republican Presidential primaries and would make no effort to obtain the Presidential nomination, believing that if he were to be nominated the honor should come to him only through a spontaneous uprising in his favor among the delegates to the convention. The announcement of the four Massachusetts men is as follows:

> We are candidates for Delegates at Large from Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention.
>
> We are tired of vague statements and beating around the bush.
>
> We propose to go straight to the point and give every one a chance to know for what he is voting in the primaries.
>
> We don't want to go unpledged.
>
> We do not want a convention set up for dark horses.
>
> We want Roosevelt for President.
>
> CHARLES SUMNER BIRD.
> GRAFTON D. CUSHING.
> A. P. GARDNER.
> ROBERT M. WASHBURN.

Roosevelt Portrait Gift.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—A portrait of Theodore Roosevelt, painted by Samuel Montgomery Roosevelt, his cousin, has been accepted by Albert Dalimier, Under Secretary of State for Fine Arts, and will be placed in the Luxembourg Art Gallery.

The portrait shows Colonel Roosevelt in hunting costume. It was offered to the French Government as a token of the artist's friendship for France.

Ludwig M. Ruben Dead.

Ludwig M. Ruben, business manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company under Abbey and Grau, and widely known in musical circles, died in Camden, S. C., last Tuesday. He was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, and was in his seventy-second year. Mr. Ruben came to this country as a young man and opened the first musical bureau in this country in Steinway Hall, and for ten years directed the tours of Mme. Albani and Mme. Fursch-Mardi. He also introduced many other famous foreign artists here. His home was at 39 West Ninety-third Street.

Fulton Street
Bond Street

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Livingston St.
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Beginning Today the

February Book Sale

Annual Event Presenting a Large and Well Selected Underprice Collection of Miscellaneous Books and Standard Sets

THIS IS AN ANNUAL OCCASION AT LOESER'S. It comes about for economic reasons similar to those which make August and February Furniture months, namely, that the publishers' fiscal year ends at this time and it is possible to purchase desirable Books for sale at VERY UNUSUAL SAVINGS.

This year the sale is more remarkable than ever in the past.

It seemed that the publishers had more Books; that the Books were more than commonly interesting; that the prices were exceptionally low.

Therefore you will find this sale larger, more comprehensive and more advantageous than ever, although it has always been recognized by librarians and lovers of Books as one of the most important occasions in the whole year. Included are Books on—

Hunting and Camping — *Nature* — *Athletics* — *Travel*
Health and Disease — *History* — *Art* — *Science*
Literature — *Biography* — *Court Memoirs* — *Religion*

and many other miscellaneous subjects. We list herewith a few of the more important works

At 25c., 35c. and 39c. Values to $1.50

Addresses and Speeches of Charles Evans Hughes. Pub. at $1.50; now 25c
The Woman Beautiful, by Ella A. Fletcher. Special 50c. edition; now 25c
Portrait Life of Lincoln, by Francis Trevelyan Miller. Published at $1; now 25c
The Great Companion, by Lyman Abbott; illustrated. Pub. at $1; now 25c
Medical and Surgical Science; Its Conception and Progress, by S. Hilling, M.D.; illustrated. Published at 50c.; now 25c
Telepathic Hallucinations, by Frank Podmore, M.A. Pub. at 50c; now 25c
The Making of the English Bible, by Rev. Samuel McComb. Pub. at $1; now 25c
The Second Post, an Anthology of Letters, by E. V. Lucas. Pub. at $1.25; now 35c
Chemistry, by George Darzens. Pub. at 50c.; now 25c
Botany, by E. Brucker. Pub. at 50c.; now 25c
Little Stories by Big Men. Pub. at $1.25; now 39c
Initiation Into Literature, by Emile Faguet. Pub. at $1.25; now ... 39c
The Evidence in the Case, by James M. Beck. Pub. at $1; now ... 39c
Short Talks with Young Mothers, by Dr. Charles Gilmore Kerley. Pub. at $1; now 39c
Representative Essays. Pub. at $1.25; now 39c
Health for Young and Old, by A. T. Schofield, M.D. Pub. at $1.50; now 39c
The Way with the Nerves, by Joseph Collins, M.D. Pub. at $1.50; now 39c

At 50c. and 65c Values to $2.50

Compromises of Life, by Henry Watterson. Pub. at $1.50; now ... 50c
Home Hygiene and Prevention of Disease, by Norman E. Ditman, M.D. Published at $1.50; now 50c
Shakespeare and His Forerunners, by Sidney Lanier. Pub. at $1.50; now 50c
Athletics, Its Theory and Practice, by Ernest Hjertberg. Pub. at $1.25; now 50c
Historic Side Lights, by Howard Payson Arnold; illustrated. Pub. at $2.50; now 50c
Magazine Writing and the New Literature, by Henry Mills Alden. Pub. at $2; now 50c
Life of Leo N. Tolstoi, by Nathan Haskell Dole. Pub. at $2; now 50c
Alone in the Wilderness, by Joseph Knowles. Pub. at $1.26; now .. 50c
Athletic Training, by Michael Murphy. Pub. at $1; now 50c
The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, with illustrations, by J. Heath Robinson. Pub. at $1.50; now 50c
Children in Bondage, by Edwin Markham, Judge Ben Lindsey and George Creel. Pub. at $1.50; now ... 50c
Washington and Lincoln. Pub. at $1.35; now 65c
The Yellowstone National Park, by H. M. Chittenden. Pub. at $1.50; now 65c

At 75c., 85c. and $1 Values to $3.50

Four on a Tour in England, by Robert and Elizabeth Shackelton. Pub. at $2.50; now 75c
Some Aspects of Thackeray, by Lewis Melville. Pub. at $2.50; now .. 75c
Industrial Depression, by George H. Hull. Pub. at $2.75; now $1
Rambles in Autograph Land, by Adrian H. Joline. Pub. at $2.50; now $1
South America of Today, by Georges Clemenceau. Pub. at $2; now .. 75c
Trails and Tramps in Alaska and Newfoundland, by Wm. S. Thomas. Pub. at $2; now 85c
Fifteen Years of a Dancer's Life, by Loie Fuller; illustrated. Pub. at $2; now 75c
Goethe and His Women Friends, by Mary Caroline Crawford; illustrated. Pub. at $3; now 75c
Song Lore of Ireland, by Redfern Mason. Pub. at $2; now 85c
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CHRISTIANITY DYING IN LATIN AMERICA

Collapse of Faith Said to be Impending in Report to Congress on Religious Work.

INTEMPERANCE INCREASING

Attitude of Many Americans Toward Their Southern Neighbors Is Denounced.

PANAMA, Feb. 11.—A comprehensive survey of all Latin America for future missionary work was made today in addresses by speakers from both Latin America and the United States at the second day's session of the Congress on Religious Work in Latin America, which had under discussion the subject "Survey and Occupation."

The Rev. H. C. Tucker of New York made a strong plea for earnest work among the Indians throughout the Americas, who, he said, had been despoiled ruthlessly by their forefathers, both Latin and Anglo-Saxon.

In the report of the Commission on Survey and Occupation a complete collapse of the Christian faith in Latin America was declared to be impending.

The report declares that in all the southern republics practically universal unbelief exists as far as modern learning has proceeded. The commission asserts that the people in each of the several countries may be roughly divided into four classes: A violent anti-clerical party, many of whom oppose religion in every form; the more or less well-reasoned skeptics and atheists, who look indulgently upon religion as harmless for women and for the lower classes, but who are themselves indifferent to its claims; the "dissatisfied, if not disillusioned and groping, companies of souls who soon pass on to cynicism and hardness of heart"; those whose "period of doubt and breaking away is ahead of them as they are overtaken by free education."

The report says that a surprising number of the women are beginning to share the skepticism of their husbands and that theosophy, spiritism, and similar cults are rapidly taking the place of Christianity in numerous sections. In Bolivia alone, it is said, three-fourths of the members of Congress and of the well-to-do business men and nearly all of the Government students are sworn enemies of the Church, while similar conditions prevail in practically all the sister republics.

Referring more specifically to the relations between the United States and Latin America, the commission vigorously denounces the attitude of many Americans toward their southern neighbors for their intolerance and arrogance.

At the same time, it is asserted that there is a deep-rooted distrust of the purposes of the United States on the part of the Latin Americans.

"Nothing is more deep seated in the Latin-American mind," says the report, "than doubt concerning the unselfishness of the United States in her foreign policies on the Western Hemisphere. No amount of benevolent protestations, no meritorious service of the Monroe Doctrine, efface the moral effect of the annexation of Mexican territory as a result of the war of 1848, the permanent occupation of Porto Rico, even though acceptable to a majority of Porto Ricans, and the circumstances of acquiring the Panama Canal Zone strip. The United States and her people suffer from these causes in Latin America the disability from which they are exempt in Asia. There all Europeans are under suspicion because of many instances of territorial aggression. The removal of the onus is in the hands of the present and future statesmen of all these powers and of the nations whose sentiments and ambitions they reflect."

The commission finds, however, that the racial animosity between the northern and southern halves of the Western Hemisphere is subsiding, and says that the co-operation of several powers in the Mexican crisis has helped to bring about a much better feeling.

In conclusion, the commission says that the present plans and forces of the Protestant Church in the Latin-American field are "pathetically inadequate" and that there is urgent need of large and immediate reinforcement. It urges the perfecting in some form of a thoroughly representative central agency to carry on the work of evangelization.

CUPID MAY LOSE HIS JOB.

Mayor Learns of Marriage Bureau in Brooklyn Hall.

The opulence of Abraham Oppenheimer, who nearly twenty years ago became a voluntary attaché of the Aldermanic rest room in the Brooklyn Borough Hall, was made the subject of a special report to the Mayor yesterday by Commissioner of Acccounts Leonard M. Wallstein. The Commissioner has estimated that Oppenheimer has an annual income of $9,000 obtained by acting as official introducer between prospective married couples and members of the Board of Aldermen and as a marriage unofficial clerk.

The investigation made by the Commissioner showed that between Jan. 3 and Jan. 20, a period of sixteen business days, there were 113 marriages performed in Room 10, the Aldermanic room in the Brooooklyn Borough Hall. The Commissioner picked out sixteen husbands from this list, and the amount at which he estimates Oppenheimer's income is based upon what these told him. According to Commissioner Wallstein, ten paid $5 each, two paid $3 each, three paid $2 each, and one paid nothing.

He questioned Oppenheimer, who said that without compensation from the Aldermen he was acting as clerk or messenger for them, taking care of jury notices, running errands to different city departments, and otherwise making himself generally useful. In return for this he acted as Cupid at the Borough Hall.

When Commissioner Wallstein exposed the Weldon-Long-Paul combination, which was operating in Room 4 of City Hall, Manhattan, last June, it was intimated that he would not go after the Brooklyn marriage chapel because Oppenheimer was a Republican. The Manhattan men were ejected and the marriage chapel removed to the Municipal Building, where it is now operated by City Clerk P. J. Scully, and marriages are performed free of charge.

Widow Tells of Banker's Death.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Buenos Aires on the Lamport & Holt steamer Verdi was Mrs. Noonan, widow of R. N. Noonan, who was employed in the Argentine branch of the National City Bank in that city. She said her husband ran for his train one morning to go into Buenos Aires, and jumped onto the rear platform. A minute or so later a fast train came round a curve on the other track, knocking Noonan off the platform and crushing him to death. His body will be brought to New York on the Tennyson for burial, she said.

Near-by Fire Unknown in Theatre.

While fire ate through the third floor of the rear annex to Loew's Greeley Square Theatre at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday afternoon the audience sat unconscious of the blaze only seventy feet away. The management quietly opened the exits and set the asbestos curtain to drop, but firemen kept the flames from spreading beyond the premises of the Fashion Pleating Company. The damage by water was said by Deputy Chief Martin to be considerable.

DR. B. T. WASHINGTON LAUDED BY ORATORS

Throngs of White and Colored Admirers Attend Great Memorial Meeting.

MAJOR MOTON A SPEAKER

Seth Low, the Chairman, Calls Tuskegee Institute the Dead Educator's Real "Monument."

Negroes and white people sat side by side last night, filling every seat in Carnegie Hall, in honor of Dr. Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute. For hours the great audience sat and listened and spontaneously applauded while speaker after speaker—white and black leaders of men—lauded Dr. Washington as not only the greatest man of his race, but as one of the greatest men of his age. The occasion was a memorial meeting under the auspices of Tuskegee Institute, Hampton Institute, and the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

All the speakers who referred to memorials to Booker T. Washington said that Tuskegee Institute was his monument. A direct appeal to the men and women in the audience, and to all others, to preserve and increase this "monument" was made first by Seth Low, Chairman of the meeting and President of the Board of Trustees of the Institute, and last by Major Robert R. Moton, Dr. Washington's successor at Tuskegee.

Mr. Low announced that $650,000 of the $2,000,000 Booker T. Washington Memorial Fund for the continuance of the Institute and the work of the negro race centred there had been collected. He appealed to the negroes of the country to contribute $250,000 of this fund, and announced that already substantial sums had been received from Dr. Washington's own people.

The man about whom most interest centred in the meeting, and whom those present were most anxious to hear and see, was Major Moton, the last speaker of the evening. He arose, after Mr. Low's introduction, to acknowledge a volume of applause, and, after speaking, sat down amid an even greater volume of applause.

He depicted Dr. Washington as the "great interpreter"—the interpreter of the white man to the black man, of the black man to the white man, and of the black man to himself.

Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, the Principal of Hampton Institute, placed Booker Washington by the side of Carl Schurz as the men of greatest influence for good.

William H. Lewis of Boston, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, spoke as the representative of the Urban League.

William G. Willcox, President of the New York Board of Education and a Trustee of Tuskegee Institute, said that it was "one of the miracles of American history that a man born in slavery should have left behind him such a record of achievement and influence as did Booker T. Washington."

Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes and Slater boards, a Southern man, placed Dr. Washington before the audience as "educator, statesman, and man" of the highest magnitude.

SON WITH PSYCHIC PAIR.

Father Demands Custody, Fearing Boy's Morals Will Suffer.

Dr. Gunni J. Busck, a prosperous physician of Westfield, Chautauqua County, N. Y., divorced his wife, Charlotte H. Busck, in Suffolk County in 1911, naming Dr. Henderson B. Deady, who was married to the plaintiff's sister, as the corespondent. Dr. Busck's son, Richard, five years old, was permitted to stay in the custody of his mother because of his youth. Yesterday Dr. Busck applied to Supreme Court Justice Cohalan for an order giving him the custody of the child on the ground that if he continues to live with his mother his morals may be impaired. The papers in the case revealed a strange marital entanglement.

Dr. Deady, it was testified in the divorce action, studied psychanalysis under the famous Swiss psychiatrist, Dr. Carl Jung, and so when he fell in love with Mrs. Busck he persuaded her under the doctrines he had absorbed to reciprocate his affection. Mr. and Mrs. Busck were married at Ocean City, N. J., on Sept. 23, 1903, and their son was born on May 22, 1907.

The petition submitted to the court by Dr. Busck said in reference to the association of Dr. Deady and Mrs. Busck that "both of them entertain extraordinary and unconventional ideas as to the marital state utterly at variance with the conventional and commonly accepted ideas as to moral sanctity and legal obligations." Then the petition said:

"It is a calamity to the child for him to be brought up under such shameful conditions, subjected to such immoral influence, and running the risk of having his character ruined and his entire future welfare jeopardized."

Justice Cohalan set the case down for argument next Wednesday.

TEXAS WAS IN GREAT PERIL.

Crew Nearly Forced to Abandon Burning Cotton Ship.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 11.—The Swedish steamship Texas, from New Orleans for Gothenburg, which arrived here yesterday, after having reported by wireless on Tuesday that her cargo of cotton was on fire, was in such serious straits at one time while the fire was raging that it was thought the ship might have to be abandoned. Eventually the fire was partly controlled and the vessel was rushed for this port, where a salvage corps extinguished the flames. The fire started on Friday last.

During the fire several members of the crew were overcome and the mate is now in a hospital.

Assemblyman Shiplacoff Acquitted.

Assemblyman Abraham I. Shiplacoff, representing the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, and the only Socialist member of the Legislature, was acquitted yesterday by the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn of a charge of malicious mischief. Shiplacoff was arrested on Dec. 2 on the complaint of a conductor of a trolley car of the St. John's Place line in Brooklyn, after he broke a window of a pay-as-you-enter car.

FORD PAYS PASSAGE OF STRANDED NOBLE

Son of Wealthy Dane Who Married Poor American Widow Arrives at Peace Man's Expense.

PLAINTIFF TO PROVIDE JOB

Letter Touches Heart of Judge and Mrs. Ben B. Lindsey and the Return Is Easily Managed.

From the Oscar II. of the Scandinavian-American Line, which sailed into prominence a few months ago when it bore Henry Ford's fighting peace pilgrims to Europe, docked at Hoboken yesterday, there were three passengers on her who will never believe that Henry Ford's party was not the most perfect expedition that ever crossed an ocean for an ideal. The three were Viggo von Holstein Rothlou, his wife Nora, and his stepson, William Collins, 11 years old. Mr. Ford paid for the passage of the family from Denmark.

A month ago Viggo, who is the son of a wealthy Danish nobleman, was in Copenhagen, living with his wife in a garret on the equivalent of $4 a month. He often longed for America, which he had left, he asserted, more than a year before in answer to promises that his family would repent of their decision to disown him because he had married an American woman, and would restore to him a part of his patrimony.

Viggo and his wife had been married about seven years. They met in St. Louis shortly after the wife's first husband, Dr. W. A. Collins, a prominent physician of Des Moines, had died, leaving her penniless with a boy of three dependent on her. Viggo von Holstein Rothlou was at that time making a tour of the country for education, and, after he married the young widow and adopted her son, stopped all his ideas of travel and made up his mind to seek the inheritance which he felt was due him. The nobleman's family received him at first, but later made it plain that he and his family were unwelcome.

Then the Ford expedition arrived in Copenhagen. Viggo appealed to a friend of his, Viggo Carling, son of the editor of the Politiken, a leading paper of the Danish capital, and Viggo interested his father in the case. The upshot of the matter was that Ford's executive committee received a letter from Viggo telling the story of his life and asking aid to enable the family to return to America.

The letter interested Judge Ben Lindsey and his wife, who took it up with the American Minister in Copenhagen. Louis P. Lochner, secretary of the expedition, referred it to Gaston Plantiff, who had been ordered by Henry Ford to take care of any worthy cases that might turn up. Mr. Plantiff considered the matter and finally decided that he could use Viggo in his plant, and so the young couple were guaranteed their trip to America and a home of their own.

MISS McLOUGHLIN IS FOUND.

Police Notified Missing Heiress Is in Savannah, Ga.

Miss Grace McLoughlin, daughter of the late Patrick H. McLoughlin, who was Deputy Chief of the Police Department under "Big Bill" Devery, and from whose estate Miss McLoughlin inherited about $250,000, has been found in Savannah, Ga., according to a message received at Police Headquarters here yesterday from the Sheriff of the Southern city. Miss McLoughlin disappeared on last Dec. 9, taking with her $2,000 in cash, jewels worth $3,000, and $75,000 worth of securities. On the same day George M. Stevens, proprietor of a garage where Miss McLoughlin stored her car, disappeared also.

The Savannah authorities wanted to know if the New York police wished them to detain the young woman, and the police here communicated at once with Mrs. Catherine Ingles, an aunt of Miss McLoughlin, from whose home at 4 West 129th Street she departed.

Dennis McLoughlin, a nephew of Mrs. Ingles and a cousin of the missing woman, visited Police Headquarters last night. He said he didn't know what could be done, as Miss McLoughlin was of age, and entitled to do as she pleased. He said, however, he had learned that Stevens had been divorced in Massachusetts and was not entitled to marry again until next April. If he had married Miss McLoughlin there, he could be prosecuted for bigamy, and even the taking out of a license would entail perjury, according to Mr. McLoughlin. Mrs. Ingles would press either charge, it was said, for she declared last night she would give a reward of $1,000 for Stevens's arrest on a bigamy charge.

Miss McLoughlin was reported recently from Havana, where, it was said, she and Stevens had been seen together.

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TRACKMEN STRIKE WITHOUT WARNING

On Central of New Jersey and West Shore Roads 600 Suddenly Quit Their Jobs.

MOVEMENT MAY SPREAD

Cited as Evidence of the "General Unrest" Shown by $1,000,000 of the Nation's Workers.

The unrest in labor that has caused more than 1,000,000 workers in the United States to demand an eight-hour day and more pay in the last two months found expression in a new quarter yesterday, when the entire force of trackmen employed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and part of those employed by the West Shore Division of the New York Central at New Jersey terminals, went on strike without giving warning of their intentions.

The new strike only affects about 600 men, and is not expected to be serious unless, as has been attempted in other industries, it is made "nation wide"; but it attracted considerable attention among railroad officials, who wondered how far the "campaign of opportunity" conducted by labor was to be carried. Reference was made in this connection to thousands of letters being circulated throughout New York City and the nation, in which the following exhortation for the "eight-hour day" was made by the American Federation of Labor.

The trackmen and repair gangs who quit yesterday made their demands known after they laid down their tools, according to the officials of the railroads.

"I suppose it has something to do with pay," the assistant to the President of one of these roads said in a puzzled sort of way when he heard about the strike, and it was later announced "it had been learned in a roundabout way" that his guess was correct.

"It has been the custom among all the railroads to pay men in this class of work $1.75 a day for ten hours' work," the official said. "We now understand they want $2 a day for nine hours' work. Most of them have been working at the terminals and yards in New Jersey. Of course, it may be said the pay is not large, but it has been the standard for such labor. And certainly something ought to have been said about it before the strike was called."

Although the number of trackmen and repairmen who went out was estimated at about 600 for both roads, it was reported that similar demands would follow on other railroads.

"There is an element of danger in the fact that help of this kind is needed to keep the 'frogs' clear and to clean the rails of snow," a railroad man said. "If enough men to do this work are not available, trains may be held up in some sections. However, if it doesn't snow, we think we will be able to fill the places of the men who went out, without imposing any more inconvenience on the traveling public and shippers than is absolutely necessary."

Considerable progress was made yesterday in readjusting normal conditions in the "demonstration" and strike of the waist and dress makers. Many of these workers employed by firms in the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association returned to work yesterday, but settlements with the "independents" will not be begun until Monday. This delay caused considerable irritation among "independents," who wanted to settle with the unions, and a meeting was held in the office of Joseph Nemerov, a lawyer, at 1,441 Broadway.

Mr. Nemerov said another meeting of "independents" would be held at Café Boulevard at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

TROLLEY STRIKE THREAT.

Jersey Service Employes Organize and Prepare Demands.

Officials of the New Jersey Public Service Railway Company learned yesterday that the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes had been at work all over the State in a campaign of organization for weeks when demands were submitted for a nine-hour day, a flat scale of wages for all motormen and conductors at the rate of 34 cents an hour, representation by committees of their organization in adjusting grievances, and arbitration of any matter which cannot be so adjusted.

John L. O'Toole of the service corporation said yesterday that many similar attempts at organization had failed, and that while many trolleymen belong to unions, the railway company had neved recognized them.

Carpenters Demand Higher Wages.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 11.—The 400 union carpenters of this city have voted to demand a wage of $4.50 per day before May 1. They are now getting $4 per day. In view of the fact that master builders only recently agreed to a 25 cent raise, it is expected that the new demand will be opposed. The carpenters will strike if they do not get the increase.

DANIELS RETURNS MARJORIE'S DIME

Little Girl Who Wanted to Help Build a Battleship Told Taxation Will Do It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Josephus Daniels of the Navy Department today admitted, in response to an inquiry, that he had declined to accept the dime donated by little Miss Marjorie Sterrett, 13 years old, of 369 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, as the initial contribution toward the creation of a fund for the building of a dreadnought for the United States Navy.

Miss Sterrett wanted the battleship called the "America." Her contribution was sent to the editor of The New York Tribune, who sent the dime to Secretary Daniels, with a copy of the little girl's letter. Secretary Daniels sent back the ten cents in stamps to Miss Sterrett, congratulating her on the motives which prompted her action in starting the fund, but explaining that since the revenue for naval increase will be obtained by taxation individual contributions will not be necessary.

The letter from Miss Sterrett to the editor of The Tribune read:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1916.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Dear Sir: I read in your paper every morning a great deal about preparedness. My grandpa and great-grandpa were soldiers. If I was a boy I would be a soldier, too. But I am not, so I want to do what I can to help. Mamma gives me a dime every week for helping her. I am sending you this week's dime to help build a battleship for Uncle Sam. I know a lot of other kids who would give their errand money if you would start a fund. I am 13 years old and go to Public School 9, Brooklyn. Truly yours, MARJORIE STERRETT.

I am true blue American, and I want to see Uncle Sam prepared to lick all creation like John Paul Jones did.

P. S.—Please call the battleship America.

Secretary Daniels's reply follows:

Feb. 10, 1916.

My Dear Miss Sterrett: The editor of The New York Tribune has been kind enough to send me, with your letter of Feb. 2, the 10 cents in stamps which you sent him as your contribution toward the construction of a battleship. Your patriotic action is indeed commendable, and I congratulate you on the motives which prompted your action, but I am returning the stamps herewith. The revenue required for such naval construction as the representatives of the people believe to be justified and necessary will be obtained by taxation in the usual manner; and I believe that every American like yourself will gladly submit to the taxation which his spokesman sees fit to impose, and will thereby make unnecessary individual contributions.

Believe me, with very best wishes, cordially yours, JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Corrections in Biltmore Bill.

On the tabulated bill of the Thompson Committee expenses which District Attorney Swann's Indictment Bureau presented on Feb. 4 in connection with the indictment of Senate Sergeant at Arms Charles R. Hotaling, it was inadvertently made to appear that Assemblyman Donohue of the committee had been charged $129 for room rent on the original bill filed with the Controller. The bill filed with the Controller contained no charge against Donohue excepting $25 for restaurant. The charge of $129 belonged next to the name of Hotaling. The typographical diplacement of figures on the bill as prepared by the Indictment Bureau and as reprinted in THE TIMES on Feb. 5 caused an inaccurate representation of room rent charge also in the case of four attachés of the committee. Corrected to conform with the bill filed with the Controller the room charge would be as follows: T. E. O'Brien, $98; H. Beecher, $87.50; C. E. Buchner, $3.50; I. H. Clarke, Jr., $17.50.

WOMEN WILL SHOW OPPONENTS ON FILMS

Representatives Fighting Anthony Amendment Will Be Displayed in Movie Houses.

$5,000 RAISED FOR CAUSE

Mid-Atlantic State Members of the Congressional Union Elect Mrs. Henry Bruere Chairman.

There was a conference of the Mid-Atlantic States' members of the Congressional Union yesterday, beginning with luncheon and ending with tea, at Delmonico's, and plans were made to try to coerce members of Congress into passing the Federal amendment giving women the ballot. The conference had a very good time and the members expressed delight when they were told that they had the "Congressmen on the run."

Mrs. Henry Bruere, wife of the City Chamberlain, was unanimously elected chairman for the Middle Atlantic States. There was a demand for pledges of money during the speeches after the luncheon and during a meeting that followed, and $5,000 was raised. Mrs. Belmont gave $1,000 for the Political Equality Association, of which she is founder and President; Miss Alice Carpenter brought in another $1,000 from Mrs. Willard D. Straight and a third was given by Mrs. Joseph G. Deane.

When the Susan B. Anthony Federal amendment to enfranchise women is voted on the women are going to have the pictures of the members of the two houses thrown on the screen of the different moving picture houses of the country, with their records, to show their constituents whether they voted for or against the amendmen. This idea was proposed by Commissioner of Emigration Frederic C. Howe, who was one of the speakers at the luncheon.

The Rev. Allan McCurdy, another speaker, told the women that they were facing an unusual political situation, one which made it very possible for them to push their amendment through, there being so many different views on all questions that there would not be a united force to oppose them. "There are 157 different brands of preparedness alone," said Mr. McCurdy. Miss Frances Joliffe of California made a demand for money and women. "Congress helps those who help themselves," said Miss Joliffe. "Now is the time to strike. We have an independent woman electorate. I want one representative woman from every non-suffrage State. We will take our thirty-seven varieties of women and we will take a special train—perhaps, it may be only special cars—and we will go to each of the eleven suffrage States and make a personal appeal to the women voters to help us. With these women with us it won't make any difference how the President stands. Every Congressman will run to cover and it will be the greatest political stunt ever pulled off." The women applauded.

Mrs. Gilson Gardner kept the women shouting with laughter as she told of the difference in the Representatives whom she visited before and after the use of the Congressional Union's coercive measures.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who originated the colonization scheme of women going to the West to establish a residence and obtaining the right to vote for President, said that she was receiving letters every day from women who wish to join the Eastern women's voter's colony.

There were more than 300 prominent men and women at the luncheon. Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer was toastmistress. Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., was the Chairman of Arrangements, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont was hostess at the afternoon tea. Miss Doris Stevens told of the Congressional plans for organization. Mrs. Borden Harriman was one of the guests.

BLAMES EDISON COMPANY.

Lieut. Fisher, in E-2 Inquiry, Says Instructions Were Lacking.

The public sessions of the Board of Inquiry, appointed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to investigate the submarine E-2 explosion, were concluded yesterday morning. Further sessions will be held, but they will be secret, and the findings of the board, of which Captain W. H. I. Bullard, U. S. N., is President, will be made public by the Secretary of the Navy.

At the session of the board, held in the court martial building of the navy yard yesterday, Lieutenant J. O. Fisher of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department, who is the Judge Advocate of the board, summed up for the Government. He recommended that the board should find that "there was an explosion of varying violence on the E-2 on Jan. 15 last" and that the explosion was most violent under the forward and after battery decks. Lieutenant Fisher added that, while it was not possible to determine absolutely that the explosion was one of hydrogen gas, he nevertheless wished to call attention to the fact that every other explosive on the boat at the time of the explosion has been properly accounted for.

Lieutenant Fisher also asked the board to find "that the death or injury of any person who was on the E-2" at the time of the explosion was "not due to the negligence or inefficiency of those persons."

Referring to Miller R. Hutchison, personal representative of Thomas A. Edison and the naval representative of the Edison Storage Battery Company, Lieutenant Fisher said that Mr. Hutchison should have amplified his instructions for the operating and care of the batteries. The responsibility at the navy yard for any defects in design of the ventilating system, if such defects existed, added Lieutenant Fisher, must rest with the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

EDISON, ON BIRTHDAY URGES MILDER BEER

Says That, with Whisky Sale Barred, Would Solve the Drink Problem.

69 YEARS OLD YESTERDAY

Stops Laboratory Work to Warn Reporters Against Overeating and to Predict Votes for Women.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 11.—Thomas A. Edison celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday by doing just what he has done almost every day of his life, and the thing he likes most to do. He worked hard. He gave himself over to the newspaper men for just a few minutes.

Here is what the wizard had to say about eating:

"Cut your food down to one-third or one-fourth of what you have been eating. I eat three meals a day. That's habit and nothing else. But I eat a quarter of what the average man does. I know it because I see it at my own table."

Prohibition is a subject that always interests Mr. Edison.

"Man isn't perfect yet and you cannot take alcohol away from him all at once. If you do he'll resent the act. Beer has 4 per cent. alcohol. Cut down the percentage to 2 or to 1¾. Let men drink that for twenty years or so and then cut it down to 1 per cent. Cut out all whisky and strong drinks at once.

"The theory is this: Every man's stomach is about the same size. His capacity is about the same. Beer with 2 per cent of alcohol will never make the average man drunk, because he wouldn't be able to get enough in his stomach to get drunk. A man might get merry on a little alcohol and more would make him ugly."

If there is anything in this world that carries the Edison stamp of disapproval it is the cigarette.

"I'd have a Sullivan law against them for any one under 21," he said, and he added that he'd just as soon see a man with a revolver as a boy with a cigarette.

Women will vote, he declared, and he said he favored a national law on the subject.

"The instincts of women are good and they will have their voice in government. Then, (laughing.) "They'll have their say, I guess you know that as well as I."

Of the war he said:

"The Allies will win, but the war will last two years longer. Men, money and the ability to get things necessary to carry on the war will win the day eventually. This country will not become involved, and the worst that will happen is possibly the breaking off of diplomatic relations."

He would not discuss Wilson's policies or the Lusitania.

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LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION MEETS, BUT DOES NOT DISCUSS AMATEUR QUESTION

WEST SIDE CLUB GETS 4 TOURNEYS

U. S. N. L. T. A. Awards Leading Lawn Tennis Events to Forest Hills Organization.

TWO NEW TITLES ADDED

Junior and Boys' Championships Created—No Action Is Taken on Question of Amateurism.

To the surprise of many the question of amateurism was not even remotely touched upon at the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at the Waldorf yesterday, the chief business of the delegates being centred upon awarding the national championships for the coming year, and in this particular the West Side Tennis Club gained the honors. The all-comers tournament will again be held at Forest Hills, as will the challenge round doubles, the national junior and the national boys'. The latter two are new, the junior taking the place officially of the interscholastic, but really embodying that tournament.

It had been anticipated that the amateur question would be the main issue to come before the meeting, the case of McLoughlin and Bundy, who have opened a sporting goods store in Los Angeles, forming the basis for agitation. With the championships having been awarded it was time for the question to come before the meeting. Just then a motion to adjourn was made and the session closed. In the afternoon it was common report that the case would be discussed, even Robert D. Wrenn, the retiring President, saying that the matter would undoubtedly receive attention.

When the meeting closed George T. Adee, President of the association, said that the Executive Committee would consider the question at a meeting in this city on March 17, and that there would probably be an announcement at that time. The Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday morning and touched upon the subject then, but did not arrive at any concrete proposition that could be presented to the meeting. Adee said that when the committee meets here on March 17 a new set of amateur rules would probably be drawn up so that they might be submitted to the next annual meeting. There may also be an interpretation rendered on the present code. With no action taken last night, however, it was not believed that any pronounced change would be made this year.

The junior and boys' championships were created at last night's session of the association, in accordance with recommendations made in the report of Palmer E. Presbrey for the Committee on Ways and Means of Popularizing and Encouraging Lawn Tennis in the United States. The report of this heavily named committee, presented at the afternoon session, was received with general approbation, and its suggestions were formally enacted in the evening.

The award of the feature event of the lawn tennis year, the national singles tournament, to the West Side Club was considered a foregone conclusion as a result of the admirable management of last year's competition by that organization. Raymond B. Little made application, in the name of the Forest Hills Club, for all the national championships. However, when the new President of the U. S. N. L. T. A., George T. Adee, put the question he so phrased his words as to include only the singles tournament. This was assented to readily enough, and a later vote gave the other four events to the West Siders.

The only dissension that arose in the matter of these awards was due to an effort of Louis H. Widener of the Onwentsia Club to get the challenge round in doubles, as well as the preliminary doubles, for the Lake Forest (Ill.) courts. However, the West Side Club drew the challenge round, while the preliminaries went to Onwentsia.

The women's singles championships, the women's doubles, and the mixed doubles were allotted to the Philadelphia Cricket Club. These events were held last year on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford, Penn.

King Smith, representing the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, applied for the following indoor events: National junior, men's national championship, and women's national championship. The regiment got all three, and the dates for the opening of the tournaments were set as follows: Junior singles, Dec. 26, 1916; men's singles, Feb. 17, 1917; women's singles, March 12, 1917.

Three new divisions in sectional doubles were created. They are: Southwestern, including the Texas and Border States Associations; Middle Atlantic, and Missouri Valley. Chicago representatives opposed the formation of the last-named division, but without avail.

The Eastern doubles event was awarded to the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, and the national clay court championships to the Lakewood Tennis Club, Lakewood, Ohio, which was the only formal applicant.

The meeting adopted a rule requiring the clubs holding tournaments to supply all information relative to such events to the Ranking Committee. This was passed at the instance of the Ranking Committee, it being said that many of the clubs failed to send in data. Under the new rule any club which does not supply the committee with the tournament results may, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, be barred from holding tournaments another year.

In speaking of the Davis Cup matches Robert D. Wrenn said that there was no prospect of an international competition during the coming year, and that it seemed out of place to challenge. The meeting concurred in this opinion.

Reports of officers and committees took up the greater part of the afternoon session. One report of particular interest was that made by Palmer E. Presbrey for the Committee on Ways and Means of Popularizing and Encouraging Lawn Tennis in the United States. It was the expressed belief of the committee that to encourage the growth of tennis there should be more attention paid to the youth and boys of the country, more tournaments being given for them. The recommendation was made that there should be a junior national championship event to be held at the same time and place as the national singles championship.

Interscholastic competitions and also junior tournaments will be held in specified sections. The interscholastic events will be open only to those boys who are in schools which prepare for college, while the junior championships will be open to any of the youths of the country who come under the age limit of twenty years. According to the scheme outlined, sectional championships are to be held, the winners of local tournaments competing for the honor of representing their sections in the national junior championship. In case the winner of an interscholastic or junior local championship shall be unable to take part in the sectional championship the management of the tournament will be permitted to name another candidate.

The report further recommended that park associations be admitted to membership in the national association without payment of dues and without the right to vote. Boys' tournaments were also recommended, clubs, schools, and park associations which are directly or indirectly members of the national association being permitted to hold such tournaments with the consent of the association. Sectional championships are to be held if the plan is adopted, and the winners of the sectional events will be eligible to compete in a national boys' championship, which also will be held at the same time and place as the national singles championship. In these tournaments the age imit is set at seventeen years.

The report made a favorable impression on the delegates. At first there was some discussion over a proposition to limit the contestants to a certain class. In other words that a scholastic champion should not have the right to compete in the sectional junior championship and thus have a chance to win both. Julian S. Myrick, President of the West Side Tennis Club, however, closed discussion on this point by saying that if it was the aim of the association to promote competition it seemed a contradiction to limit a player to a certain tournament. With this statement of the case objection ceased, and the report was adopted. It will be referred to the Executive Committee for the working out of the details of the proposed innovations. In closing his remarks, Mr. Myrick said "this means that the game of tennis will grow and prosper as no one ever anticipated."

Robert D. Wrenn, for many years President of the association, retired last night, George T. Adee being elected to succeed him. In taking the chair, Mr. Adee paid a glowing tribute to his predecessor in office. He said Bob Wrenn had given freely of his time in the interests of the association, and was its best asset.

A. L. Hoskins of Philadelphia, Vice President; Edwin M. Torrey of Clinton, N. Y., Secretary, and Richard Stevens of Hoboken, Treasurer, were re-elected. These delegates at large, to serve two years, were elected: Julian S. Myrick of New York, Clinton L. Childs of Pittsbugh, and Craig Biddle of Philadelphia.

Palmer E. Presbrey was elected sectional delegate, representing New England, and J. B. Adoue of Dallas, from the Southwestern section. Eugene E. Neff of Tucson was the other candidate for this office. The other sections elected their own representatives at local meetings. The men chosen were R. W. Holterhoff, Tri-State; W. C. Burton, Northwestern, and Sumner Hardy, Pacific States.

The report of the Treasurer showed the association to be in an exceptionally prosperous condition. The receipts during the year totaled $14,120.18, of which $9,531.40 was from the national tournament at Forest Hills, L. I. The net revenue was $9,823.78. The surplus account shows a balance of $37,708.60. The association's investments total $26,516.77, with $4,000 in savings bank accounts and $4,027.83 in cash on deposit and in hand.

PHILLIES SIGN BENDER.

Reported That Giants Tried to Land Old Indian Pitcher.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 11.—Albert "Chief" Bender, former star pitcher of the Athletics, today accepted terms offered by Manager Pat Moran of the Phillies and will sign a contract in time to go South with the team on its Spring training trip. The deal will be ratified by President Baker tomorrow.

Since the dissolution of the Federal League Bender has been a free agent, and two other big league clubs have been trying to obtain his services, one of which was the New York Giants.

Browns Capitalized at $400,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—The capital stock of the St. Louis American League Baseball Company was increased from $80,000 to $400,000, according to a notice filed with the Recorder of Deeds here today. The stock of the Dodier Realty and Investment Company, owners of the local American League Park, at the same time was increased from $125,000 to $200,000.

The document filed today disclosed the manner in which the American club's stock was distributed among the new owners, most of them stockholders in the St. Louis Federal League Club. The stockholders were listed as follows: Phil Ball, 2,350 shares; Otto F. Stifel, 733 shares; James W. Garneau, 109 shares; L. B. von Weise and S. L. Swarts four shares each.

Naval Militia Games Tonight.

Three hundred athletes are entered in the annual games of the Second Battalion Naval Militia which will be held tonight in the big armory, Fifty-second Street and New York Bay, Brooklyn. A number of the stars who have been performing hereabouts for the past two weeks are entered in the sports. Dave Caldwell, the Boston A. A. crack, will start in the 1,000-yard event, which will feature the track exhibitions, along with the military champion, Sid Leslie of the Long Island A. C. and Homer Baker, British half-mile champion. The two-mile run has attracted entries from Mike Devanney, national champion of the Millrose A. A.; Willie Kyronen and Charlie Pores, also Millrose representatives, and Hugh Honahan of the New York A. C.

Otis Beats Stone at Billiards.

Charles Otis of Brooklyn defeated Joseph Stone of New York in an Inter-State Three-Cushion Billiard League match last night at the Brooklyn Academy. The score was 50 to 34. Stone's high run was 5, while Otis's best effort was 4. The game was played in 76 innings.

Kortlang Wins at Billiards.

John Neil was defeated last night at Doyle's Academy by W. Kortlang in a block of 200 points at English billiards. Neil scored 147 to his opponent's 200. It was the final game of a 1,000-point match, the score being: Kortland, 1,000, Neil, 768.

DREW EQUALS HIS 90-YARD RECORD

Negro Sprinter Goes On and Covers 105 Yards in 0:10 2-5 at Fordham Games.

Howard Drew, the negro athlete, gave another sensational sprinting exhibition last night when he won the 90-yard special in the Fordham University games at the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers Armory in 9 1-5 seconds, equaling his own world's record, made in Brooklyn in April, 1914. After repeating his Millrose A. A. and New York A. C. victories over Roy Morse and Jo Loomis of Chicago, the University of Southern California crack continued on to a tape at 105 yards, where he was clocked in 10 2-5 seconds, equaling a record made outdoors at Berkeley Oval in 1901 by M. N. Hargrave of Yale.

Hargrave's record found its way into the A. A. U. Almanac through a mistake of the starter in the dual meet between the Oxford and Cambridge team and the Yale and Harvard representatives in 1901.

The significance of Drew's performance of 10 2-5 seconds is that in all probability he ran 100 yards in ten seconds, the second time within four days.

The colored man's victory was as clean as ever was scored. He was away well and at ten yards appeared in front, trailed by Morse and Loomis, the only other starters. He did not appear to be extended at any time, but it is one of the remarkable facts about Drew's style that he always appears to be running within himself.

Morse, who finished second, was beaten a yard and a half, while a like distance separated Morse and Loomis.

The first really high-class performance credited to Loomis on his latest Eastern trip was made in the 100-yard low hurdle race, which he win in 11 seconds, asserted to be a new record for the event. The long-limbed athlete from Chicago breasted the tape a yard in front of Jack Eller of the Irish-American A. C., with Arthur Engels, the Brooklyn youngster third, about 2 yards back.

The true mettle of Joie Ray of the Illinois A. C., national mile champion, was exhibited last night for the first time since he started running indoors here, when he captured the mile special in the good time of 4:27. The diminutive Westerner did not have an exceptionally good field to beat, Sidney Leslie of the Long Island A. C. and Willie Gordon of the New York A. C. being his only opponents. The latter got out of a sick bed to oppose Ray and received a bad beating for his trouble, finishing more than half a lap behind the victor. Leslie, who finished second, practically quit after making a bid for first honors that many thought would give him the race.

Ray used better judgment in his running than he showed in the Baxter mile. He made his own pace for the first two laps and then allowed Leslie to go to the fore. Just before the half mile the Chicagoan again sprinted past the Long Island A. C. man and was clocked for the first half of the contest in 2:17.

Before the bell sounded for the final lap Leslie ran away from Ray. He increased his lead with every stride, but the courageous little champion fought back and with half a lap to go he had run Leslie into submission, winning as he pleased.

Bernie Wefers, Jr., son of the New York A. C. coach and a "chip off the old block," ran the first leg for the De Witt Clinton High School relay team, which won the city championship from Morris High School. He sprinted with almost the identical style of his father, who in his day was the world's greatest. The summary:

One-Mile Run, Scratch.—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C.; Sidney Leslie, Long Island A. C., second; Willie Gordon, New York A. C., third. Time—4:27.

100-Yard Hurdle Race, Scratch.—Won by Jo G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., second; Arthur Engels, unattached, third. Time—0:11.

880-Yard Handicap.—Won by C. Shiffman, Columbia University, (40 yards;) Al Dolder, West Side Y. M. C. A., (38 yards,) second; J. E. Ball, Irish-American A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—1:57 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Frank Stephenson, Trinity A. C., (2 yards;) Rickarda, Columbia University, (7 yards,) second; S. B. Maury, New York University, (5½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

One-Mile Special College Relay.—Won by Columbia University, (A. Harvit, D. W. Vollmer, A. L. Hullsenbeck, and H. C. Monroe;) Fordham University, (M. Golden, E. Grace, J. Tackach, and P. Feevnk,) second; College of the City of New York, (G. Vriews, A. Murray, A. Fisher, and G. Wettel,) third. Time—3:39 3-5.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Joseph Pearman, New York A. C., (10 seconds;) R. F. Reiner, unattached, (9 seconds,) second; Edward Renz, Mohawk A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—6:44 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Closed to Fordham University.)—Won by Edward Dale, (8½ yards;) J. Lee, (5 yards,) second; J. Noonan, (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Closed to Fordham Prep.)—Won by J. Dwyer, (2 yards;) L. White, (1 yard,) second; H. Darby, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:11.

Special 90-Yard Dash, Scratch.—Won by Howard P. Drew, University of Southern California; Roy Morse, unattached, second; Jo G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., third. Time—0:09 1-5.

Interclass Relay, (Closed to Fordham Prep.)—Won by first year, (Madigan, White, Kearns, and Cavanaugh;) third year, Class B, (Cotter, Conlon, Dwyer, and Darby,) second; second year, (Kremf, McKiernan, Penaro, and Rowley,) third. Time—1:48 4-5.

One-Mile Championship Relay for High Schools.—Won by De Witt Clinton, (Bernie Wefers, Jr., S. Weinstein, T. Keidanz, and H. Richardson;) Morris High School, (J. Fleck, I. Lembeck, L. Rabinowitz, and E. Balestier,) second. Time—3:48 3-5.

Harris Hall Wins at Basket Ball.

In a fast game of basket ball the team of Townsend Harris Hall defeated Erasmus Hall on the City College court last night by the score of 23 to 9. In the first half the play was fairly even and the period ended with the score 9 to 6 in favor of the New York team. Toward the end of the second half the Townsend boys quickened their pace and the good work of Grant and Sparks soon put the team far ahead of the visitors who only scored three points on fouls. The line-up:

Townsend Harris.	Position.	Erasmus.
Grant	Right forward	Shallow
Ullman	Left forward	Salwen
De Rose	Centre	Auctherlonie
Sparks	Left guard	Scharman
Freizer	Right guard	Forsythe

Goals from field—Sparks, (4,) Grant, (3,) De Rose, (2,) Frezier, Shallow, (2.) Goals from fouls—Grant, (3,) Salwen, (3,) Shallow, (2.) Substitutions. Erasmus—Smith for Salwen, White for Forsythe. Referee—Joe Deering.

Wesleyan Beats Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 11.—Clever shooting by Harmon and close guarding by Chapin won for Wesleyan at basket ball here tonight against Amherst, 28 to 21. Harmon's baskets from difficult angles piled up a 21 to 5 score in a one-sided first half, and Amherst's rally netted 10 points, but Harmon's shots enabled Wesleyan to keep her lead in the second period.

YALE'S NEW COACHES TALK.

Tad Jones Says He Will Build Football Team on Self-Sacrifice.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 11.—"Our plans for next Fall have not been formed yet," said Tad Jones, Yale's new head football coach, tonight, in addressing the candidates for the eleven next Fall. "But we can tell you now what we shall expect of you. We are going to build this eleven up on self-sacrifice, and the reward of your self-sacrifice will be a chance to play in the Harvard and Princeton games. We are going to use in those games as many men as we need, no more. I have heard the question asked, Is the spirit of Yale football gone? I do not believe that it is.

"Self-sacrifice on your part will mean training all the time. The members of the squad must keep on training or give up their suits. We are going to have a hard-working and a hard-fighting team."

Michael Sweeney, general athletic adviser, said:

"We are going to give you candidates harder work than you have ever had before. I believe that the human note in football is important, and for this reason we shall keep in close touch with every man who is trying for the team. We are going to take better care of you candidates than you have been taken care of before. We are going to start to build from the ground up, and we do not intend to start till we know where we are going."

Clinton Black, Captain of the eleven, stated that the squad would not be called out for several weeks, but he impressed upon the candidates that the season of 1916 began tonight.

Walter Camp, Yale's veteran adviser, said that he felt sure of a successful season, and stated that a new deal in Yale football would be given.

Jones and Sweeney arrived here today, and lost no time inviting the candidates to meet them.

COMMENDS YALE ACTION.

Princeton Paper Thinks Eligibility Question Wisely Settled.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 11.—Tomorrow morning The Daily Princetonian will comment editorially on "The End of the Yale Eligibility Question" as follows:

"The Princetonian commends unreservedly the straightforward and uncompromising action taken by Yale's Eligibility Committee in the unfortunate matter of the Yale athletes who broke the rules governing the playing of Summer baseball for material profit. The action was taken in the face of strong opposition existing among undergraduates at New Haven, and also, to a certain extent, at Cambridge and Princeton. While we heartily regret, for obvious reasons, that the men in question are not to face Princeton teams this year, we feel that Professor Corwin's committee took a course which, by the very fact of its unpopularity at Yale and the attention which it has attracted in the newspapers, will serve as a wholesome example in university athletics."

N. Y. U. DEFEATS BROWN.

Gymnasts of Two Colleges Perform at University Heights.

New York University gymnasts defeated the Brown University team last night in the former's gymnasium by the score of 33 to 21 points. Before the games started C. E. Stewart, one of the visiting athletes, sustained a badly sprained shoulder while at practice and was unable to take part in the contests.

The star of the meet was E. S. Mattison, the Brown Captain, who scored 13 points. F. T. Nichols and C. M. Cremer of N. Y. U. divided second honors, with 9 points each. The results:

Horizontal Bars—Won by E. S. Mattison, Brown; C. M. Cremer, N. Y. U., second; F. T. Nichols, N. Y. U., third.

Side Horse—Won by C. M. Cremer, N. Y. U.; R. N. Knox, N. Y. U., second; B. L. Jones, Brown, third.

Parallel Bars—Won by F. T. Nichols, N. Y. U.; E. S. Mattison, Brown, second; C. M. Cremer, N. Y. U., third.

Club Swinging—Won by A. B. Finch, Brown; F. T. Nichols, N. Y. U., second; D. F. Pierce, Brown, third.

Rings—Won by E. S. Mattison, Brown; A. Laub, N. Y. U., second; F. T. Nichols, N. Y. U., third.

Tumbling—Tie for first place between S. Ramirex and S. J. Dilloon, both of N. Y. U.; D. Yanosik, N. Y. U., third.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Swimming.

West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held its semi-monthly swimming events last night in its natatorium in West Fifty-seventh Street. The 100-yard race proved the feature, which was won by C. Hanner in a blanket finish. In the plunge for distance G. W. Collins covered the entire distance of the 60-foot pool in each trial. The summaries:

100-Yard Swim Handicap—Won by C. Hanner, (7 seconds); M. Griffin, (9 seconds,) second; H. Krucht, (scratch,) third. Time—1:08 4-5.

40-Yards Swim, Novice.—Won by E. Nordell; J. Trumpbour, second; R. Starnes, third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Fancy Diving, Scratch—Won by O. Bryson, 62¼ points; R. Eichles, 55¼ points, second; E. Langwitz, 52¾ points, third.

220-Yard Swim, Handicap—Won by C. Dixon, (10 seconds); J. Reilly, (15,) second; H. Knecht, (scratch,) third. Time—2:41 4-5.

Plunge for Distance, Scratch—Won by G. W. Collins, 60 feet; H. Knecht, 50 feet 1¼ inches, second; W. Titus, 48 feet 3⅞ inches, third.

Relay Race—Won by team composed of W. Titus, O. Bryson, E. Nordell, and J. Reilly; team composed of J. Trumpbour, R. Eichles, C. Dixon, and C. Hanner, second. Time—1:38 3-5.

Alumni Day at Columbia.

Three athletic teams at Columbia University will participate this afternoon in the Alumni Day observances, the annual occasion when graduates return to the campus to inspect the changes in the university since their own student days. A revision of the program this week has resulted in the idea to emphasize the non-athletic side of campus life at Columbia, and instead of the general exhibition and parade of all teams which were the features last year, 'Varsity members of the crew, football, and swimming squads will carry out the program. Returning graduates will gather in the gymnasium at 5 o'clock.

More Men for Columbia Crews.

Crew practice for the second day at Columbia increased the squad to eighty-six men, not including eight 'Varsity and Freshman coxswains. Three members of the Columbia crew in the Poughkeepsie race last June returned yesterday. Felix Wormser, the stroke, got a place stroking the third boat; and Ferris and Tichborne, who quit the squad last Fall on account of parental objections, have evidently overcome these obstacles and were assigned to seats in the third shell. Coach Jim Rice yesterday named F. S. Dunn as acting captain of the Freshman crew.

SWEDISH ATHLETES COMING IN JUNE

Thirty Track and Field Stars to Compete in New York, Boston, and Chicago.

Thirty of the best track and field performers in Sweden are coming to the United States in June to engage in three dual meets with the pick of the athletes in the metropolitan district, Boston, and Chicago, according to an announcement made yesterday by Ernie Hjertberg, Governmental Supervisor of Athletics in Sweden, who has been here for several weeks completing arrangements for the visit of his men.

This announcement is surprising news to followers of track and field sports in view of the fact that with the virtual abandonment of the Olympic games, scheduled for Berlin this Summer, international competition was believed to be out of the question this year.

It is twenty years since a foreign team crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of meeting in dual competition a team of American athletes. On that occasion the London A. C. representatives were soundly beaten by the New York A. C. team at Travers Island.

The team which Hjertberg will bring here will be composed of all the champions and other stars of Sweden who can spare the time for the trip. The Swedish athletic director would like to have his men remain here for the national championships at Newark early in September, but they must return to their own country to compete in the Swedish title meeting which takes place in August.

New York will be the first city which the Swedish athletes will visit. It has been arranged that they will meet a picked team of performers in the metropolitan district at Travers Island, the competition to be under the auspices of the New York A. C. Then they will go to Boston, and from there to Chicago. Each of the dual meets will be held on succeeding Saturdays. It is not known who will defray the expenses of the Swedish visitors, but in all probability there will be an admission gate here, in Boston, and in Chicago, which will be used in part for this purpose.

TIE IN GYMNASTICS.

Pennsylvania and Princeton Each Score 27 Points.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 11.—The University of Pennsylvania gymnasts started their season auspiciously by tying the Princeton University team, runner-up to Yale in the intercollegiate championships last year, in the opening meet held in Weightman Hall tonight. The Quakers held a three-point advantage when the last event was staged, but Wiss, the Tiger star, saved the honors for his team by taking first place in the tumbling over of George Barker of Penn. The score for each team was 27 points.

Princeton captured three first places out of the half dozen events contested, and of these two were won by Wiss, the all-around star. Besides taking high honors on the parallel bars and in tumbling, Wiss also scored second on the flying rings, tallying in all 13 points, almost one-half of his team's total.

Club Swinging.—Won by Keffer, Pennsylvania; second, Schwabacher, Princeton; third, Nutt, Pennsylvania.

Horizontal Bar.—Won by Williams, Princeton; second, tie between Sturridge, Pennsylvania, and Roberts, Princeton.

Parallel Bars.—Won by Wiss, Princeton; second, Taylor, Pennsylvania; third, Sturridge, Pennsylvania.

Side Horse.—Won by Captain Hagert, Pennsylvania; second, C. R. Smith, Princeton; third, Votaw, Pennsylvania.

Flying Rings.—Won by Rex, Pennsylvania; second, Wiss, Princeton; third, Sturridge, Pennsylvania.

Tumbling.—Won by Wiss, Princeton; second, Barker, Pennsylvania; third, Roberts, Princeton.

Three Racquets Matches Defaulted.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 11.—In the second round of play for the gold racquet championship at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club today four matches were decided, three of them by default, leaving C. C. Pell of Tuxedo to play S. G. Mortimer, his club mate, and Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston to meet J. C. Waterbury of New York in the semi-finals tomorrow. S. G. Mortimer of Tuxedo easily beat W. W. Hoffman, the New York crack, who won from Cyril Hatch of New York yesterday, by the scores of 15—1, 15—1, 15—9. The summary:

Second Round—C. C. Pell, Tuxedo, won from George St. George, Tuxedo, by default; S. G. Mortimer, Tuxedo, defeated W. W. Hoffman, New York, 15—1, 15—1, 15—9; Joshua Crane, Boston, won from J. W. Wear, Philadelphia, by default; J. C. Waterbury, New York, won from Malcolm D. Whitman, New York, by default.

Foster Wins Great Western.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11.—M. A. M. Foster of Mason City, Iowa, shot a perfect score in the Great Western Handicap, the feature event of the annual midwinter shooting tournament here, which closed today. J. T. Roth of Kansas City was tied with Foster when each had tumbled thirty white fliers in a row. In the shoot-off Roth missed one of five and lost the match. F. A. Graper of Custer Park, Ill., won the other event of the day, the interstate target championship for amateurs, breaking 91 clay targets out of a possible 100.

Bedford Larks Win at Polo.

In an Indoor Polo League game played at the Bedford Club last night the Larks defeated the Essex Hornets by 7 to 5 goals. The Hornets led at the end of the first half, 3 to 2 goals. The line-up follows:

Larks—H. J. Trocnow, J. Lowd, Dr. E. von Rebern.

Hornets—A. Bogard, R. O'Hara, R. Relland.

Louisville Gets Roxey Roach.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11.—Roxey Roach, shortstop, who started last year with the Toronto Club of the International League and later jumped to the Buffalo Federals, has been secured by the Louisville American Association Club. President O. H. Wathen of the Louisville Club made this announcement tonight.

Basket Ball Tourney in West.

The national basket ball championships of the Amateur Athletic Union were awarded yesterday to the Central Association and will be held in Chicago on March 15, 16, and 17. The Olympic Club of San Francisco, which won the championship at the Panama-Pacific Exposition last year, has promised the A. A. U. authorities to send a team to Chicago to defend its title.

WILLARD HAS A COLD.

Champion Will Defer Trip to New York a Few Days Longer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Jess Willard, it was said tonight, will defer his departure for New York for two or three days more until he has recovered from the cold from which he has been suffering for several days.

It is said there is nothing about his illness to threaten postponement of his match with Moran at New York on March 8.

Tex Rickard, who, with Sam McCracken, is promoting the Willard-Moran bout, which is to take place at Madison Square Garden on March 8, will announce the scale of prices in a day or two. He said yesterday that the floor boxes would not be less than $50, while the cheapest seat in the upper galleries would be at least $3, and there would be but few of these.

"We are making a big gamble with this bout," he said, "and are already in to the extent of $100,000. So, to make any money, you see, we have got to get big prices for the seats. There has already been a big call for boxes from men in the Wall Street district, and it is surprising how many applicants are inquiring for seats for women. Many ticket buyers are planning to bring their wives to the bout, and I would not be surprised to see more women present than at any other bout ever held in this country."

Tom Jones, manager of Willard, said yesterday that the champion would not appear in an exhibition bout at any of the shows given by the Pioneer Sporting Club in Forty-fourth Street, although he will train there.

Jones denied that an admission of 50 cents would be charged to watch Willard work out with his sparring partners. The champion's assistants will be Walter Monahan from California and Jim Savage of Orange, both of whom assisted Willard while he was training for his fight with Johnson in Havana.

Frank Moran will go through a strenuous training siege at Saratoga before he returns to his headquarters at Dal Hawkins's.

Tex Rickard also announced yesterday that he would probably arrange another heavyweight bout as a preliminary to the big bout. He plans to match Jack Dillon of Indianapolis with some of the leading heavyweights. Rickard would like to send Dillon against Jim Coffey, and negotiations for this bout will probably be started today.

TWO KNOCKOUTS IN BOUTS.

Anderson Stops Devere in Third Round at Harlem Club.

Only one of the three ten-round bouts which featured the card at the Harlem Sporting Club, 135th Street and Madison Avenue, last night, went its scheduled distance. The opening contest and the main event ended in knockouts in the third round, so that in all only sixteen rounds of boxing was witnessed.

The principals in the feature bout were Andre Anderson, the Chicago heavyweight, and Bob Devere, and the Chicago boxer won in the third round, when the referee intervened. The victory was not a clean knockout, but was, nevertheless, decisive, for at the time Kid McPartland stepped between the boxers Devere was hanging over the top rope like a jackknife.

Anderson was taller than his opponent and had an advantage of twenty pounds in weight, but Devere made up for this handicap in aggressiveness, and up to the time the bout was stopped both men appeared to have an even chance of victory.

Mickey Dunn outpointed Kid Goodman in ten fast and interesting rounds in the semi-final contest, while in the opening bout Nero Chink knocked out Kid White in three rounds with a right to the jaw. Chink sent his opponent to the floor twice before the final blow was landed. They were colored middleweights.

Brown and Jacobs Box a Draw.

Frankie Brown and Teddy Jacobs, both east side boxers, were the contestants in the main ten-round bout last night at the Long Acre A. A., on Grand Street, and at the final bell honors were even. Jacobs, with an advantage of eight pounds in weight, carried the fight to his opponent in the early rounds, but Brown's clever boxing and ability to mix in the latter part of the bout earned him a draw. In the other ten-round bout Pinkey Burns of Jersey City outpointed Johnny Taylor.

BOXING BOUTS TONIGHT.

Interesting bouts are on the cards of the various clubs of the city and Brooklyn for the patrons of the sport this evening. Three ten-round bouts are scheduled for the Fairmont Athletic Club in the Bronx. In the main event Tex Kelly and Johnnie Kline will be opponents. Two former amateur boxers will be seen in action in the other contests, Augie Ratner meeting Tommy Maloney, while Charlie Leonard will box Jerry Murphy.

Jack Toland, the Philadelphia middleweight, and Leo Benz of Butte, Mon., will be the principals in the feature ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. In the other two ten-round bouts the principals will be Eddie Wallace vs. Marty Allen and Willie Kohler vs. Bert Spencer.

The two Chip brothers, George and Joe, of New Castle, Penn., will engage in bouts at the Clermont Athletic Club in Brooklyn this evening. George and Frankie Notter are scheduled to appear in the main bout, while Joe will oppose Johnny Alberts in the semi-final.

Young Clinton and Paul Madden will be opponents in the main bout at the Queensboro A. C.

Amateur League Hockey Tonight.

The second half of the Amateur Hockey League schedule will begin at St. Nicholas Rink this evening, when the Crescent Athletic Club seven will play the Harvard Club team of Boston. The Crescent line-up has been materially strengthened, and in their last game they forced the champion St. Nicholas team into an extra period before acknowledging defeat. The Harvard Club team, composed of former Crimson players, is one of the fastest sevens in the league, and a hard, close match is anticipated.

Penn in Basket Ball Here.

The Pennsylvania basket ball team, now holding a safe lead in the intercollegiate league standing, with four victories and one defeat, will oppose the reorganized Columbia five tonight in an event included among the alumni day celebrations at Columbia University.

EVERYTHING FOR
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Prices and Terms to Suit.
REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS.
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Terse News of Sports

Harvard's indoor crew work will begin next Monday, following the call for candidates to report in the Newell boat house. It is not expected that practice on the machines will continue long, for with the passing out of the ice on the Charles River the oarsmen will be boated on the water. Freshmen who played football last Fall are urged to come out even though they have had no experience at the sweeps. The University Boat Club is to have two shells built, which will be ready for Spring rowing.

A triple tie exists in the Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Football League, and in order to decide the championship Lehigh will play Lafayette on Feb. 17 and Pennsylvania will be the opponent of the victor of this game on March 11.

Coach Joe Wright insists on regularity and punctuality of all rowing candidates at Pennsylvania. Those who have failed to come out each day and at the time set for their trials on the machines have been warned that they will be dropped from the list if they do not observe the rules adopted by the new coach.

Pennsylvania's fencers are preparing to give Columbia's team a tussle in their meet on Feb. 26. Coach Terrone is driving the men along at a fast clip in daily workouts on the strips.

All the candidates for the Brown University baseball team will begin training next Monday. Captain Johnston intends to divide the squad so that one group of men can work at 2:30 o'clock and the other at 3:30. Coach Pattee will again have charge of the men.

Pennsylvania wrestlers will compete on the mat at Annapolis today against the midshipmen. In the preliminary trials the following men were chosen to represent Pennsylvania: Captain Milligan, 145 pounds class; Titzel, heavyweight; Statler, 175; Malokis, 158; Lindsey, 135; Olsen, 125, and Cozzolino, 115.

George Mullin, for several years a star pitcher of the Detroit Club, has been engaged as manager of the baseball team at Kokomo, Ind. Kokomo, Marion, Logansport, Lafayette, Anderson, Elwood, Muncie, and Richmond are to form a league in Indiana.

Coach Lewis S. Carr's call for baseball men at Syracuse has brought out thirty-five candidates and the first practice will be held on Monday. Although the list is small, Syracuse expects to have a successful season on the diamond as nearly all of last year's men are eligible for the nine. More candidates are expected to report by Monday and work will be started in the renovated baseball cage.

Si Pauxtis, a former end on the Pennsylvania football team, has been engaged by Pennsylvania Military Academy to fill the position as football mentor made vacant by Bill Hollenbach, who is coach of Penn's eleven.

Virginia football team will be coached next Fall by Peyton R. Evans, '15, of Amherst, Va. Under the alumni coaching system no coach has ever served more than one year as Dean of the the Virginia staff. Virginia points out that this system has produced results that compare favorably with those obtained by highly paid professional coaches.

University of South Carolina has gone to Virginia to procure a football coach. W. R. Warren, who will receive his medical degree in June, has been engaged and he will go to South Carolina with a keen knowledge of the gridiron game, for he has coached at Virginia, at Woodberry Forest, and Randolph Macon.

Candidates for battery positions on the Princeton 'Varsity baseball team will be called out for the first practice in the baseball cage next Monday afternoon. The first call for infield and outfield men will be issued on Thursday, Feb. 24.

The All-Manhattan indoor baseball team and the Second Field Artillery nine will be opponents in a game which will be decided in the latter's armory, 166th Street and Franklin Avenue, tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Billy Sullivan of the Connecticul League will do the twirling for the artillery aggregation.

Franklin School's basket ball team defeated the Cutler School representatives in an interesting game on the former's court, yesterday afternoon, by the score of 13 to 8.

The Boston Skating Club, having been asked to select one of the judges for the figure skating competitions to be held on the Hippodrome tank after the matinees next week, has selected James R. Dee of Houghton, Mich. The other judges will be Irving Brokaw, Arthur Held, George Browne, and J. A. Cruikshank.

John Paul Jones, former Cornell University athlete and holder of the United States collegiate record and the all-American college mark for the mile run, has announced his retirement from the cinder path. He said he would embark on a business career. Jones has been resting at his home in Evanston, Ill., for two weeks. Jones's mark of 4:14 2-5, made at Cambridge, Mass., on May 31, 1913, still stands as a world's record in competition.

Manager Rowland of the Chicago American League Club announced yesterday that Infielder Johns and Pitcher Frank Davis had been sold to the Columbus, Ohio, club of the American Association.

The National A. A. U. indoor swimming championships have been awarded as follows: 100-yard swim, Pittsburgh Aquatic Club, April 8; 220-yard swim and fancy diving, New York A. C., April 10; 500-yard swim and plunge for distance, Missouri A. A., St. Louis, April 22; 220-yard breast stroke and 50-yard swim, Chicago A. A., April 26; 150-yard back stroke swim, Illinois A. C., April 28; water polo, Illinois A. C., April 27.

Manager Vincent L. Jones of the Columbia wrestling squad has booked another practice meet to be held Feb. 24. The Hungarian-American A. C. grapplers will oppose the collegians in the Columbia gymnasium.

Columbia may enter a freshman relay team in the intercollegiate swimming championships this year, and Coach Ed Kennedy of the 'varsity watermen has sent out an appeal for more swimmers from the first-year class. Most of the other colleges in the league enter freshman relay teams annually, and with the intercollegiates in the Columbia tank this year Coach Kennedy sees the opportunity to win another event. Because of the increasing interest this year for swimming at Columbia, Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager of athletics, has arranged to erect four tiers of stands around the pool to meet the present inadequacy of seating facilities.

Returns from recent intercollegiate rifle meets, made public yesterday, showed that Columbia won its shoot against Connecticut Aggies by the score of 964 to 940. The two previous meets were lost to Harvard and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

The De La Salle basket ball team won its seventh consecutive victory last night on its home floor, when it defeated the five representing St. Francis College Prep by the score of 29 to 16.

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There's a trick in weaving this cheviot that we taught our Scotch friends—the idea is ours and the coats are sold exclusively by us.
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It is appropriately fitted for the use of young men, who are invited to make it their headquarters while in town.
The reading tables are provided with current college publications.
The entire street floor of the new building is occupied by a young men's store, presenting clothes made from the latest English fabrics, specially selected to meet the requirements of university men; the latest English haberdashery, and hats on blocks suitable to young men.
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DE PINNA

ITHACA MAY GET HUDSON REGATTA

Lake Cayuga and June 24 Tentatively Chosen for Intercollegiate Races.

ON HARVARD-YALE DATE

Colleges Showing Tendency to Abolish Custom of Rowing Races on Neutral Waters.

The intercollegiate regatta, which has been held for many years on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie probably will be rowed this year on Cayuga Lake, at Ithaca, N. Y., it was announced here yesterday after a meeting of the stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association. The tentative date fixed was June 24, and it was proposed that the race be over a course three and one-quarter miles in length, instead of four miles, as at Poughkeepsie.

The chief reason for the proposed change was said to be the refusal of the New York Central Railroad Company to run an observation train on the west shore for the accommodation of spectators either on June 30 or July 1.

Cornell rowed Harvard in a two-mile race on Cayuga Lake last year and the Cambridge eight was victorious. Since that time Cornell rowing enthusiasts have been urging that the chief intercollegiate event be held at Ithaca. Some of the other colleges have not interposed serious objections because it was suggested that the regatta might be held at a different place annually instead of always over the same course.

The suggestion that the distance covered by the oarsmen be shortened has been favored by Coach Charles E. Courtney of Cornell, and Coach James Rice of Columbia also has admitted that a change might be advisable. A race of three and a quarter miles would be in the nature of a compromise. The trainers have asserted that the oarsmen would expend just as much energy in a shorter race, and that the competition would be fully as keen.

Morton G. Bogue, Chairman of the Board of Stewards, said that while no definite decision had been reached it was probable the race would take place next June on Cayuga Lake.

Incidentally, it was pointed out last night that June 24 is the date set for the Yale-Harvard regatta at New London, Conn.

The proposal to take the intercollegiate race from Poughkeepsie to Cayuga Lake, according to rowing enthusiasts, is in keeping with a general movement under discussion for some time to remove all college regattas from so-called neutral courses and bring them nearer the home cities of at least one of the colleges participating.

In this connection, it was said last night. Yale last season began trying out a course on the Housatonic River, near New Haven, with the idea that if it proved satisfactory there was a possibility that the Yale-Harvard regattas would be transferred there from New London.

Cornell, likewise, has been holding dual and triangular races on Cayuga Lake for several years and, according to Coach Courtney, has found a very desirable course of from three to four miles close to shore, which affords excellent opportunities for observation and good train service.

The races at Poughkeepsie date back many years. At one time the Yale-Harvard race was held there, but not simultaneously with the Cornell-Columbia-Pennsylvania regatta. The largest race held, according to the records, was in 1907, when seven crews finished in the following order: Cornell, Columbia, Navy, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Georgetown and Syracuse. For several years past Pacific Coast crews also have been invited to participate.

For the forthcoming regatta Leland Stanford is the only Pacific Coast institution thus far invited, it was said last night. The intercollegiate regatta on the Pacific Coast is held at Oakland, Cal., in April, and in the event of Leland Stanford's defeat, the winner, either the University of California or Washington, will be invited to participate in the Eastern regatta in June.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Cornell athletic authorities were much interested tonight in learning there is a possibility of the Intercollegiate Regatta being held on Cayuga Lake. Professor H. Diederichs, Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics, favored the change.

C. Ervin Kent, graduate manager of athletics, said that, while Cornell would be glad to have the regatta held at Ithaca, it would cheerfully abide by whatever decision the Stewards might reach.

It was pointed out that the course on Cayuga Lake is as desirable as that on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, and that it has the addded advantage of not offering any tide difficulties.

JANOWSKI TAKES SECOND.

Kupchik Resigns Final Game in Rice Memorial Chess.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	14	3	Kostic	10	6
Janowski	11	6	Kupchik	10	6
Chajes	10½	6½			

Splendid position play earned for David Janowski the second prize in the Rice Memorial Chess Masters' Tournament, which was concluded at the Café Boulevard, Broadway and Forty-first Street, yesterday, in addition to the distinction of being placed next to Capablanca of Havana, winner of the chief prize.

The French champion's opponent in the final game was A. Kupchik, the New York State champion, who was kept on the defensive throughout the entire game, which lasted forty-four moves. At that stage Kupchik had as many rooks and pawns as his opponent, but the relative position of the kings was such, added to the fact that Janowski had a passed pawn, that Kupchik was constrained to resign the game.

The work of Oscar Chajes was the outstanding feature of the final stage of the tournament. As a result he carried off the third prize, despite the fact that he entered the supplementary tourney with the lowest score. Playing irregularly against the queen's pawn opening, selected by Kostic, Chajes waited until his opponent had castled on the king's side, and then placed his own king on the opposite wing. The result was a speedy attack upon the white king's position. A sacrifice of his bishop at his twenty-seventh turn gave Chajes full access to the opposing citadel, which fell soon thereafter, Kostic resigning in thirty moves.

Nahmmacher Wins Close Game.

In the play for the 18.2 billiard championship of the Crescent A. C., C. H. Nahmmacher gained a victory over G. T. Sanborn, last night, by a margin of two points, the score being 150 to 148.

DARTMOUTH'S BIG CARNIVAL

Winter Outdoor Sports Attract Record-Breaking Crowd

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 11.—Dartmouth's sixth annual Winter carnival, the one distinctive event which Hanover's latitude gives her college, reached its full swing this afternoon with a 'Varsity hockey match, ski-joring, skiing, snowshoe races, and an exhibition of ski jumping before a record-breaking crowd assembled from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The 'Varsity hockey team opened the afternoon with Bishops College as their opponent, defeating the Canadians in an extra period, 3 to 2.

The ski-joring race was the next event on the program, and, without doubt, the most popular, for the horse-driven skimen proved as amusing as they were thrilling in their one-mile race.

The ski and snowshoe cross-country races followed, and then the guests and their escorts separated into smaller groups for skating, tobogganing, and visits to the ski jump in the Vale of Tempe. Here a number of exhibition jumps took place throughout the afternoon.

Among the most interesting to the visitors were the somersaults turned in mid-air during the 100-foot jumps by C. G. Paulson, the New Hampshire State College expert, who has thrilled the carnival crowds for three consecutive years.

The afternoon's events ended with a snowshoe obstacle race at the foot of the jump. The climax of the annual Winter festival came tonight when over 200 couples assembled on the floor of Alumni Gymnasium for the sixth annual Winter carnival ball. The summary:

Ski-Joring Race.—Won by I. G. Wolff, '16, New York City; second, E. S. Winters, '16, Buffalo, N. Y.; third, A. E. Goss, '17, Cleveland.

One-Mile Intercollegiate Snowshoe Cross-Country Race.—Won by W. D. Kip, '17, Newport, Vt.; second, S. B. Jones, '18, Brooklyn, N. Y.; third, M. G. Sherburne, '17, Tyngsboro, Mass. Time—26:04 4-5.

Three-Mile Intercollegiate Ski Cross-Country Race.—Won by O. J. Frederickson, '16, Little Falls, N. Y.; second, C. P. Frost, '18, Hanover, N. H.; third, J. D. McLeod, McGill University. Time—20:11 2-5.

Dartmouth-McGill Dual Cross-Country Race.—Won by Dartmouth, (Frederickson, Bowler, Frost, Noyes, Hulbert;) second, McGill, (Dumall, McLeod, Pope, Scott, Thompson.) Time—20:11 2-5.

Dartmouth-Colgate Special Cross-Country Run.—Won by Dartmouth, (Green, Phillips, Mack;) second, Colgate, (Straight, Budgell, Ford.) Time—5:44.

Snowshoe Obstacle Race.—Won by B. N. Davis, '17, Newport, Vt.; second, W. D. Kip, '17, Newport, Vt.; third, tie between S. B. Jones, '18, Brooklyn, N. Y., and R. H. Anderton, '16, Pawtucket, R. I.

C. C. N. Y. BEATEN IN TANK.

Princeton Wins Dual Swimming Meet Easily from New Yorkers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 11.—The swimming team from the College of the City of New York offered practically no effective opposition to the Tiger organization here tonight, and the dual meet went to Princeton by a score of 46 to 7. The Tigers took every first place and all but one second, marring an absolutely clean slate when Jones plunged further than Shipman.

The water polo games also went to the local six by a score of 45 to 2. Captain Selby, Heyl, and Norman Nourse starred for Princeton. Rudinsky saved his team from a shutout with a free throw.

Captain Burchenal was high scorer of the swimming meet. He took firsts in the 50 and 100 yard swims, and was anchor man on the winning relay team. Bosworth was the most industrious performer for the visitors, but could only finish third in his two events.

During the intermission a tilting contest took place between Princeton performers. Nourse and Ill defeated Day and Gordon.

MRS. HURD IN FINAL.

Former National Golf Champion Will Play Miss Gates at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 11.—The semi-finals were played here today in the women's St. Valentine's golf tournament, and the final tomorrow will be between Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh and Miss Eleanor Gates of Locust Valley, L. I. It was not much trouble for either to win this morning, though Mrs. Alexander of California made a harder fight against the long driving of Miss Gates than Miss Beall did against the former English and American champion. The results:

First Division.—Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh, beat Miss Priscilla Beall, Uniontown, Penn., 8 and 6; Miss Eleanor Gates, North Fork, beat Mrs. E. W. Alexander, Santa Barbara, 3 and 2.

Second Division.—Mrs. Garnett, Pinehurst, beat Miss Aline Blum, South Shore, 2 up; Mrs. G. H. Atherholt, Aronimink, beat Mrs. G. W. Statzell, Jr., Aronimink, 4 and 3.

Third Division.—Mrs. R. H. Jeffrey, Columbus, Ohio, beat Miss Cecile McVay, Aronimink, 5 and 4; Miss Clara Murdock, Nassau, beat Mrs. Dwight Hunter, San Angelo, Texas, 4 and 3.

Fourth Division.—Mrs. C. F. Lancaster, Woodland, beat Miss Janet Bowers, Brooklyn, 7 and 6; Mrs. H. H. Vanclief, Poughkeepsie, beat Mrs. H. H. Rackham, Detroit, 1 up.

For Uniform Golf Handicaps.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—In a circular mailed today to all member clubs, the Western Golf Association makes a plea for uniformity of handicapping rules for all tournaments under jurisdiction of the association.

Following is the system adopted by the association:

Medal Play—Ascertain the average of a player's five best scores and allot for his handicap 80 per cent. of the difference between his average score and par for the course.

Match Play—Three-quarters of the medal play figure.

In reporting ratings for player members of the association, clubs are requested to state a fair allowance between the member and some well known golfer who has figured prominently in open tournaments.

The association ratings are for eighteen holes and are based on par. Officials of the association hope by this means to obtain more fair ratings for players who ask for a handicap.

Travis and Lewis in Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 11.—Both Walter J. Travis and Reginald Lewis won their matches easily today in the semi-finals of the South Florida golf championship, and they will be opponents in the final tomorrow. The scores:

Semi-Finals, First Flight.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, defeated Frank Frazier, Essex, 3 to 2; Reginald M. Lewis, Wykagyl, defeated F. C. Vandusen, Minikahda, 4 to 3.

Second Flight.—George W. Shaw, Toledo, defeated H. R. Loudon, Exmoor, 1 up; H. C. Clark, Myopia, defeated Fred Inman, Rockaway Hunt, 5 to 3.

Langford Knocks Out Wills.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Sam Langford knocked out Harry Wills in the nineteenth round of a scheduled twenty round bout at a local arena tonight. Previous to the knockout blow neither fighter had a marked advantage.

PADEREWSKI ANGRY, HALTS AT MUSICALE

Noise of Part of Audience Leaving Biltmore Causes Pianist to Rebuke New Yorkers.

MOLLIFIED BY APPLAUSE

Last on a Long Program, He Finishes His Recital, for Which He Received $3,000, $37.50 a Minute.

Ignace Paderewski, the great pianist, yesterday for the first time felt himself deeply insulted by a New York audience of music lovers. It was at a morning musicale given in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore under the management of R. E. Johnston, and scarcely had Mr. Paderewski sounded the magic strains of Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor when persons in the audience began to leave their seats and file out. He had finished the first selection and started on "La Bandoline," by F. Couperin, when the noise of the people leaving the room so annoyed him that he stopped short and refused to go further. Several hundred of the audience of 1,600 had already left.

The artist was furious. "Those who do not wish to hear me will kindly leave the room immediately," he said in a low but agitated voice so that those nearest him in the audience could hear, "and those who wish to remain will kindly take their seats."

Still the stream continued to leave. Admirers in the audience began to hiss those who were leaving.

"I am astonished to find people in New York leaving while an artist is playing," added the famous pianist.

Then some one started to applaud, and in an instant the applause was taken up throughout the ballroom, and was continued with such vigor that Mr. Paderewski, after some minutes, felt so mollified that he consented to continue his recital.

It was one of the few times that he had consented to play with other artists upon the program. At first he flatly refused to do so, but finally consented provided that the other artists first finish all of their selections and he then be permitted to sit down to the piano and continue uninterruptedly to the end of the musicale. This was arranged, but Mme. Frances Alda, soprano, and Albert Spalding, violinist, who preceded him, received so many encores that it was 1 o'clock before Mr. Paderewski came to the piano. The concert began shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning, and there were fourteen numbers on the program for the first two artists.

The manager of the concert, Mr. Johnston, said that the program was not of unusual length, but he had not expected so many encores. Then when Mr. Paderewski came, the lights had to be turned low and other minor arrangements made before he could play.

Consequently by the time he began, many of the persons in the audience were beginning to become restless and desire their mid-day meal. Perhaps if they had realized that Mr. Paderewski was receiving exactly $37.50 for every minute of his time at the concert, these persons to whom the appetite for food was more compelling than the music of Paderewski, might have remained a little longer.

From the time Mr. Paderewski started to play to the time he finished his final selection, he played just one hour and twenty minutes. For this he received $3,000. Seats at the concert sold for $5 and $3.

When he had completed his program he gave several encores, bowing each time to the audience. The treatment he received from these admirers quite dulled the keenness of the insult which he had received earlier. The applause still continued while he was entering his automobile in the street, and it was found necessary to turn off the lights before the audience could be induced to desist in their applause.

MOVIES FOR CHILDREN.

Women to Begin a Series of Saturday Morning Performances Today.

Women interested in the movement to provide moving pictures distinctively for children will inaugurate today a series of Saturday morning performances in the Olympia Theatre, at 107th Street and Broadway, and the Morningside, at Eighth Avenue and 116th Street. The pictures are to run from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock A. M.

Mrs. Philip Speed and Mrs. George A. Dessez, who have charge of the programs, have found that many of the stars of the movie world are in reels of fairy tales, clean comedies and simple plays. Travelogues, adventures and industrial films will be shown.

The plan has the approval of authorities of the city's schools. At the theatres will be patronesses to take care of the children as teachers take care of them when they go from schools. In the list of patronesses filed with the city's Bureau of Licenses are Mrs. Augustus Milton Anderson, Mrs. Henry Irving Brock, Mrs. Louis Defoe, Mrs. William B. Dick, Mrs. Charles Marshall Graves, Mrs. Robert Hunt Lyman, Mrs. T. M. Logan, Mrs. Leon Brooks Leavitt, Mrs. Woolridge B. Morton, Mrs. George Stearns, Mrs. William Peronman de Saussure, Mrs. Keats Speed, Mrs. Virginia Terhune Van de Water, Miss Virginia Hargreaves Wood and Mrs. Eugene J. Young.

WON'T REOPEN ST. CYR WILL

Surrogate Sees No Reason for Action—St. Cyr to Prove Identity.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 11.—Surrogate William A. Sawyer this morning decided that no reason appeared why the probate of the will of the late Mrs. Caroline Redfield Saint Cyr should be reopened. One reason suggested by John F. Brennan, guardian for Mrs. Saint Cyr's grandson, Henry Alexander Redfield, was that neither he nor his ward had been notified to appear at the original proceedings, but the Surrogate held that notice had been served upon the boy's father, which was sufficient.

The decision was in accordance with the wishes of the Redfield boy and his father, who united recently in a letter to Mr. Brennan that they did not desire to question the will.

Jean Harald Edward Saint Cyr is preparing to prove in court that he is entitled to use that name, according to a statement made public yesterday by his lawyer, Louis S. Levy, of Stanchfield & Levy, 120 Broadway. Here is Mr. Levy's statement:

> We have been retained by Mr. Saint Cyr and his wife to act in their behalf with respect to the sensational statements that have been made in the newspapers from time to time concerning the identity of Mr. Saint Cyr.
>
> After several conferences with Mr. Saint Cyr and his wife, and an investigation extending over many days, we are firmly of the opinion that all of the statements that have been made in the newspapers or elsewhere reflecting in any way upon the birth, antecedents, or identity of Mr. St. Cyr are untrue and without the slightest foundation.
>
> He is not Jack Thompson, and he has the unquestionable right to the use of his name. At the proper time and in a legal way these facts will be demonstrated beyond question. All other charges, statements, and insinuations reflecting upon the character, integrity, or resposibility of Mr. Saint Cyr are without foundation.

Mr. Saint Cyr has always said that he was born in France and came to America when very young.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

An Unfamiliar Symphony by Kallinikow—Mr. Hofmann Soloist.

At the concert of the New York Symphony Society yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, the symphony was not new, but was probably unfamiliar to most of the audience. It was Vassili Kallinikow's first work in that form, in G minor. It had been played here in 1905 by the Russian Symphony Orchestra and has apparently not been repeated since, till Mr. Damrosch played it yesterday. This is rather to be wondered at; for though the symphony is neither very original nor very powerful, it is an exceedingly agreeable one and presents no difficulties and no problem to the listener unless perhaps its somewhat undue length.

Kallinikow was one of the promising younger members of the new Russian composers who was taken by death before his time in 1901. He was neither unable nor afraid to invent tunes and to use them in symphonic composition. This symphony is full of them; some may be of native Russian folk song extraction, or are framed upon their model. The structure of the four movements is very clear; in fact any symphony that is so clear, melodious and easy of apprehension in these days is in so far suspect. The music is vigorous; the touch of the composer is firm and certain, and he has written spontaneously, without either a haunting desire to be modern, when his thoughts did not present themselves in the guise that is now modern, or to exploit the vein of nationalism.

There is evidence enough in the music that it is of Russian origin, but the listener is not asked continually to listen to folk songs from Little Russia or otherwise geographically labeled. The instrumentation, while it is not of especial refinement, brilliancy or originality, is full or color and excellent quality. Kallinikow made use to some extent of the device of "community of them"; the last movement recapitulates themes from the first and second movements skillfully and effectively.

The soloist was Mr. Josef Hofmann, who played Chopin's pianoforte concerto in F minor. He played it with a beautifully poetic and searching sentiment, not seeking to intensify or to exaggerate the spirit of the music, or to make the concerto into something larger or more imposing than it is. But he found and laid bare the secret of its romantic beauty. Technically his performance was a delight in its perfect articulation of all the passage work, the iridescent color in which it was presented, the security, firmness and elasticity of the rhythmic pulse through it all. Mr. Hofmann deeply impressed his listeners.

The concert began with Smetana's symphonic poem, Vitava, Bohemian name of the river Moldau; the second of his series of six entitled "My Country." Here was another composer, to be sure, dating back forty years, who was neither unable nor ashamed to write tunes, and who made this piece of descriptive music agreeable as music, the while it carries out the broadly sketched program in the composer's mind. Unfortunately, the performance left something to be desired in finish and rhythmic precision.

BILLIARD CHAMPION FINED.

Cassignol of France and Son's Fiancee Violated Customs Laws.

François Firmin Cassignol, the French billiard champion, and Mlle. Louise Bailhus, his son's fiancée, spent a few hours yesterday in the custody of Marshal McCarthy. Cassignol also paid a fine of $125 and Mlle. Bailhus one of $25 after they had pleaded guilty in the Federal District Court before Judge Clayton to having violated the customs laws.

Cassignol came here in December to meet Willie Hoppe and Kogi Yamada. As his son was in the trenches, he suggested to his future daughter-in-law that she should accompany him on the trip, and that they might meet some of their expenses by bringing in their trunks some blouses from Paris, which they could sell in this country. The goods were divided between their trunks, and when the Espagne arrived on Dec. 16 Cassignol paid duty on the blouses in his baggage, but failed to declare those carried by Mlle. Bailhus.

When they seized the woman's trunks the customs inspectors found this card of the Comtesse de Villa Savary of Ypres, Belgium, on which was written in ink:

> I am obliged to leave my home in Belgium and would greatly appreciate any interest that you would take in coming to see some of the latest models in blouses that I have brought from Paris. It is now necessary for me to earn my living from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Assistant District Attorney Carstarphen put this card in without comment. He said the attempted fraud on the Government amount to $163. In being placed in the custody of the Marshal until 4 o'clock the defendants were theoretically serving a sentence of one day.

HOTEL POKER CLUB RAIDED.

Detectives Find Business Men in Luxurious Marlborough Suite.

Detectives Brady and Morris entered the Hotel Marlborough, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, ascended to the fourth floor, and pushed past a doorman into a suite of seven rooms. Their entrance threw into great excitement a score or more of men, for, according to the detectives, the hotel suite housed one of the most select and well equipped poker clubs in the city.

The detectives took the names of the men whom, they said, they had found playing a stiff game of poker at several tables, but did not arrest them. Most of them, according to the detectives, were well to do business men, for whom the poker club had provided an attractive rendezvous.

There was a barber shop and a restaurant connected with the club and both entirely apart from the hotel management, so that, although the club was housed in the Marlborough, it was independent of the hotel. The ice box was well stocked and the members might have remained in their suite for days at a time without ever once calling on the hotel for assistance of any kind.

The detectives confiscated 228 decks of cards, 1,260 poker chips, and various other implements designed to make poker playing comfortable and easy.

HEIR TO $400,000 IS FOUND.

Flashy Clothing Leads to Identification of K. E. Dalrymple.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Keith Edward Dalrymple wore flashy clothing and for this reason was taken to the police station by detectives today.

Had it not been for this, Dalrymple would not have known that he was heir to $400,000, and that the police of the country had been on the lookout for him for four years to tell him so.

The Bureau of Identification gave up nothing of a damaging character with reference to the young man—he is twenty-three years old—but it did develop an old circular seeking him. Dalrymple ran away from his home at Siloam Springs, Ark., in 1908. His father prospered in the oil business and moved to Port Allegheny, Penn., where he died four years ago.

After leaving home Dalrymple went to New York, where he worked in department stores. Later he worked in Buffalo and Detroit. He came to Chicago ten days ago.

Orphanage to Dedicate Organ.

At the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Dean Street and Ralph Avenue, the new pipe organ, presented by Louis Gold, will be dedicated tomorrow, at 3 P. M. A programme will be given, which will include selections by the Orphan Band, solos by Miss Florence Irene Seligman, soprano, and Louis James, tenor. Alexander Richardson will preside at the organ and Clarence Adler will play selections on the piano.

An Announcement by La Prensa.

Ezequiel Paz, Director of the newspaper La Prensa of Buenos Aires, wishes to state that he has not authorized the Affiliated South and Central American Publishers Association of 25 Broad Street, of which Mr. Henry Green is manager, to make use of his name, or La Prensa's, for any purpose whatever. He also states that he has no connection of any kind with said association and its manager.

OPERA THRONG SEES 'RIGOLETTO' REVIVAL

Mme. Barrientos an Attractive Figure as Gilda and Sings Charmingly.

ENRICO CARUSO, IL DUCA

Mr. de Luca Gives an Admirable Impersonation of Title Role—Singing of Final Duet a Feature.

RIGOLETTO, opera in four acts. Book by F. M. Piave. Music by Giuseppe Verdi. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Il Duca	Enrico Caruso
Rigoletto	Giuseppe de Luca
Gilda	Maria Barrientos
Sparafucile	Leon Rothier
Maddalena	Flora Perini
Giovanna	Marie Mattfeld
Monterone	Giulio Rossi
Marullo	Bernard Begue
Borsa	Angelo Bada
Cerprano	Vincenzo Reschiglian
The Countess	Minnie Egener
The Page	Emma Borniggia

Conductor—Giorgio Polacco.

For the first time in three seasons Verdi's opera of "Rigoletto" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening. One of the largest audiences of the season was present, and several hundred people who were unable to get in went away disconsolate. How far Verdi's opera was the potent attraction, and how far Mr. Caruso's singing, and the opportunity to hear him in "La Donna è Mobile," and how far Mme. Maria Barrientos, the new Spanish soprano, who appeared for the first time as Gilda, need not be accurately determined. Not only Mme. Barrientos was a new figure in the performance; Mr. Giuseppe de Luca also made his first appearance as Rigoletto, and Mme. Perini made hers as Maddalena.

Altogether, there was a performance of great merit. Mme. Barrientos met the high expectations that had been aroused by her previous performances here. She presented an attractive, a girlish, and ingenuous figure as the Jester's daughter, and her singing had many aspects of charm and brilliancy. They were, of course, most conspicuously shown in the second act, in the duet with Rigoletto and in the air "Caro Nome." In these her light and delicate voice was appropriate to the character of the music. Her singing of them showed excellent style. The fine quality is, unfortunately, sometimes marred, when the tone is delivered in certain vowel sounds, by a tendency toward stridency. The ornamental passages in "Caro Nome" were executed with especial lightness, grace, and accuracy.

The new Rigoletto, Mr. de Luca, gave an admirable, an interesting, and characteristic impersonation, not altogether on conventional lines. It had many significant details of malignancy, pathos, and tragic power. Mr. de Luca did much excellent singing, and some that was not so good. Mr. Caruso was in excellent voice, and in the first two acts sang with unusual continence, richness, and purity of tone. Unfortunately, later he gave way to the temptation that lurks near him to tear his passion to tatters. Of course, his singing of "La Donna è Mobile" was in his most expansive style, and was rapturously applauded.

Mr. Rothier was excellent as Sparafucile, and Mr. Rossi made an effective figure of Monterone. Mr. Polacco conducted with energy and let none of the dramatic points escape him.

A feature of the performance was the singing of the final duet at the end of the opera, between Rigoletto and Gilda, after the father discovers the identity of his daughter expiring through his act. This duet is almost invariably omitted, for it is an anti-climax, and its presence in the score is only a concession to operatic convention.

DINERS HEAR BOTH SIDES.

Preparedness Advocated and Opposed at Schoolmasters' Feast.

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Evening Post, and Dr. Talcott Williams of the Columbia School of Journalism, last night discussed preparedness from the standpoints of the pacifist and preparedness advocates, respectively, at a dinner of the Schoolmasters' Association at the Harvard Club, which was attended by more than 200 educators.

Mr. Villard said that the country was not discussing the preparedness question as calmly and deliberately as it should before taking action. "We are legislating in the utmost haste," he said, "as we would not think of doing in the case of the currency question or the railroad problems. We are not even asked to wait to see whether there is a fleet action in the North Sea, which, perhaps, would make the United States Navy the most powerful in the world.

"We are deliberately putting the greatest obstacle possible in the way of peace. My experience in Washington has been disheartening. It has shown that, while there is all this talk of preparedness, nothing is being done to promote peace."

"Unless peace is backed up by force, it is only a dream, it can never become a reality," Dr. Williams said. "The character of war has changed so much that efficiency is needed as it never was needed before. We face not only a world at war, but after the war Europe is sure to remain an armed camp. Disarmament is not practical, possible, or wise. To the names of the historic ships of the past, such as the Ark and the Mayflower, is not likely to be added the name of the Oscar II."

Walter H. Eddy of the High School of Commerce, President of The Schoolmasters, presided. Others present were H. M. White of the Riverdale Country School, O. A. Beverstock and Charles A. Mead of Carteret Academy, Wilson Ferrand of Newark Academy, T. R. Lane of Polytechnic Prep. School, Walter R. Marsh of St. Paul's, Garden City; Robert J. Trevorrow of Drew Seminary, John C. Sharpe of Blair Academy, M. S. H. Unger of the Berkeley School, and H. G. Buehler of the Hotchkiss School.

Antonio Scotti Going to Palm Beach.

Antonio Scotti of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who is recovering from his recent attack of pneumonia, will shortly exchange the cutaway coat of the Fifth Avenue promenade for the flannels of a walk on the strand at Palm Beach. The baritone expects to leave for Florida tomorrow, if he continues to gain strength at the rate he has lately established. He will stay in Florida for several weeks and hopes to be back at the Opera House before the season enters upon its last weeks.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Far Western Travelers' Association, through its Chairman, Samuel Rosenberg, has handed Daniel Frohman, President of the Actors' Fund, for the fund a check for $650.

Jane Cowl will play her present role of Jane Neal in "Common Clay" when the melodrama is presented in Chicago next season. Before the end of the year Miss Cowl will be seen in New York in a new play under the management of A. H. Woods.

Lindley M. Garrison, who resigned Thursday as Secretary of War, saw the performance of George M. Cohan's new musical revue last night at the Astor Theatre.

The American Academy of Dramatic Arts will give its fifth matinee of the season in the Lyceum Theatre next Friday afternoon. The program will consist of Pinero's comedy in three acts, "The Benefit of the Doubt," and a one-act comedy by Dawson Milward and Holman Clark, "The Colonel and the Lady."

Two New York boys will don skirts for the performance of Wilde's "An Ideal Husband," to be given by the Yale University Dramatic Association at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 4. They are Oliver B. Jennings and Alexander Wiley. Allen B. Campbell and Huntington Lyman, also of New York, will have roles in the play.

A benefit for the Hebrew Infant Asylum will be given Sunday night, Feb. 27, at the Hippodrome. The program will be made up of numbers from the Hippodrome show.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. at 2:20.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today & Wed.
ELSIE FERGUSON in Hall Caine's Great Success, MARGARET SCHILLER
Seats now for Lincoln's & Washingt'n's B'day Mats.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC
3rd EDITION—EVERYTHING NEW.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings 8 sharp. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20
MRS. FISKE IN A COMEDY ABOUT THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CRITERION B'WAY AT 44TH ST. Eves. 8 sharp. Mats. Today & Wed. 2 sharp
MR. HACKETT—"He was the ideal Macbeth. Abrupt, rough, masterful as Shakespeare intended him to be."—Eve. Telegram.
JAMES K. HACKETT VIOLA ALLEN in SHAKESPEARE'S MACBETH
MISS ALLEN—"She played with passion and read the passage in the sleep walking scene with pathos and beauty."—Louis V. De Foe, World.

FULTON West 46th St. Evenings at 8:30. Last Matinee TODAY 2:30.
ROSE STAHL in GEO. V. HOBART'S New Comedy, "MOONLIGHT MARY."
NEXT WEDNESDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW. HACKETT & TYLER present THE MELODY OF YOUTH
A Romantic Irish Comedy by BRANDON-TYNAN.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Thurs. 2:20
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. MATINEE TODAY 2:10.
"THE COHAN REVUE 1916"
"THE GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW IN THE WORLD."—Broadway Verdict.

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
ABE POTASH MAWRUSS PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

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"Hell's Hinges"

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., E. of B'way | Charles Hopkins Mrs. Hopkins
TREASURE ISLAND
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Fri. 2:30. Tel. 1366 Circle.

PARK THEATRE, 59th St. & 8th Av. 15c to 50c. LAST 2 DAYS—(400 Orch. Seats, 25c.)
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Sun. at 8:30, Concert (50c to $1.50.) Spalding, Violinist; Zarska, Sembach. Orch. Cond., Hoff.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Thurs. Mat. at 1:30, Siegfried. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Mason; Sembach, Whitehill, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8, Carmen. Farrar, Alda; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15, Rheingold. Kurt, Ober, Rappold; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Boheme. Alda, Cajatti; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Bavagnoli.
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Carnegie Hall Today 2:30—Mischa
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1916.

THE COUNTRY WAITS.

The words of THIERS replying to those who spoke of him and his Ministers as being in power, "We are "not in power, we are at the post of "danger," might well be spoken by President WILSON at this moment. There is danger that all plans for adequate national defense may go by the board, and beyond that looms up the greater peril, veiled from every eye but felt by all of us to exist, the peril of which the President spoke to all his recent audiences when he said that we do not know what a week, a day, or an hour may bring forth. The country was eager for preparedness, it was hopeful. Then Congress met and obstruction reared its head. Now there comes as a great shock to the country the evidence of divided counsels. Congress is hostile to the plans of the President, the President himself is ready to abandon them, and the Secretary of War, wearied, and evidently something more than wearied by the dissension, perhaps hopeless of any fruitful issue of the contest, quits his office. Plainly, it is a time and a situation full of danger.

What is to be done? Waste no tears over the dead past. Let the Continental Army plan lie in the grave Congress has dug for it. But what shall take its place? Plans, methods, they are secondary, the first and vital thing is the result. To the Republican members of the House Committee on Military Affairs who conferred with him on Thursday the President made his urgent plea "for swift action to put "the country in a state of adequate "defense." That is the goal, that the result imperatively demanded. No compromise, no measures that provide for defense less than adequate, will satisfy the country.

If Congress will not give effect to the plans of the Administration it must bring forward plans of its own, and they must be adequate to the end desired. The plan of a militia of the States receiving Federal pay and subject to Federal draft has some friends qualified to speak with authority, but only here and there one outside of those who have an interest either in that particular plan or in defeat of all plans. The Springfield Republican declares that "the National Guard is sufficiently strong "in politics and has enough political "influence in Congress to thwart the "Garrison plans, and the President, "in the face of the opposition to the "Continental Army scheme among "both Democrats and Republicans, "has evidently declined to begin a "stiff fight with Congress over 'de-"tails.'" If the National Guard is in politics it should be told at once by those having authority over it to get out of politics. There could not be a worse augury for the militia plan of national defense than the use of political influence by a branch of the service that, according to every principle and tradition of our Government, is strictly subordinate to the political branch. If the paid militia is to be a political organization the country will have none of it. The National Guard may as well understand that at the very beginning.

It is for Congress to justify itself. We have heard the argument that it is more accordant with our institutions and traditions that the army of defense should originate in the States, that it should be closely bound up with the federation idea. We do not make war as States, but as a Nation. War is of necessity an affair of centralized power. If there is to be any doubt of it, any dispute about it, then the militia plan will not do.

The regular army must be much strengthened, we must have a well-trained reserve of not less than 400,000 men. That we may accept as the irreducible minimum of adequacy. If Congress is prepared to bring in a bill providing for national defense on that scale, nothing less, it may justify itself before the country for its opposition to the plans of the Administration. The country will give its instant, loyal, and determined support to the President in any contest Congress may invite through refusal, from whatever motive, to make provision for really adequate defense of the nation. The President ought to know it, he must know it. If the Garrison correspondence shows some infirmity of purpose on his part the country will overlook that. He has an open mind, he is broad enough to recognize merit in the proposals of others. These are good qualities. But if there should be any ground for the suspicion that Congress is obstructive or is merely paltering with the subject, then Mr. WILSON will have a duty to perform in which he cannot fail without irreparable injury to himself and to his party. Then he should be adamant, then he should exert the immense power and authority of the President of the United States standing immovable on the rock of the people's will.

CONFUSING THE VOTERS.

The form and act of voting should be made as simple, clear, and easy as possible. A citizen should be able to discharge his political duties with as little trouble as possible. Recent "reforms" have tended in the contrary direction. Change and complicate the means of nomination and election; substitute new machinery for that with which the voter is familiar; erect a "system," fall down and worship it, and be sure that the bosses will be beaten and "the people rule." The morals of politics are to be transformed mechanically and automatically.

One would think that the workings of the primary in general, and what has been seen of the Presidential preference primary in particular, would have blighted the hopefulness of the election reformers; but hope springs eternal, especially in the Northwest. In March the Seattle voters will adopt or reject a scheme of preferential voting. The State of Washington requires electors to express their first and second choice at State and Congress elections if there are more than four candidates. The Seattle plan is at least elective. If there are more than four candidates, the voter may mark his second and third choice as well as his first.

The laurels of Spokane seem to have made Seattle jealous. At a late election in Spokane three officers were to be elected, and there were sixty candidates. How could anybody be expected to have an intelligent preference in such a mob of aspirants? Nobody got a majority of first-choice votes. Even after firsts had been swollen with seconds and thirds "the people's choice" was a mystery. An elaborate system signifying nothing. The deliberate promotion of our ancient friends, "Scattering" and "Also Ran."

The people need to be protected from the enthusiasts who devote themselves to the invention of devices and abracadabra to bedevil "the people's choice."

TWO AMERICANS.

It would be idle to inquire which was the greater of the two great Americans whom our country has given to history. But it is interesting, as their anniversaries occur within the same month and are celebrated almost together, to compare some features of their singularly illustrious careers and the characters revealed by these.

There are some striking points of resemblance. Both were men of unusual stature and extraordinary physical strength. Each had an education that would now be regarded as extremely scant, though that of LINCOLN was far less, in proportion to his achievement, than that of WASHINGTON. In each the acquirements due to hard study and rigorous self-training were far greater than could be traced to instruction. Each matured early and showed almost at the outset the traits that marked his later years. In each preparation for the task of the day was a veritable passion, and was pursued with system, foresight, patience, and unflagging fidelity. Each in youth and onward was instinctively just, and among his companions was at once an acknowledged champion and an arbiter. Each was modest, and in the presence of serious duties or great occasions was self-distrustful, with a marked tendency to melancholy, at times tinged with deep discouragement, but with each the reaction from those moods was toward decision, resolution, energy. Such a mood, with WASHINGTON, preceded the swift and telling blows delivered at Trenton and Princeton; with LINCOLN the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation. The more formidable the crisis the firmer the fortitude with which it finally was met.

The birth and associations of the two men were widely disparate. WASHINGTON was by descent an English country gentleman, heir to a landed estate which in his hands became one of the most valuable in the country. LINCOLN was born and reared in poverty. The former was from youth a leader in a leading class, the latter a leader in a community where class distinctions were hardly known. WASHINGTON's early ambition was military, and from his first appointment in the Virginia militia he showed a fervent attachment to the soldier's standard of conduct, loyalty, pride, fondness for authority, and scrupulous respect for authority. LINCOLN's ambition was directed to his profession and to politics. WASHINGTON was for fifteen years before the Revolution a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, but never sought election. LINCOLN persistently sought not only election but appointment to political office.

Here may be noted one element of radical difference in the conditions with which the two men had to deal. LINCOLN was a party man and a very great party leader; he had to reckon with parties and with the currents of public opinion which influence organized parties and are influenced by them. WASHINGTON knew little of parties and deplored or despised such as existed in his day, when they were as yet little more than factions—the personal following of rival statesmen. But there is little doubt that, had it been required of him, he would have become a very powerful party leader. He had the instinct of command, was a master of convincing argument and was, in the best sense, a manager of men. He was shrewd and cautious as well as high-minded and determined and he habitually took account of the weaknesses and petty motives of men as well as their nobler qualities. The test of WASHINGTON as an executive, like that of LINCOLN, was prodigious and unprecedented. During eight years of the struggle for independence he not only carried out the orders of the Congress, but to a great extent suggested and even formulated them. And since the Congress could do little but recommend, it fell to his share, as regards war measures, to secure the co-operation of the State Governments. During the eight years of his Presidency his work was hardly less arduous and perplexing. Far more than to any other one man, the independence and the vital organization of the Republic were due to WASHINGTON.

In the Constitution of the Republic as he so mightily helped to mold it there was one element of irreconcilable conflict which the framers failed to adjust, the portentous nature of which but few perceived and that dimly—human slavery. Nor was WASHINGTON among those few. He condemned slavery and hoped for its abolition, but mainly as an economic evil, an industrial nuisance. He did not foresee, nor did any public man of his time, the tremendous change to be wrought by machinery in the value of servile labor, and the still greater change in the social and political life of the slave States. In the third generation after WASHINGTON it fell to the lot of LINCOLN to share largely in the political conflict engendered by slavery, and to preside, as head of the National Government, over the conflict of arms through which slavery finally was got rid of. A second time in our history a supreme crisis was met by the production of a leader equal to the terrific task, one with soul and intellect, character and ability, worthy to be ranked with those of the Nation's Father.

In comparing the career of the later with the earlier leader, one fact stands out, to use one of WASHINGTON's favorite metaphors, "as clear as the noonday sun." It is that WASHINGTON armed LINCOLN with the weapon by which the triumph of freedom was won. From the day, in 1774, that WASHINGTON, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, signed the resolution to form Committees of Correspondence in all the Colonies to resist the exactions of the British Government until the day of his death his one aim was to promote a union and establish a nation. For that he wrought and fought. The aim was accomplished. When LINCOLN's time came it was in the name of the Union that he appealed to a nation grown strong, and before that strength disunion and slavery with it went down forever. We have said that it is idle to inquire whether WASHINGTON or LINCOLN was the greater American. Every American must be grateful and proud that his nation has given birth to two such men.

MR. GARRISON'S POSITION.

Throughout the early part of his term of service as Secretary of War, Mr. GARRISON labored faithfully, though ineffectually, for the improvement of the army. If the unwillingness of Congress to accept his plans had discouraged him he would have had sufficient reason to resign in 1914. Until last year the President showed no sign of interest in the military situation. Last Summer, however, it transpired that Mr. WILSON and the Secretary were agreed as to measures of land defense, and that a program for submission to Congress had been prepared by Mr. GARRISON with the President's approval. There was no surprise, therefore, when, in his address to both houses of Congress in joint session, Dec. 7, the President outlined his plans for strengthening the land defenses, which included a very moderate increase of the regular army to 7,136 officers and 134,707 men, and the establishment of a supplementary force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, to be raised in increments of 133,000 yearly for three years, to be subjected to periods of intensive training and to serve for a specified period as a reserve force after service with the colors. This Continental Army, which is the bone of contention in the present military dispute, was to be clothed and equipped and officered by the War Department and was to be entirely free from State control.

Secretary GARRISON's report, submitted to Congress a few days after the President's address, contained all the details of his plan. In all the ensuing discussion he has stood firmly by it and it has been understood that the President cordially supported him. In Congress, with the approval of some high military authorities, the alternative has been put forward of granting Federal pay to the organized militia as a further step toward the "federalization" of that composite body of fifty different organizations in the forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, and, taken as a whole, a body of greatly varied capacity and training. Mr. GARRISON has consistently opposed that plan on the ground that without amendment to the Constitution the National Guard could not be made an effective national force. It would always be under State control, its officers would owe their appointments to the States, and the troops would be subject, as they now are, to calls for service as police in case of riots. President WILSON openly opposed the federalized National Guard proposal as recently as Jan. 31, when he delivered two addresses on defense in this city.

Yet it is shown that as early as Jan. 17 he felt that he was "not "irrevocably or dogmatically com-"mitted to any one plan of providing "the nation with such a reserve" and "was willing to discuss alternative proposals." After eight months or more spent in developing a military program, therefore, Mr. GARRISON found that he had lost the support and confidence of his superior, whose ideas he had so faithfully formulated in his message and his communications to Congress. As he still considered "reliance upon the militia for na-"tional defense an unjustifiable im-"perilling of the nation's safety" and disagreed utterly with the policy embodied in the bill for the abandonment of our trust in the Philippines, he felt compelled to resign as an adviser of the Administration. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of his withdrawal at a critical moment, it would be manifestly unfair to attribute it to his failure to obtain the support of Congress, which can never be relied on by an executive officer.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS METHODS

It is curious how much like "big business" Governments act in the conditions of business. It is the same with both State and Federal Governments, and on land and sea alike. For example, in the Federal Government's Shipping bill it is provided that the Government lines shall make through rates and connections with railways in the same manner that the law forbids to other railways and steamships. Another example is afforded by the State of Georgia. It owns a railway forty-eight miles long, which is leased to the Louisville & Nashville through the Nashville & Chattanooga and is operated as a link in 970 miles of railway between Cincinnati and Louisville and Augusta and Montgomery and the railways tributary to the cities at each end. The value of the short line owned by the State depends chiefly upon its connections at both ends, and its lease to the Louisville & Nashville is about to expire.

The Louisville & Nashville Company thinks that it would rather own its own lines than trackage rights, and there seems some doubt about Georgia's intentions regarding the lease. Therefore the Louisville & Nashville began proceedings according to law for the construction of its own line, but has met with every sort of obstruction. The State officials have certified the correctness of the proceedings, but at the Governor's request refused to file them officially. The railway suspended its action to enable the Governor to avert the necessity of executing his threat to call a special session to sustain him, but among the first acts of the regular session was the passage of a law to prevent competition with the State's railway. That was done although the Constitution of Georgia forbids monopolies and without repealing the general law authorizing the construction of railways.

Thereupon the Secretary of State denied the petition for a charter which he had previously certified to be according to law, although the petitioners for the charter protest his act as both illegal and unconstitutional. The Louisville & Nashville next began to build a branch line in accordance with the methods provided by law, but that was stopped by an injunction secured by the Attorney General. The Western & Atlantic Road, although short and owned by Georgia, is an interstate road, and the construction of a parallel and competing road is still more of an interstate character, through its connections. Yet the Governor has threatened to call out the militia to prevent competition according to the Sherman act and the provision of interstate facilities of commerce.

No trust ever had such power or showed a stronger disposition to rule or ruin. A more complete collision between Commonwealths is hardly on the record, and that is saying a great deal at a time when contradiction between State and Federal laws and officials is of almost daily occurrence, even to the extent of suggesting another irrepressible conflict. The case is before the courts, and it will be interesting to remark both their decision and the action of Georgia, if adverse. The Governor threatens another special session of the Legislature, and apparently it will give him whatever laws he asks for. But what will he do about the conflicting Federal statutes, which Georgia can hardly repeal? Is there not a suggestion that Governments do best to refrain from business complications, and is not that as true of the United States as of Georgia?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Credulity Strained Severely. One hardly knows what to think of the story printed yesterday about the suicide of German submarine crews after their boats had been netted by the English. It was such a particularly gruesome tale, as told by the doctor who brought it over from England—it had so many characteristics of the blood-and-thunder melodrama—that in other times than these it would be promptly dismissed as the product of an ingenious imagination reveling in, or catering to, the popular love for the grim and ghastly.

Even in these days, when wholesale slaughter is fast coming to be taken as a regular part of the day's work for no small minority of the world's inhabitants, one could not help noticing a lack of adequate motive for the submarine crews to view death at their own hands or at those of their commanding officers as preferred to capture and imprisonment. There had been nothing disgraceful, from the German standpoint, which was doubtless theirs, in the activities that brought them into the British snares at last, and the ill luck that ended their destructive career under water was but the fortune of war, usually faced with composure by men of their class and training. They had no intolerable severity of treatment to face as prisoners. They would, indeed, be regarded with a special animosity by their captors, and they might, probably enough, have heard from their guards an occasional feeling reference to pirates and assassins, but that would not have been intolerable in the circumstances, and it was proved months ago that whatever inclination the English might have to regard men from submarines as different from other prisoners of war, Germany's threats of stern reprisals were quite sufficient to prevent any such discrimination.

So credulity wavers and grows faint, even though it gets a little support by the reports, seemingly firmly believed in Germany, of what happened to a submarine crew in the Baralong case. For it is the habit of fighting men to die fighting when they have to die at all, and certainly it is not their habit to kill themselves, however great may be the future dangers which they, with or without good reason, think are confronting them. Still, the dreadful tale should not be dismissed off-hand as "impossible." Nothing is really impossible in these times.

Illusions Get Into Court. It was a surprising, and even incomprehensible, sensitiveness that caused Magistrate CORRIGAN to sue for heavy damages as suffered by him from the description of a Magistrate with a somewhat similar name who figured briefly in "God's Man," a novel by one GEORGE BRONSON HOWARD.

It may be, of course, that for one reason or other the author of that—well, curious, production, did intend, or want, to give pain more or less lancinating to a particular occupant of the bench when he pictured the Magistrate of his tale. But this suit is really the first indication now at hand that anybody who has arrived at years of discretion seriously believes, or even suspects, that anything in the book in question has any relation, even the most remote, with the realities of life as it is lived by human beings anywhere. Indeed, if it were not for the fact that dreams, and even the wildest of them, have invariably a basis of the substantial and the actual, one might dismiss the whole of "God's Man" as the writing down of images presented by what the new psychologists would call the unconscious or subconscious self—a galaxy or constellation of illusions. These, as every reader of clinical histories knows, make good reading for those interested in the more intimate workings of the mental machinery, but they are a bit too airy for bringing into court.

Of course there is no intention here to try Magistrate CORRIGAN's case, and no more to bring in a verdict for either the prosecution or the defense. And what a jury will do with such a case is a problem the solution of which will be awaited with eager impatience by amateur and professional students of psychology, but unless it was Magistrate CORRIGAN's purpose to investigate the possibilities in that alluring direction, there is no obvious explanation of his course.

And what an advertisement of the book, and particularly of the scene in Jefferson Market Court, the trial will be! Already it gets mention here, which it otherwise wouldn't, in all probability, and there will be lots more before the queer affair comes to a conclusion.

A Difficult Task Well Begun. Although the most important part of the Baff murder as a "case" remains, so far, at least, as the public has yet been allowed to know, an unsolved mystery, it is not necessary for that reason to withhold from the police well-earned praise for the progress toward its clearing up that has already been made.

Seemingly the detectives, after long, ingenious and intelligent work on highly puzzling material, have discovered and apprehended the direct perpetrators of the crime. This much, as the prisoners have confessed, can be stated as fact. There remains the greater task of discovering and bringing to justice the employers of these hireling bravos. The latter acted without enmity toward their victim, and apparently have little more sense of actual moral responsibility than did the pistols they used in doing what for them was simply a "job" like another.

That such creatures exist in this time and place is hardly less astonishing than alarming, but that they do we have had convincing proof in the Rosenthal case and in not a few others of less notoriety. From most of those, however, the Baff episode differs in that it grew from none of the grievances and passions that are familiar explanations of murder, but resulted from mere business rivalry, the taking of trade by one man from his competitors. If that is to lead to killing, the world will shortly be depopulated.

The mentality of the gunmen is evidently what is called pathological, but they depart no more from normality than do their employers, and perhaps not as much. Both are survivals of the rude past when men such as they formed a recognized profession, and not infrequently were used by men of far higher standing than poultry dealers to do work deemed serviceable to the State.

HEGEL'S INFLUENCE.

Philosophy Behind the German Conception of the State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today Professor Coar has taken occasion to point out the divergence in the German conception of State from that one entertained by the American people. He finds Hegel the author of the doctrine that the State is "a super-reality, a philosophical abstraction, or postulate, comparable to that of the Church." Do the Germans of the present owe allegiance to the Hegelian philosophy of State, which, as Professor Coar asserts, has been imposed upon them for more than a generation? That is certainly not the case. Hegel is still alive in the classrooms of the universities, and his philosophy is lectured on and will continue to be in times to come. Professor Lasson of Berlin is the contemporary representative of Hegel's teaching and editor of the "Hegel-Archiv."

The German doctrine of the State as it is taught in the universities and practiced in politics today does neither assert that "the community is created through the State" nor does it command "allegiance of the individuals to an absolute political idea." The large number of the Socialist members of the Reichstag demonstrates clearly that individuals can hold an opinion of their own. The crisis in German political economy which has split the university Professors into Katheder Socialists and anti-Katheder Socialists is but another proof that the learned profession can develop contending ideas as to the duties and rights of the present State without having to fear the fate of Professor Nearing.

When the German student hears his first lecture on the principles of politics he is informed that he has to keep three essential elements in mind which together constitute the conception of State. These elements are the people, the territory upon which they live, and organization. The emphasis is to be laid on organization, for it depends on that whether the sovereignty rests with the people, as in America, or with the Parliament, as in England, or whether people and sovereign exercise it jointly, as in a constitutional monarchy like most of the German States. The course of history in Germany has gradually transformed autocracy into a constitutional monarchy, and the German is fully aware of this fact. But if Professor Coar would explain to a German colleague that the German Commonwealth owes its existence to the allegiance of individuals to an absolute political idea he would find it inconsistent with his idea of State, which presupposes first of all a people to be organized and a territory upon which they shall be organized. Without that all political ideas would be of no use.

HEINRICH MEIER.

New York, Feb. 11, 1916.

Politics at Annapolis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Neither of the two explanations which "occur to observers" of why "too many fail at Annapolis" which you mention in THE TIMES can be accepted as touching the seat of the trouble. The real cause of so lamentable a showing, as it appears to those who know the Naval Academy best, lies in shameless intermeddling with its discipline and educational standards by politicians. The midshipmen have been encouraged, especially of late, to look to their Senators or Congressmen to pull them out of scraps or through an examination. Naturally, they grew lax in their studies. "Why bother about lessons, when my friend in Washington can fix things for me?"

The spectacle last Spring of a virulent political attack on the Academy authorities because they strove to enforce the law against hazing, and corrupt practices at examination, followed by a clean sweep of the entire staff, including the ablest Superintendent (save one, Admiral Porter) the institution has ever had, could but strengthen the belief that a midshipman might do anything he pleased, provided he had influence at the national capital. Therein lies the explanation. It is a safe prediction that comparatively few of those just "found deficient" will eventually be dismissed.

There will be no change for the better at Annapolis until the Secretary of the Navy and the other politicians keep their hands off what, but for them, would be, with West Point, the finest school of its kind in the world.

A GRADUATE.

New York, Feb. 9, 1916.

An Underground Pumphouse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I congratulate you on the stand which you have taken in connection with the proposed pumphouse in Morningside Park? I have followed your articles with interest, including the illustrated article this morning.

I saw it stated at the beginning that the structure might have been placed underground, leaving only a relatively small kiosk or shelter to cover the entrance to same, the entrance, of course, being of sufficient size to permit the taking out or putting in of machinery. But I have seen no attempt as as yet on the part of the engineers to show that such a course could not have been followed. I trust you will follow the matter vigorously and insist that the engineers either arrange to sink the pumphouse out of sight or demonstrate satisfactorily that such a course is impossible.

PARK LOVER.

New York, Feb. 10, 1916.

Yale Claims Jonathan Edwards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yale men for several generations have been under the impression that Jonathan Edwards was graduated from their university. Indeed, he has been considered one of our most distinguished graduates. Today you refer to him as a New England and Princeton worthy. Surely if the Rev. Dr. Edwards had attended that university situated on the classic Charles River his name would be well known today and he would be remembered first as a Harvard man; second, as a great theologian and scholar. It is strange that they have not appropriated him, but since they have not we believe that Yale's claim to him is sound.

WILLIAM O. WATERS, Jr.

Yale Club, New York, Feb. 9, 1916.

Preparedness for Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In sending my subscription to the National Security League today I have expressed a hope that they will work not only for the military training of soldiers but also for the proper education and development of both line and staff officers and Generals. It has been truly said that to send untrained men against veterans is simply murder, but the same is still more true if trained men are sent forward under the direction of green officers and Generals unaided by an experienced and well co-ordinated staff, for the unavailing slaughter of trained and brave men would be far greater.

D. P. F.

New York, Feb. 10, 1916.

LINCOLN.

Peace-lover: yet he drew the ruthless sword;
War-hater: yet he forced the bloody fight;
Because, above all loves, he loved the Right,
And, deeper than all hates, the Wrong abhorred.

A land of kinsmen struggled at his word,
And years of carnage covered it with blight;
The while, with iron will and dauntless might,
He waged and won the battle of the Lord.

Lincoln!—name of our country's noblest son—
Today with war's red banner let it wave
Amid the reek and crash of monster gun
That mocks the Liberty he tried to save;
His spirit stands where in the flesh he stood:
Back of the brave, avenging brotherhood!

JAMES C. McNALLY.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE "HONOR OF AMERICA"?

Do Past Conceptions Still Hold Good or Has the President Something Else in Mind When He Uses the Words?

By HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK.

New York, Feb. 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What does this word Honor mean? It comes to us so enveloped in connotations, so tricked out in the wardrobe of past generations, that it is hard to undo the wrappings and get at the real signification within. Some people treat Honor with sentiment and respect; others mock and vituperate it. Yet it is a word in familiar use. The President of the United States has employed it frequently of late. What does it mean?

Etymology does not help us much. The Romans held ideas that suited their circumstances. They built a temple to the god Honor; and their young men were taught to worship there. Regulus went back to Carthage out of a Roman sence of honor. From that time the word has come down through the centuries, molded by the feudal system, by cavaliers, soldiers, patriots, by Philip Sydney, by Bayard, by George Washington. It needs now a revaluation. The President, alone among Americans, has sufficient authority and sufficient dexterity in the use of language to tell us just what Honor is and what it may be worth.

Was Falstaff right when he made fun of Honor; or, was Cassius right when, in order to persuade the noble Brutus, he judged that no word would be so potent as Honor? Is the conception a chameleon, to change with time, place, and opportunity; or, is there something permanent in it that has been of service in the past and may be of service in the future?

In times past Honor has called forth a prodigal measure of devotion, of energy, of achievement; and it is still possible that there is a living force at the core of the notion which shall continue to help men at their present stage of evolution. But it is difficult to speculate as to whether Honor today will help or hinder, unless we know what it means.

And the difficulty of discovering what Honor means increases when the word is applied to a nation. What is the Honor of the United States? Does it require us in times of stress to talk boldly or humbly, to imitate Pistol or Uriah Heep or neither, to fight or to run away, to go to the rescue of our neighbors, or to mind our own immediate business? Does Honor require us to be a peace-at-any-price nation; or, what price does Honor set on peace?

These are perplexing matters. Some people who cling to the word Honor in private life assert that it has no application to national life; or, if it has, that national Honor is a very different affair from personal Honor. Upon such a theory (according to common report) our great corporations used to act a few years ago. They held it right to follow a course of conduct which their individual members would have spurned. Is America to rest content with such corporate honor? Nevertheless, there may be a difference between personal Honor and national Honor.

It is not strange that the conception of Honor, fashioned as it has been by the military and privileged classes, should not readily commend itself to a democracy, for a democracy cannot recognize the ideas or customs of "gentlemen" as better than the ideas or customs of any other class or group. Nevertheless, although the handiwork of aristocracy, Honor, wisely or not, has been incorporated into the fabric of our ethical system, and has served not merely members of the privileged class, but also the clerk and the laborer, to live what men used to regard as the higher life. Is Honor a prop, supposing it capable of any service whatsoever, that can serve the individual only, and is powerless to serve a nation in its need? If this is so, what is national Honor?

The very fact that the President uses the phrase implies that it means something other than safety, expediency, or material advantage. What meaning does he give it? In the past the conception used to bear certain characteristic marks. Honor used to serve as a signboard pointing toward danger and not in the opposite direction. Was this accidental, or did it imply that Honor had, as a correlative, the readiness to run some risk, the willingness to sacrifice material things for the sake of something that men valued more? Harry Hotspur says:

> Send danger from the East unto the West,
> So Honor cross it from the North to South,
> And let them grapple. Oh! The blood more stirs
> To rouse a lion than to start a hare.

Harry Hotspur is no very wise counselor, but it seems to be true that Honor always suggested danger and a readiness to meet it. Honor, indeed, had a predilection for danger, so greatly did it protest against being subordinated to ease, comfort, luxury.

A second characteristic of Honor has been that it urged to action. One cannot think of Honor standing like Buridan's ass, immobile between two bundles of hay.

The third characteristic was that Honor impelled a nation to act according to its largest loyalty, to do that which was fitting as a member of the community of nations, and renounce its own temporary, material prosperity for the permanent good of that community.

Such appear to have been some characteristics of Honor in the past; but whether they hold in the present and for America I cannot tell. If the word has a definite meaning the President should say what it means; if it has no definite meaning the President should give it a definite meaning. Unless he shall do this the country must remain in doubt as to what the President does mean by the words "the honor of America."

HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK.

THE CITY'S CHILDREN.

Benefits of a System Which Boards Them with Private Families.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a recent hearing before Commissioner Strong in regard to the private homes for children in receipt of public moneys, Deputy Commissioner of Charities Doherty referred to the method of Massachusetts in placing dependent children in homes in private families either as boarders or free; that is, at the expense of the family. Practically such a system is likely to resolve itself into a system of boarding homes, since many people will receive a child or group of children if their keep is paid for by city or State when they cannot afford to take the children free. This system replaces the institution system in our sister State. It has also been in use in New York City to a limited extent, some of the institutions making use of it when overcrowded or for special purposes. Several years ago charity workers had much to say about the merits of such a system as compared with that of keeping a child in an institution, but of late the growth of the cottage system seems to have silenced the talk.

There is much to be said for a good boarding-out system; however. A child in a well chosen boarding-out home, going to the neighboring public school, playing with the neighborhood children, sharing the accommodation of the household, is, even though that accommodation be somewhat primitive, living a far more natural life than any institution can possibly offer him. Even the boasted cottage system has much that is institutional and abnormal about it, there being of necessity too many children and too little general population.

Whether we here in New York will ever adopt this boarding-out method of caring for dependent children to such an extent as to do away with the present institution system is doubtful. For one reason, with our great mass of poor, we have a great many children to care for at public expense. It is easier to do the work in bulk. Practical difficulties of supervision are in the way and are perhaps unduly harped upon. But the main obstacle is the fact that the institutions—Protestant, Catholic, Jewish—are all solidly committed to the plan of institutional care in some shape or other. The sum of money invested in the land and buildings belonging to the institutions is great, and a small army of men and women, including many Catholic Sisters, is busy in looking after the inmates. To abandon it would be, in its way, a complete revolution.

Nevertheless the boarding-out system is well worth considering. The average child would stand a far better chance of individual development under it than he stands in the institutions.

MARY S. OPPENHEIMER.

New York, Feb. 6, 1916.

Ill-Timed Confidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statements made yesterday by Admiral Blue and General Miles, that our army and navy are absolutely ready for any emergency that might arise, impressed one with a feeling of security at an ill-chosen time. These statements, following Admiral Knight's of the day previous, setting forth clearly that we need to increase the strength of our navy, must be a surprise to the thinking public. While General Scott, General Wood, and other patriotic Americans are seizing this moment, pregnant with possibilities, to impress upon our easy-going countrymen the vital importance of preparing ourselves now for any future attack made upon us, we are informed by General Miles we are quite perfect in every way.

When the greatest minds of the country are concentrating on the importance of improving and bettering in every way our defenses both on land and on sea, it seems little short of criminal to convey the impression that we are all right as we are. May we never have the bitter experience of seeing the blood of our countrymen flow because we have not listened to the men who know what they are talking about. All the well-meaning people who are opposed to increasing our defenses are committing the gravest error—an error they may recognize too late, for "not only is the future of America threatened for centuries to come, but the future of the whole world, by the stand we take now."

GEORGIANA HARRIMAN OWEN.

New York, Feb. 9, 1916.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE PLANS.

Commissioner Kracke Replies to Queens Chamber of Commerce.

Department of Bridges,
City of New York, Feb. 11, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am herewith inclosing copy of a letter sent today to Mr. C. G. M. Thomas, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Borough of Queens, which is a reply to a misstatement contained in his letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed in your issue of today, Feb. 11. May I ask that, as a matter of fairness, you print my answer?

F. J. H. KRACKE,
Commissioner.

[Inclosure.]

New York, Feb. 11, 1916.

Mr. C. G. M. Thomas, President Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, Long Island City.

Sir: I am writing to you to reply to the unfair and unwarranted statement in your letter to the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which, speaking with reference to the Queensboro Bridge, you seek to convey the impression that I have made a promise which I have not kept. Your statement is as follows:

Furthermore, Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke promised a committee from this chamber, on Jan. 6, to amend his request for the necessary paving appropriation accordingly, but evidently has not done so, for his original request goes before the Board of Estimate on Friday for final action, having been approved by the Corporate Stock Budget Committee.

Your statement that, on Jan. 6, I promised a committee to amend the department request is in error. I recall the conference to which you refer very clearly. What I agreed to do was to forward the ideas or suggestions of your committee to the proper city authorities as an alternative to the original proposal of this department, to be acted upon in the event that the authorities in question deemed the alternative wise and proper. This agreement upon my part at no time carried with it any change of recommendation so far as this department was concerned. In compliance with this agreement, on Jan. 19 I forwarded to the Mayor's office a letter presenting the suggestions made by your committee. At the same time I explained that the committee's suggestions would require an additional appropriation of $60,000, and that in my judgment this appropriation was not necessary. But even this does not complete the record of what I did in the matter. A representative of this department took the matter up with the Mayor's office, and through the Mayor's office laid the facts in the case before the Mayor and Mr. McAneny, then President of the Board of Aldermen. It was made clear by my representative that this department would not object to the carrying out of the alternative plan suggested by your committee if the city decided to appropriate the additional $60,000 necessary.

This is the record of the case as it stands today. In view of it, it seems to me you might have taken the trouble to find out what this department had done before hastily assuming that it had failed to do anything agreed upon. I would suggest that you take such steps as may be necessary to rectify your unfortunate error. Respectfully,

F. J. H. KRACKE,
Commissioner.

An Illuminating Answer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Knowing that the German-American Alliance was chartered by act of Congress, and wishing to know whether Congress might or might not consider repealing that charter, in view of the various incriminating reports concerning the activities of the alliance, I wrote to a certain Republican Representative, at present making considerable of a splash in patriotism. Following is his reply, omitting the usual opening and closing remarks:

> It is true that the German-American Alliance was granted a charter by a special act of Congress. Whether or not the alliance has violated the provisions of its charter as authorized by Congress, I do not know. Moreover, I am not a lawyer, and cannot give you any opinion as to whether or not the charter could be annulled at this time. With much regret, &c.

All of which is extremely enlightening and encouraging, isn't it?

W. J. L.

New York, Feb. 9, 1916.

DEITIES OF OLD JOIN IN BALL OF THE GODS

Beaux Arts Architects Bring Heroes of Nile, Greece, and India for Moderns to See.

DIVINITIES GO TO WORSHIP

Temple Set Up in Isle of Cyprus Centre of Most Brilliant Spectacle City Ever Saw.

THE CAST.

PROLOGUE.

The Sibyl	Miss Edith Wynne Matthison
The High Priest	Kurt Schindler

PART I.—THE GODS OF INDIA.

The Magician	Theodore Steinway
Ratri, Goddess of Night	Mme. Albertina Rasch
Ousha, the Dawn Goddess	Mrs. S. Hinman Bird
Vayu, the Wind God	H. P. Pennington
Suryea, the Sun God	Richard Emmet
Buddha	Skeffington Norton
Rama	Gerome Brush
Sita	Mrs. Gerome Brush
Savitri, God of the Sunset	C. H. Crane
Agni, the Fire Goddess	Baroness von Rottenthal

PART II.—THE GODS OF EGYPT.

Horus	John P. S. Harrison
Osiris	Oliver Harriman
Anubis	C. Grant La Farge
Set	Donn Barber
Hathor	Mrs. Fanny Tailer Smith
Isis	Mrs. Alexander Dallas B. Pratt
Nephthys	Mrs. Ogden L. Mills
Matt	Mrs. Jasper Bayne
Sef-Ket	Mrs. William May Wright
Heqt	Miss Barbara Rutherfurd
Ammon	Preston Gibson
Ptah	Henry Hornbostel
Thoth	T. C. Richardson, Jr.
King Amenhotep	E. H. Denby
Prince	Alfred C. Bossom
Princess	Mrs. Alfred C. Bossom

PART III.—THE GODS OF GREECE.

Pan	Mrs. Gordon King Bell
Hermes	Joseph Stevenson
Aurora	Mrs. J. E. Schoonmaker
Apollo	Malcom Whitman
Hebe	Mrs. H. Ray Paige
Zeus	Joseph H. Hunt
Hestia	Mrs. J. C. Fairchild
Hera	Mrs. John Jacob Astor
Ares	Whitney Carpenter
Pallas	Mrs. Sidney Breese
Hephaistos	William N. Taylor
Artemis	Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas
Aidoneus	John Cross
Persephone	Mrs. Lydig Hoyt
Herakles	H. Ray Paige
Demeter	A. Stewart Walker
Dionysos	Theodore Crane
Silenus	S. Breck P. Trowbridge
Iris	Mrs. Fred Y. Dalziel
Aphrodite	Miss Thyra von Ulm
Poseidon	Edward R. Tilton

Deities of all the pantheons last night returned to this modern world in the Ball of the Gods. They walked together through the corridors of the Hotel Astor as though Broadway were Olympus and the oracles were no longer dumb.

The Society of the Beaux Arts Architects wins the laurel and the bay, for under its patronage was given this sumptuous entertainment which, in artistry and barbaric splendor, is believed to have surpassed any entertainment of its kind ever given in this city. There have been balls and masques, but this conclave of immortals was throughout a well-sustained interpretation on which had been expended talent and research. The divinities came from the "Roof of the World," from the valley of the Nile and from the isles of Greece.

Five hundred men and women prominent in social life took part in the pageant which told of the coming of the worship of Aphrodite to her own enchanted Isle of Cyprus, and fully 2,000 spectators all garbed to harmonize with the scene witnessed the sight.

Broadway without the hotel was filled with a curious throng as the bearded deities of Egypt or some goddess of ancient Greece, revealing her divinity in her gait, crossed the sidewalk to the glowing entrance.

Hall of the Incarnation.

The hall of the incarnation was the great ball room of the Astor and on its main floor none dared to venture except in deified array. The eastern side of the ball room was occupied by a stage and its wings, which projected sixteen feet upon the waxed floor. On the right was archaic Greece and the mysteries of India and Egypt. Etched against a sky of blue and gold, black and mysterious as the night itself, was a gnarled and solitary tree. There loomed to the clouds a shaft and here were grim figures of the gods of yore.

On the left side of the arch one saw the steps of a temple and the graceful columns on which shone the moon. A border of the wave motive undulated along the top of the stage. In the auditorium beyond the Italian decorations had taken on classic guise. The chandeliers had been masked in curtains on which were dancing maidens.

The boxes were hidden in hangings of orange and yellow and black, on which were figures such as one sees on Grecian urns. Friezes on which horses sped before curved chariots adorned the upper walls. Long curtains, on which borders meandered into quaint designs, shut out all this world of workaday.

The ballroom had been translated into an ancient fane. These things which were seen were not men and women, but beings who spurned the things of earth.

Square-Bearded Heroes.

The corridors on the first floor of the hotel were divided into lanes, down which passed the hosts of India, of Egypt, and of Greece, while moderns looked in wonder. Priestesses and nymphs, the high gods, the swarthy divinities of the Vedic Pantheon, beings with blue hair and cerulean complexions, spearmen of the guard, Bacchus, with his leopard skin and his grapes; square-bearded heroes of the mythology of the Nile, hurried between the lines of mortals, for the hour was growing late and there were great affairs moving in the realm of myths.

Eleven o'clock had come and then from the orchestra of fifty pieces behind its barriers of gray and gold there came the long drawn harmony. The filmy curtain was swept aside and priests stood in waiting bands, and aloft upon the steps of the ruined temple appeared Sibyl in the person of Edith Wynne Matthison, who spoke a prologue written by Charles Rann Kennedy, telling of the lands from which the gods were to come. The music was by Kurt Schindler and the Scola Cantorum.

The curtains drooped again, the stage darkened, and the first part of the triolgy began, showing how the gods of India came on their mission to mankind.

A wandering magician sat dreaming before this temple on the Island of Cyprus, and the thin flame of his lamp showed in the far darkness other worshippers of the sacred grove. Then came Ratri and her company of star maidens doing obeisance to the moon in a rhythmic dance of adoration.

Day Invades the Island.

Gradually the light of approaching day invades the island. And indeed so softly it came, although it was a dawn of Electra's making, that it seemed that the sun itself was rising. Electricity has never served a more artistic use than in the wonderful lighting effects which ran through the changes of morning and night as though Nature herself were presiding over the transformations.

The stars are drowned in the roseate mists of morning, and Vayu, the Wind God, hails the approach of the Lord of the Sun, bright Surya, and his attendant train.

Another burst of sun and the High Gods of India come; Dyaus, King of the Sky; Indra, the warrior; Varuna, the foe of Evil. At the Festival of the High Gods Rama, the victorious in archery, wins the lovely Dita as his bride, and with gorgeous pomp their wedding is celebrated by the priests of the bow. Savitri, God of the Sunset, passes over the isle, the High Gods are lost in darkness and the curtain droops upon the magician in the solitude before the temple.

The second part of the pageant represented the gods of Egypt telling the story of the slaying of Osiris, the coming of Isis, by whose decree the solemn rites of expiation are performed, and last of all the reincarnation of the soul of Osiris.

The action in the third part reveals the gods of Greece, for upon Cyprus has dawned an era of beauty which contrasts strangely with the dark and devious divinities of the Indian and Egyptian myths.

Zeus Decrees Beauty Worship.

Pan sits piping on the rocks, Hermes comes and finds the altar on which the flame has died, and speeds to summon Apollo and the gods of Olympus that they may restore the ancient glory and worship. Aurora comes with the twelve hours in her train.

The Olympians gather, and Zeus himself decrees, pledging all the host in the cup of nectar, that henceforth the temple is to be dedicated to the worship of beauty in the creation of a new goddess to be born of air and cloud mist where the rainbow descends into the foam of the sea. And here was the climax of the pageant, for out of the foam and light and air, while rainbow maidens dance, there appeared from the fluted shell the radiant Venus.

To the strains of triumphant music the gods acclaim her the eternal sovereign of the island shrine. The sun of the Greek culture has risen, and shafts of light greet the queen of love.

The pageant, with its whirl of dancers in filmy robes, with its troops of nymphs, with its glow of prismatic colors and its sudden changes into darkness, from which as by magic came trembling beams of sun and moon, was a miracle of lights directed by Bassett Jones.

Consistent Costuming.

The costuming was carried out with consistency, each design being fitted for its place in the masque.

The proceeds of the ball, which are to be devoted to the education of young architects, were approximately $10,000. The list of boxholders follows:

1—L. Boissevain.
2—Mrs. C. G. Meyers.
3—R. W. Goelet.
4—Mrs. P. P. Satterthwaite.
5—W. O'D. Iselin.
6—Mrs. O. H. Kahn.
7—Mrs. W. H. Russell.
8—Mrs. W. S. Miller.
9—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.
10—Mrs. A. M. Huntington.
11—Mrs. H. P. Whitney.
12—Mrs. E. H. Harriman.
13—Mrs. J. O. Post.
14—Mrs. W. Emerson.
15—Mrs. J. H. Freedlander.
16—Mrs. C. C. Goodrich.
17—Mrs. Drexel.
18—Mrs. L. G. White.
19—Mrs. P. Jones.
20—Mrs. H. Sanderson.
21—Mrs. G. D. Pratt.
22—Mrs. Halkett.
23—Mrs. S. Breck P. Trowbridge.
24—Mrs. C. Gilbert.
25—Mrs. Willard D. Straight.
26—Mrs. Astor.
27—Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt.
28—Miss E. de Wolfe.
29—Mrs. H. Hornbostel.
30—Mrs. H. G. Cushing.
31—Mrs. E. G. Fabbri.
32—Mrs. E. Robinson.
33—Mrs. E. W. Morris.
34—Mrs. W. P. Hamilton.
35—Mrs. G. B. Post.
36—Misses Hewitt.
37—Lloyd Warren.
38—Mrs. W. H. Truesdale.
39—Mrs. O. Iselin.
40—Mrs. T. Blake.
41—Mrs. K. W. Murchison.
42—R. H. Hunt.
43—Mrs. P. Whitney.
44—Mrs. S. Cromwell.

The committee in charge of the ball consisted of: Lloyd Warren, Chairman; Howard Greenley and George S. Chappell, production; Edwin H. Denby, Ernest Tyler, and Charles L. Lawrance, stage managers; Lawrence G. White, Fitch Haskell, and W. F. Lamb, costumes; Kenneth Murchison, music; J. Monroe Hewlett, William Emerson, and Henry Hornbostel, decoration; James W. O'Connor and Ben Wistar Morris, properties; Arthur Ware and Whitney Warren, publicity; Joseph H. Freedlander and J. Otis Post, programs; William O'D. Iselin, William E. Shepherd, Jr., Henry Sedgewick, and Clermont L. Branwell, supper and entertainment.

BRAND WHITLOCK BEST MAN

Minister Acts at Wedding of Charles Carstairs and Helene Guinotte.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, was best man at the wedding yesterday in Brussels of Charles Carstairs of Philadelphia, a member of the Belgian Relief Committee, and Helene Guinotte, the daughter of the burgomaster of the Belgian town of Bellecourt, in the Province of Hainaut.

Gleason-Kent Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Katharine Kent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Winthrop Kent of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., and Charles Billings Gleason, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. Stanton Gleason of Newburg, N. Y., will take place this afternoon in Christ Church, Bronxville.

Mr. Gleason's father is President of the New York State Medical Society. He is a graduate of Yale University, class of '13, and is in charge of the branch of the Guaranty Trust Company at Cleveland, Ohio, where the couple will reside. James Fenimore Cooper, Jr., of Cooperstown, N. Y., is to act as best man. A reception will follow at the home of the bride.

Rear Admiral's Estate $4,824.

Rear Admiral Benjamin F. Isherwood, U. S. N., retired, at the time of his death on June 19, 1915, left a net estate of $4,824, according to an appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. Among the assets were $237.37 due from the Government on his pay as a retired officer. Stocks and bonds were appraised at $6,290. The estate was divided in equal shares among the Admiral's five children.

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MAJOR NORMOYLE DIES SUDDENLY

Officer Who Directed Relief Work in Great Floods Victim of Blood Poisoning.

A TRANSPORTATION EXPERT

He Gained His First Fame in Mexican Border Mobilization in 1911—Handled Gettysburg Encampment

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Major James E. Normoyle, Commandant of Fort Ontario, died suddenly at his quarters Thursday night. A carbuncle on his face had kept Major Normoyle indoors for several weeks, but his condition did not become serious until Thursday, when blood poisoning developed. The infection could not be arrested.

The funeral will be held Saturday morning in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church here, and the body will be taken to Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, for burial.

Major James Edward Normoyle, U. S. A., was one of the best known army officers in the United States. In the twenty-seven years of his active service as an officer of regulars he served in all parts of this country and its foreign possessions, was the officer who handled the transportation problem when, in 1911, President Taft ordered the army to mobilize for possible Mexican service at San Antonio, Texas, directed the relief work during the great Mississippi floods of 1912, and was subsequently one of the officers directed by President Wilson to take charge of the situation following the flood that overwhelmed Dayton, Ohio, and the country adjacent to that city in March, 1913. He was also the quartermaster who handled for the Government the great encampment of Union and Confederate veterans on the battlefield of Gettysburg on the fiftieth anniversary of that struggle.

Major Normoyle was born in Michigan forty-nine years ago and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1889 and assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Twenty-third United States Infantry, serving with that command until 1897, when he was promoted a First Lieutenant and assigned to the Twenty-fifth Infantry. He was promoted to a Captaincy and assigned to the Twentieth Infantry in 1899 and received his Majority in March, 1911, while attached to the Quartermaster Corps.

Major Normoyle, who was known throughout the regular service as "Mickey," his old West Point nickname, first came into public notice during the Mexican border mobilization of 1911. Normoyle, then a Captain, was ordered to handle the transportation problem at San Antonio, Texas, and to direct the work of disembarking and locating the troops ordered to that city. He found his hands full from the first. Two of the main trunk lines to San Antonio were on the "outs" and it was announced that they would not permit the transfer of rolling stock from one system to the other. This meant that troops arriving by one of the lines would have to march several miles to the camp beyond Fort Sam Houston, while supplies would have to be transferred in wagons.

Major Normoyle went to the San Antonio officials of the lines concerned and informed them that he wanted them to accept the transfer of rolling stock from one line to the other. But the officials said it could not be done.

In 1912, when the Mississippi River overflowed and thousands of people along the course of the river were rendered homeless and reduced to destitution, President Taft ordered the army to take charge of the work of relieving the sufferers. Normoyle was placed in charge and established headquarters at Memphis. A wealthy citizen of Louisiana placed his private river yacht at his disposal and with the yacht as his flagship Major Normoyle cruised up and down the river establishing relief stations, superintended the transfer of thousands of sufferers to safe ground, saw that milk was supplied to the babies and children, clothing to the old men and women, and shelter to all.

Then came the great Dayton flood, and again Major Normoyle was ordered to the front as one of the chief directors of the relief work, and again he won the praise of his superiors and the people generally for his handling of that situation.

WHERE'S 'THE RED CLOAK'?

The Title of a Bare Bathing Figure Puzzles Salmagundi Club.

There is a puzzle picture in the present annual exhibition of the Salmagundi Club, and the members and visitors are asking what it means. It is "The Red Cloak," by Howard C. Renwick. The painting shows a female figure in a shadowy nook standing on a rock, with one foot in a brook, in which she is apparently about to bathe. She is simply dressed in nothing at all, the costume which is popular for open-air bathing only in pictures. There is not a suggestion of clothes in the painting, to say nothing of a red cloak.

Why give the picture the title? The Salmagundi Club, when the discrepancy was first discovered, thought that a mistake had been made in cataloguing, but not so. Pasted firmly on the back of the picture, written in the hand of the artist, with his own, is the name, Where is the red cloak?

Does it mean that the girl, conscious of cool breezes, has in mind the warmth of the red cloak which she has left at home. Or has the size of the canvas something to do with it? Salmagundi exhibition pictures must be small. This one is 16 inches high by 14 wide. It is possible that the red cloak conceived in the artist's mind could not be encompassed within the required limits of the canvas and can only be imagined lying on a rock back of its owner, but quite outside the frame of the picture.

To and From Europe.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today for Bordeaux on the Touraine are:

S. S. Bigelow, F. C. Binder, Mrs. E. Boardman, C. R. Codman, E. F. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Harris, H. E. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hurley, Miss Clara E. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Meredith, Albert A. Moers, Mrs. Frances Mendham, L. J. Ronder, F. W. Simonds, Mr. and Mrs. Gorham P. Stevens, L. Duncan Tringle, George Whittell, N. E. O'Connor, John A. Evans, and D. Parrish.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Copenhagen on the Oscar II. were:

Mrs. Anna Anderson, Miss Thyra Anderson, Miss Caroline Bauer, Daniel Bidwell, Miss Vera Birch, George Bowman, A. B. Clemens, Miss Alma Davis, Miss Martha Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hansen, Miss Laura Jaker, Thomas Jepson, Ralph Lessing, C. M. Nelson, Miss A. Phillips, Harold Starr, Miss Grace Wilday, Mrs. V. Wagner, and Alvin Seldner.

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ART NOTES.

Catholina Lambert Collection on View—Engravers' Portraits.

Although the Catholina Lambert collection now on view at the American Art Galleries is appallingly big and general, in some respects it is a rewarding collection to review within close limitations of time and space. It divides itself naturally into rather large groups, each of which has its conspicuous feature so much better than anything around it that the feeblest mind suffers not at all from confusion and surplusage.

On the lower floor, for example, among various old masters, some of which are very enticing, the "Madonna Enthroned," by Bernardino Luini, holds the place of honor alike on its wall and in the estimation of the reviewer. Not only is the composition admirable in its decorative character, a beautifully proportioned ogee formed by the angel musicians grouped about the central figures, but the types are developed with the mild serenity in no way devoid of force which was the painter's special quality, and the drawing of the individual figures is remarkably expressive.

Note in the modeling of the Madonna's throat the exquisite sensitiveness of the undulations and the firmness of the anatomical construction. The same rich knowledge is displayed in the other figures. The limbs are free and supple, the poses perfectly natural within the scheme of the design, the little faces of the child angels delicately discriminated. Add to this a fine arrangement of pure color and much vigorous and dainty architectural detail, and you have a picture that claims and holds attention at the outset.

The Andrea del Sarto "Holy Family" hanging at the right of it, although established as an important picture, makes no such prompt appeal, and neither, for that matter, does the "Madonna and Child" by Botticelli at the left, in which the composition is ungraceful and huddled and the rhythms broken. An Alonzo Cano "St. Christopher and the Christ Child" is stiffly quaint and dignified, the attention of the artist centring on the magnificent embroideries and brocades. There are many important names among the older masters in the catalogue and Mr. Roberts has taken the greatest pains in verifying attributions, but it cannot be said that beyond the Luini the strength of the collection lies in this direction.

The Dutch school is represented interestingly. There is a picture of a rabbi bought as the work of the Rembrandt school, but subsequently placed higher by connoisseurs seeing in it the stamp of the master's genius. Recently cleaning has revealed a signature and a date and the matter is left to the public. Under circumstances of so much candor and self-restraint it is a pity not to be able to range one's self with the optimists, but the portrait fails to make an irresistible impression of authority. Far better, however, such a fine old lady as that given to Nicholas Maes than a Rembrandt of minor importance.

One is freshly convinced of the futility of judging by names in surveying the pictures of the English school. One passes by the Lawrences, the Romneys, the Reynoldses, to pause at the beautiful portrait of Mrs. Dudley Ryder by Harlow, the character so scrupulously interrogated and described, the forms so thoroughly understood and finely synthetized, the detail so quietly and lovingly developed as an aid to the general effect, and finally the color of such refinement and charm. Why does any picture of the English school achieve a higher place in the public esteem than one compounded of these merits?

The French group is in many ways the most interesting of the whole exhibition, and the Monticellis are especially so as representing the strongest personal predilection of the collector. Most of them were bought directly from the painter, and are thus placed outside the range of dispute and expertise. The different examples represent many phases of Monticelli's talent. There are one or two subjects so severe and definite in line as to recall the fact that Ingres was the ideal of the artist's youth. There are others which reflect his admiration of Diaz, and that imitation of him which presently frightened the worshipper out of his vicinity to the other side of the Seine, where there was the chance of breaking the spell. There are works of this later Montparnasse period when individuality had ripened and before the years of sad decline. There are the two "Empress Eugénie Panels," painted for the Empress to be placed in her apartments in her private suite in the Palace of the Tuileries. The most amusing of the pair is that with two children and a cage of doves in the foreground, not only charming in color, but gently humorous in characterization.

In this important group of works Monticelli is seen blending on his amazing palette the influences of Watteau and Diaz, and producing a quite new flavor, less poignant than the one, more distinguished than the other. If he were represented alone by his "Autumn," as fair as a Flemish rose garden, and his duskier "Woodland Fête" in the present exhibition his authority would be completely confirmed.

Other French pictures that will attract particular attention are the group of impressionists, Monet, Pissarro, Sisley, Renoir (with a delightful "Girl Knitting"); the Puvis de Chavannes, of which the most important is the "Sainte Genevieve," and the group of eighteen Michels. Courbet also is present with three examples, of which his "Castle of Chillon" is most imposing, and Delacroix with a superb and Baryesque "Lion Feeding." A Boudin of rare quality rounds out this chapter of the collection, "Cattle in Pasture," an unusual subject for Boudin, and treated with characteristic depth of artistic feeling. The cattle are disposed in groups in a broad landscape under a spacious sky dappled over with tender clouds. Each group is painted with subtlest research into its special character and all are united in a composition of high integrity. A picture to enjoy increasingly with every day of possession.

In the uppermost gallery, companioning the Puvis de Chavannes, is the great Verestchagin, the mammoth "Kremlin" that was shown in these galleries on the occasion of the Verestchagin exhibition in 1891, without a tinge of emotion, yet noble in its long perspective of buildings under a cold vast sky. In this gallery also is an early picture by Childe Hassam, "A Roof Garden," painted in Paris in the Montmartre region, and lovely with the color of azaleas, hydrangeas and other flowering plants. The American pictures are not numerous and are dominated by the Blakelocks. The finest example of these is the large "Moonlight," which once hung in the Vanderbilt Gallery at an exhibition of the Society of American Artists, a canvas that demonstrates the painter's ability to sustain his romantic mood when working on a large scale, as well as when composing in little. engravers of the seventeenth century, the property of Richard Ederheimer, and formerly belonging to Junius S.

In the print rooms of the same gallery is a collection of portraits by the master Morgan. Among the especially brilliant examples is the portrait of Gellius de Bouma by Cornelis Visscher, a print belonging to the series of the three famous "Beards," so called because of the beautiful quality of the work in the texture of the long flowing beard in each example. This print has every desirable attribute.

The Nanteuils are a most impressive group, more than fifty in number, with many fine impressions in rare states. Among these may be mentioned the vigorous portrait of Frederick Maurice de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duc de Bouillon; the more amiable Michel le Tellier, drawn from life, and a human document of rich significance as well as a remarkably fine print; Guillaume de Lamoignon, first President of the Parliament of Paris, and Cardinal de Retz. Other especially fine impressions include nearly all the Morins, the less known Kilian, and the Le Blond by Edelinck.

MOLLIE FANCHER, 50 YEARS IN BED, DIES

Psychic Invalid Recently Celebrated Golden Jubilee of Her Imprisonment.

IN TRANCE AFTER ACCIDENT

Her Second-Sight Powers Startled Scientists Years Ago—Famous for Her Cheerfulness.

Miss Mollie Fancher, famous for her cheerfulness during fifty bedridden years, died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning from heart disease, following an attack of the grip, at her home, 160 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. Only eight days before her death she celebrated the golden anniversary of her imprisonment, when a large number of friends and relatives gathered at her bedside.

Miss Fancher's given name was Mary J., and she was born in Attleboro, Mass. She was a daughter of the late James A. Fancher, and was in her sixty-ninth year. Her father removed to Brooklyn when she was a girl and became a builder. At the age of fourteen Miss Fancher was entered in the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, from which she was to graduate at the age of eighteen. During her senior year at the academy she met with her first serious accident when she was thrown from a horse. She soon recovered, and then came the accident that ruined her life. Miss Fancher was leaving a street car when her gown caught in the step, and the driver, thinking she had left the car, started it again. She was thrown to the ground and dragged for some distance, her spine being seriously injured and her head bruised.

This accident took place on June 8, 1865, and on Feb. 3, 1866, Miss Fancher was put to bed never to arise again. During the first years of her illness, she manifested various symptoms which aroused great interest. Once she went into a trance lasting for more than three weeks, and on another occasion she passed into a trance so deep that it was thought that she was dead and an undertaker was called in to prepare her for the grave. For nearly nine years after she was hurt Miss Fancher could not see, hear, or talk normally, and during several paralytic seizures she was only kept alive with the greatest difficulty.

In the tenth year of her misfortune Miss Fancher became practically normal, although her memory was a blank for the period of her previous nine years' suffering. Then she regained her senses and remained in perfect mental health until her death.

For a year before her death Miss Fancher looked forward to Feb. 3 of this year with greater interest than to anything else in her long bedridden life. During the last year she was forced to undergo two operations and it was considered marvelous that she survived. The physicians attributed this to her determination to live to see her celebration.

Funeral services for Miss Fancher will be held at her late residence at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, the Rev. A. A. Shaw of Emmanual Baptist Church conducting the services. The interment will take place in Greenwood Cemetery on Tuesday.

SIR HUGH WYNDHAM DEAD.

Ex-British Minister to Brazil Was Long in Diplomatic Service.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Sir Hugh Wyndham died at his residence, Rogate Lodge, Petersfield, Thursday. Sir Hugh was once Minister to Brazil. He was born in 1836.

Sir Hugh was educated at Harrow and Oxford University and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1857. He served continuously until 1897, having occupied posts in Petrograd, Constantinople, Belgrade, Rio de Janeiro, and Bucharest. Sir Hugh was a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and a Companion of the Bath. He was a member of the Travelers' Club of London.

George A. MacBeth.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 11.—George A. MacBeth, President of the MacBeth-Evans Glass Company and one of the pioneers in the industry, died suddenly at his home here today from heart disease, aged 70 years. He was born in Urbana, Ohio, and started in life in the drug business in 1868. Four years later Mr. MacBeth entered the glass business under the name of George A. MacBeth & Co., which became the MacBeth-Evans Company in 1900. He was the first American manufacturer to exhibit optical glass at the World's Columbian Exposition and the first to manufacture lighthouse lenses in this country.

In addition to his own company Mr. MacBeth was a Director in the Diamond Alkali Company, and Chairman of the Library Committee of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh.

Dr. E. V. Zollars.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 11.—Dr. E. V. Zollars, for many years President of Hiram College at Hiram, Ohio, died today at the home of his daughter in Warren, Ohio. After leaving Hiram, Dr. Zollars went to Waco, Texas, where he founded the Christian University and later to Enid, Okla., where he was at the head of Phillips University. He was a graduate of Bethany College, at Bethany, W. Va., and a leader of the Christian denomination.

Dr. Zollars was the author of a number of religious works, among which are "Abrahamic Promises Fulfilled," "The Holy Book and Sacred Day," "The King of Kings," and "The Word of Truth."

Harvard's Oldest Graduate Dead.

Dr. James Lloyd Wellington, the oldest living graduate of Harvard University, died yesterday at his home in Swansea, Mass., in his ninty-ninth year. He was a member of the class of 1838, being graduated from the Harvard Medical School four years later. Dr. Wellington was a student under Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes while in the Medical School, and as a member of the famous class of 1838 had as classmates James Russell Lowell, William Wetmore Story, Dr. George B. Loring and General Charles Devens. He was also in college with Edward Everett Hale.

William H. S. Aubrey Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—William Hickman Smith Aubrey, author and journalist, died last night at his home in Croydon. He was identified with various English newspapers and was author of several works on English history. His London letters on politics, literature, art, and society were published by a syndicate of American newspapers. He received honorary degrees from the University of the City of New York and from Rutgers College. He was born in London in 1858.

Ivan P. Petrovitch, Famous Surgeon

PETROGRAD, Feb. 11.—The death is announced of the famous surgeon Ivan Pavloff Petrovitch, aged 67 years. He was Professor of Physiology at the Institute of Experimental Medicine in Petrograd, the physiology of the heart being the special subject of his research. He received the Nobel prize for medicine in 1904.

VISCOUNT GETS LICENSE.

George M. de M. de Kervern to Wed Miss Priscilla Griffin March 7.

The marriage of Miss Priscilla Alden Griffin, daughter of Mrs. Eugene Griffin and the late General Griffin, and Viscount George Marie de Mauduit de Kervern, whose home is in Paris, will be celebrated on March 7, at the home of the bride, 500 Madison Avenue.

Viscount de Kervern and his fiancée called yesterday at the Municipal Building, and obtained their marriage license. The Viscount gave his age as 22. He said he was the son of Count H. de Mauduit Hughes, born in Ville Blevin, France. Miss Griffin, who was accompanied by her mother, said she was 22. Her mother before her marriage to General Griffin was Miss Elmira Russell Hancock.

On the distaff side Miss Griffin is a grandniece of General Winfield Scott Hancock and, through the Adams family, is a direct descendant of Priscilla Alden, whose name she bears.

The Viscount is a member of the Aero Club of France, and was injured last Spring at the front when his aeroplane fell 900 feet with him. He obtained a year's sick leave, and met Miss Griffin shortly after his arrival on this side. His father is now at the front.

MISS SAPORTAS ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. George A. Saportas to Wed J. Henry Alexandre.

Mrs. George Arthur Saportas of 375 Park Avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Bonnie Saportas, to Frederick F. Alexandre, son of the late J. Henry Alexandre of this city. Miss Saportas is a granddaughter of the late Martin B. Brown, and a niece of the Baroness de Wardener of Paris, who was Miss Gabrielle Saportas.

Mr. Alexandre is a member of the class of '17 at Princeton University. He is a brother of J. Henry Alexandre, who married Miss Anne Loomis, and of the Misses Virginia L. and Mary E. Alexandre of 31 East Forty-ninth Street. He belongs to the Union Club.

The wedding is to take place next Fall.

PHILIP T. WILLIAMS DIES.

Mortgage Tax Commissioner of Borough of Brooklyn Was 55.

Philip Tye Williams, Mortgage Tax Commissioner of the Borough of Brooklyn, and long active in Republican politics in the Fifteenth Ward, died yesterday at his home, 108 Linden Avenue, Flatbush. Born in that borough in 1861, he was a son of John Tye Williams, a wholesale and retail grocer in the old Central Market, and in his youth he was associated with his father in business. In 1893 he was elected a member of the old Board of Supervisors, serving two years, and from 1896 to 1898 he was Chief Clerk in the County Court.

He also held positions in the District Attorney's Office under District Attorney Hiram A. Steele, in the Commissioner of Records office, and for a time was Secretary to Register James A. Howe. In 1898 he was elected Coroner for four years, and in 1902 Governor Hughes appointed him to the position which he held until his death.

Mr. Williams is survived by his widow and three daughters, Mrs. Mabel Laue, Miss Beatrice Williams, and Miss Rachel T. Williams.

Colonel Josias R. King.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 11.—Colonel Josias R. King, civil war veteran and Indian fighter, died of heart disease at his home last night, aged 84.

Minnesota historians assert King was the first to answer President Lincoln's call for volunteers for the civil war, enlisting promptly when he received information from a private dispatch sent to Minnesota by the State's Governor, who was in the President's office when the call was signed.

Thomas Astley Atkins.

Thomas Astley Atkins, a retired lawyer, died yesterday at his home, 3,810 Broadway, in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1860. In the same year Mr. Atkins married Miss Julia Fenton, who died six years ago. He was a member of the New York Bar Association, the Harvard and Union League Clubs, a Trustee of the New York Historical Society, and Vice President of the Yonkers Historical Society. A son and daughter survive him.

Obituary Notes.

ALONZO ALFORD, a retired sporting goods and cutlery dealer of Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home in Antrim, N. H., at the age of 79 years. He was formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn, where he was actively interested in the work of the Central Congregational Church and the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Alford was the last surviving charter member of Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, F. and A. M., which was organized in Brooklyn in 1872.

CHRISTIAN ARMBRUSTER, 82 years old, an organizer of and the first Master of United States Lodge, No. 207, F. and A. M., died on Thursday at his home, 228A North Henry Street, Brooklyn, from paralysis.

OTTO JOHN ALEXANDER KEBLER, a member of the Arctic Brotherhood, the Ketchikan Eagles, and of the Odd Fellows of Alaska, died in the German Hospital on Thursday, aged 35 years. Mr. Kebler was born in Germany, and on his arrival in this country he went to Alaska in search of gold. He lived at 227A Himrod Street, Brooklyn.

FRANK HENRY SAUTER, 56 years old, a resident of Brooklyn for fifty years, and a member of Council No. 172, Jr., O. U. A. M.; Newtown Exempt Firemen's Association, Ivanhoe Hook and Ladder Company, No. 10, and the Unity Democratic Club, died at his home, 17 Lafayette Avenue, Glendale, L. I., on Wednesday.

WALTER HERNANDEZ, formerly in business in New Orleans, La., where he was born, died on Thursday from the grip at his home, 95 Linden Avenue, Flatbush, aged 50 years. He left a widow, a son and two daughters.

NATHAN B. HEYMANN, a ship broker, in business on Coenties Slip, died in the Norwegian Hospital on Thursday. Mr. Heymann was in his fifty-second year and was a member of the National Lodge, No. 209, F. and A. M.; Yorkville Lodge, Free Sons of Israel, and the Knights of the Maccabees. He lived at 4,819 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, and left a widow and two daughters.

ANTON HECKELMANN, a member of the firm of A. & M. Heckelmann, manufacturers of ice boxes, died on Thursday at his home, 24 Harrison Place, Brooklyn, aged 49 years. Mr. Heckelmann was a member of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Sorrow, and was President of Raffena Council, No. 173, C. B. L., and a member of the Orphan Home Society, St. Joseph Society, and of the Holy Name Society of his church. He left a widow, two sons and three daughters.

Mrs. ANNA DAVIDSON MACAULEY, widow of James Macauley, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 353 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 77 years. She left five sons and three daughters.

WILLIAM S. McGILL, formerly a semi-professional baseball player, died yesterday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Mary A. McGill, 68 Wheeler Street, West Orange, N. J., from injuries received when he was struck by a trolley car. He was in his thirty-fourth year.

GEORGE H. AHRENS, a pioneer oil and gas operator, died on Thursday at his home in Jamestown, N. Y. He was a veteran of the civil war, and removed to Jamestown fifty years ago. Mr. Ahrens was active in the Oil City and Tideout, Penn., oil and gas regions.

CHARLES W. OLIVER, head keeper of the Great Captain's Island lighthouse in the Sound off Greenwich, Conn., died on Thursday at his home there. His wife and one daughter, Mrs. Bessie Bennett of New York, survive him.

Mrs. ADELE O. DUYS, wife of Henry M. Duys, a tobacco importer of this city, died on Thursday at her home, 3 Seneca Place, Montclair, N. J.

The Rev. Dr. VARNUM A. COOPER, a prominent Methodist clergyman, who had held pastorates in Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, died on Thursday at his home in Roxbury, Mass., in his eighty-first year.

THOMAS M. STETSON, for more than fifty years a leading lawyer of New Bedford, Mass., and widely known in New England, is dead in New Bedford at the age of 85.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SUTTON.—To Mr. and Mrs. George A. K. Sutton of Kingsland, N. J., on Feb. 10, 1916, a son.

GRINNELL.—Feb. 10, 72 East 80th St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Grinnell, a son.

Engaged

GROSS—CURRY.—Marguerite A. Curry to I. W. Gross.

Married

Brooklyn.

LOFGREN—ANDERSON.—Feb. 10, Florence Anderson to David A. Lofgren.
REEVE—GOLDER.—Feb. 9, Florence E. Golder to Franklin H. Reeve.
WEINSTEIN—DICKIE.—Feb. 10, Florence M. Dickie to John Weinstein.
WIDLAKE—REX.—Feb. 10, Gertrude A. Rex to Edward W. Widlake.

Died

ADAMS.—Suddenly, at 322 Lexington Av., on Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1916, William Herbert, Jr., son of William Herbert and Gertrude Slocum Adams. Funeral private, on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 10:30 A. M.

ASCHER.—On Feb. 10, 1916, after a lingering illness, Ernest Ascher, beloved husband of the late Josephine Stern, in his 51st year. Funeral private.

ATKINS.—Suddenly, at his residence, Knowlton Court, 3,810 Broadway, Friday, Feb. 11, 1916, Thomas Astley Atkins, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral private.

ATKINSON.—Suddenly, on Feb. 10, Margaret Atkinson, (nee Moran,) in her 67th year. Funeral services private at her late residence, 360 56th St., Brooklyn. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BASSETT.—At Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11, Mary Ely, wife of the Rev. Austin Bradley Bassett and daughter of the late Z. Stiles Ely of New York. Funeral at her late residence, 1 o'clock, Sunday. Burial at Lyme, Conn.

BEAUMONT.—At Morristown, N. J., on Feb. 9, 1916, the Rev. James Brown Beaumont. Funeral services will be held from the South Street Presbyterian Church Saturday, Feb. 12, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Penn Yan, N. Y.

BERIER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 11, De Lagnel Berier, Ridgewood, N. J. Services on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 2:30 P. M., Christ's Church, Ridgewood, N. J. Train leaves Erie depot, foot of Chambers Street, at 1:15 P. M.

BROOKS.—On Feb. 10, 1916, Belvidere Brooks, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral at his late residence, 116 Riverside Drive, on Saturday, Feb. 12.

BUSTANOBY.—Feb. 10, Andre, beloved husband of Lolita Bustanoby, aged 44 years 11 months. Funeral from his late residence, 2,170 Broadway, Sunday, 12 o'clock.

CARR.—At Arlington, Mass., Louis B. Carr, 55 years 8 months and 11 days. Funeral at his late residence, 56 Grey St., Monday, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M.

CHAPMAN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 123 West 7th St., Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1916, George A. Chapman. Services at the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

COONLEY.—Edgar D., M. D., died Feb. 9, at his residence, Fort Richmond, in his 72d year. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 12, 2:30 P. M., at Grace Church, Port Richmond, S. I.

DANENBERG.—Bertha, nee Filer, widow of Ury Danenberg, beloved mother of Leigh, sister of Mrs. E. Bodenheimer, on Feb. 11. Funeral from her late residence, 35 West 96th St., Sunday, Feb. 13, 1916, 11 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

DEDERER.—Joseph R., Thursday, Feb. 10. Funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon at his son's residence, 422 South Columbus Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

DEDERER.—Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y. Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Joseph R. Dederer, (Sixth Company,) from his son's residence, 422 South Columbus Av., Mount Vernon, New York, on Saturday, Feb. 12, 1916, at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOMAS DIMOND, President.

DICKSON.—Charlotte M., Feb. 11, beloved mother of Mrs. Alexander H. Candlish, in her 82d year. Funeral services from her late residence, 315 East 20th St., New York, on Saturday, Feb. 12, 3:30 P. M. Interment Westfield, N. Y.

FANCHER.—Mollie. Owing to the large number of Mollie Fancher's friends, her home, 160 Gates Av., Brooklyn, will be open to them on Sunday afternoon from 2 to 5. The funeral services on Monday evening at 8 o'clock will be private.

FICHTER.—Herman, aged 56, passed away at 10 P. M., Feb. 11, 1916, after a short illness, beloved husband of Kedy, and father of Nathan, Dr. Louis, and Morris M. Funeral from his late residence, 562 West 148th St., Sunday, Feb. 13, at 11:30 A. M., sharp. Please omit flowers.

GIBERT.—Feb. 9, at Paris, France, Audinet Gibert, son of the late Frederic E. and Margaret R. Gibert.

HAMILTON.—George Bernard, in his 32d year, on Feb. 6, 1916. Seattle papers please copy.

HANO.—On Feb. 9, at 3,089 Broadway, Ada B., beloved wife of Maurice L. Hano. Funeral private.

HERNANDEZ.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, at his home, 95 Linden Av., Flatbush, Walter Hernandez. Solemn requiem mass at Holy Cross Church, Church Av. and Prospect St., Flatbush, Monday, Feb. 14, at 10 A. M.

KANE.—Marshall Carson, Friday, Feb. 11, at Hollis, L. I. Services at his late home, Sunday, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M.

KELLOGG.—Antoinette. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KENDALL.—At East Orange, N. J., Feb. 10, 1916, Phebe A. Kendall. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her niece, Mrs. A. U. Bedell, 54 Carlton St., on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

LE HURAY.—On Feb. 10, at Summit, N. J., Louisa, widow of the late George Hartley Le Huray, in her 89th year. Funeral private. Interment at Philadelphia.

McKIM.—On Thursday, Feb. 10, 1916, Clarence, youngest son of the late Robert and Charlotte Vanderburgh McKim. Funeral services on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at 216 Central Av., Flushing, L. I. Baltimore papers please copy.

McNEIL.—Entered into rest at her residence, Lime Rock, Conn., Feb. 10, Abbie Susan, wife of N. A. McNeil. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Lime Rock, on Sunday, Feb. 13, 2:30 P. M. Morning train from New York, Harlem Road, will be met at Millerton.

MADDOX.—Of pneumonia, on Thursday, Feb. 10, 1916, Samuel T. Maddox, Jr., beloved son of Samuel T. and Helen C. Maddox. Funeral services at his late home, 87 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

MATTHEWS.—Suddenly, Feb. 11, 1916, Margaret E., beloved wife of the late Charles E. Matthews. Funeral from her late residence, 2,420 Grand Av., Bronx, Monday, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, 10 o'clock. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

MEYERS.—Entered into rest, at her late residence, 2 West 94th St., Annie, (nee Harris,) mother of Dr. Edward E., George K. Meyers, and Mrs. A. Davis. Interment at Boston on Sunday, Feb. 13. Boston papers please copy.

MOTT.—At Locust Valley, L. I., on fifth day, second month, tenth, 1916, Catherine A Mott, in her 75th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her nephew, Frank C. Hicks, Locust Valley, L. I., on first day, second month thirteenth, 1916, at 2 P. M. Interment at Friends Manhasset Cemetery, L. I.

MURRAY.—On Thursday, Feb. 10th, 1916, Anna M. Murray. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 47 West 130th St., on Saturday, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M.

O'CONNELL.—On Feb. 9th, at his residence, 57 W. 126th St., Jerome A., Jr., son of Jerome A. O'Connell and the late Mary J. R. O'Connell. Requiem mass on Saturday at 10 A. M. at All Saints Church, Madison Av. and 129th St.

POPE.—At Roselle, N. J., Friday, Feb. 11, 1916, Sarah Mary, widow of Charles Albert Pope. Funeral services at her late residence, 411 Chestnut St., Roselle, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

REED.—At Roosevelt Hospital, Feb. 10, 1916, Arietta Crane, widow of William B. Reed. Services at her late residence, 162 West 121st St., Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13, 4 P. M. Interment at Carmel, N. Y., Monday, 11 A. M.

REID.—At Roosevelt Hospital, on Thursday, February 10th, 1916, Robert William, husband of Martha H. Reid, aged 60 years. Funeral service at Chapel of the Reformed Church of Harlem, 101 West 123d St., on Saturday afternoon at 4:30. Interment private.

RYERSON.—At Boonton, N. J., Feb. 10, 1916, John G. Ryerson, M. D., aged 83 years. Funeral at his late residence, 107 Williams St., Saturday, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock. Train leaves D., L. & W. R. R. at 10:15 A. M. Returning, leaves Boonton 3:08 P. M.

SAMMIS.—On Friday, Feb. 11, 1916, at Huntington, Long Island, Amanda Sammis, in the 82d year of her age.

SCHEFER.—On Feb. 11, Bertha M., beloved wife of Carl Schefer, and daughter of the late John C. Kohlsaat. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHEA.—Thomas F., Feb. 10, at his residence, 212 West 85th St. Funeral service will be held on Sunday, Feb. 13, at 1 P. M., at the Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.

SHEEHAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1916, suddenly, John C. Sheehan, beloved husband of Minnie Mulhall Sheehan and brother of William F. Sheehan and Mary Sheehan. Solemn mass of requiem Saturday morning, Feb. 12, at 10:30 o'clock, Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle. Interment Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. Motors will meet 9:18 train from Grand Central Station, at New Rochelle.

SHEEHAN.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of N. Y. are requested to attend the funeral services of John C. Sheehan, at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle, N. Y., Saturday, Feb. 12, 1916, at 10:30 A. M.
MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, President.
PERCY J. KING, Secretary.

Died

SIMES.—On Feb. 11, at his residence, 72 E. 121st St., Edwin J. Simes. Funeral from his late residence, Sunday, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M. Interment Calvary.

STARR.—On Feb. 10, at Mt. Kisco, N. Y., of pneumonia, Allen Egbert, son of Dr. and Mrs. M. Allen Starr, in the 15th year of his age. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Mt. Kisco, on Saturday, Feb. 12, on the arrival of the 10:15 train from New York.

STREBEIGH.—On Feb. 9, 1916, at his home, Lefferts Strebeigh, husband of Annie F. Strebeigh and son of the late Robert M. and Agnes M. Strebeigh, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 43 East 61st St., on Saturday morning, Feb. 12, at 10 o'clock.

TYRRELL.—Sarah Elizabeth. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

VIETOR.—On Feb. 7, 1916, in Germany, after a lingering illness, Conrad Vietor.

WILLIAMS.—Philip T., on Feb. 11, at his late residence, 108 Linden Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Monday, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery, Tuesday morning, Feb. 15.

WORTH.—Minnie, beloved wife of Geo. J. Worth, and mother of George, William, and Arthur Worth, at the home of her son, 20 Dresden St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 11. Funeral private.

AMBROSE.—Kane, Feb. 10. Funeral 888 2d Av. today, 2 P. M.
AUMANN.—Mary, 304 East 58th St., Feb. 10, aged 85. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
BARLOW.—William T., 1,887 Vyse Av., Bronx, Feb. 9. Funeral service today.
BURKE.—Catherine, 15 East 7th St., Feb. 9.
CAHILL.—William, Feb. 9. Funeral Lexington Av. and 65th St., private.
COSGROVE.—Mary, 151 East 41st St., Feb. 10.
EDWARDS.—Margaret, 139 Alexander Av., Bronx, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FITZ.—Margaret, 1,072 Park Av., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
FOLEY.—Margaret, 125 West 98th St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
GAYNOR.—Timothy R., 457 West 24th St., Feb. 10. Funeral notice later.
GRIFFIN.—Kate, 400 West 41st St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HAHN.—John J., 511 West 179th St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
HARE.—Harriet M., Polyclinic Hospital, Feb. 10. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
HEARNE.—William, 2,005 2d Av., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HURLEY.—James, 337 East 30th St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
HUSHUTZ.—Marie, Feb. 9, aged 70. Funeral 153 East 44th St. tomorrow.
JONES.—Bridget, 1,456 Washington Av., Bronx, Feb. 9. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
KEYES.—Della, Feb. 10. Funeral 888 2d Av. today, 9:30 A. M.
KRENZ.—Gussie, Feb. 9, aged 34. Funeral 171 8th Av.
LAW.—Margaret, 316 West 117th St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
LEHN.—Eckhardt, 380 East 138th St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
LEVITT.—Ludwig, 1,042 Washington Av., Bronx, Feb. 10, aged 64. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
LOTZ.—Kate T., 126 West 83d St., Feb. 9, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.
McCABE.—Mary, 308 East 125th St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
McCARREN.—Michael, 75 Montgomery St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
McLOUGHLIN.—Peter, 351 East 52d St., Feb. 10.
MAY.—David, 611 West 114th St., Feb. 9, aged 58.
MULLER.—Marie, 539 West 29th St., Feb. 9, aged 43. Funeral tomorrow.
NEUMANN.—John J., 305 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
O'BRIEN.—Bess, 326 East 53d St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
RAE.—Robert L., 72 West 93d St., Feb. 10. Funeral today.
RAE.—William J., 10½ Grove St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
RUSSELL.—William, 348 East 58th St., Feb. 9. Funeral tomorrow.
STEINER.—Anna, 1,600 Avenue A, Feb. 10, aged 90. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
VON DOHLN.—Anna D., 348 West 36th St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow.
WOLF.—Julius, 458 Brook Av., Bronx, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ARMBRUSTER.—Christian, 228A North Henry St., Feb. 10, aged 82. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
BIERMANN.—Abraham S., Jewish Hospital, Feb. 9, aged 53.
BRADY.—James A., 9 Agate Court, Feb. 10. Funeral today.
CLAFFY.—Margaret, 245 Carroll St., Feb. 11. Funeral notice later.
CORNWELL.—Captain Peter N., 1,091 Herkimer St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
DAUBEN.—Julius, 7,217 3d Av., Feb. 10, aged 47. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
DELANEY.—Mary L., 222 Lewis Av., Feb. 10.
DOLEN.—Kathryn A., 1,683 Dei mere Place, Feb. 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
EGERT.—John, St. Anthony's Hospital, Feb. 9. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.
FERGUSON.—Rev. Arthur C., 281 Carlton Av., Feb. 9, aged 72.
FUCHS.—Jane F., 500 3d Av., Feb. 10, aged 73. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
GERSTNER.—William, 314 Marion St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HALLORAN.—Michael A., 402 Degraw St., Feb. 9. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
HARLEY.—Daniel J., 432 58th St., Feb. 10, aged 37. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
HECKELMANN.—Anton, 24 Harrison Place, Feb. 10. Funeral Feb. 14.
HEYMANN.—Nathan B., Norwegian Hospital, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
KEMMER.—Andrew, 435 Marion St., Feb. 10, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow.
KILAND.—Trine, Long Island College Hospital, Feb. 9, aged 30.
LOVEGROVE.—John, Long Island College Hospital, Feb. 9, aged 36.
McBRIDE.—Mary, 730 Sackett St., Feb. 9, aged 57. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
MONAHAN.—Margaret C., 19 Russell Place, Feb. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
PARKER.—Josephine A., 62 Williams Av., Feb. 9, aged 51. Funeral service today.
RICE.—John, 420A Halsey St., Feb. 10. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
SHAFER.—Clifford L., 559 9th St., Feb. 11. Funeral private.
SPROULL.—Helen, Feb. 9. Funeral 396 Gates Av.
WHITAKER.—Mary, 31 1st St., Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ALLEN.—Catherine A., 349 Woodward St., Jersey City, Feb. 9. Funeral today.
BISHOP.—Hannah E., 180½ Garside St., Newark, Feb. 10, aged 90.
BOPP.—John, 386 South 20th St., Newark, Feb. 10.
CANFIELD.—Albert E., 758 Mount Prospect Av., Newark, Feb. 11. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
COYLE.—Marie J., 371 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, Feb. 9, aged 21. Funeral today.
CRANE.—Mary J., Hoboken, Feb. 10, aged 71. Funeral Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
DANAHER.—Annie, 76 Madison St., Hoboken, Feb. 9.
EDGE.—John, 20 Bright St., Jersey City, Feb. 10.
EICKE.—Ellen L., 48 Lienau Place, Jersey City, Feb. 10. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
FOLEY.—William, 687 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Feb. 11, aged 17.
FOX.—Frank, 82 Highland Av., Newark, Feb. 10. Funeral notice later.
HOPP.—Caroline E., 16 Van Reipen Av., Jersey City, Feb. 11.
HUHN.—Emil, 174 Thorne St., Jersey City, Feb. 8, aged 51.
JINKS.—Henry, 324 New St., Newark, Feb. 10.
JOHNSTON.—Raymond W., 45 Richelieu Terrace, Newark, Feb. 10, aged 13.
KILPATRICK.—Samuel, 55 Kearney Av., Jersey City, Feb. 10, aged 87. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
REILLY.—James A., Hoboken, Feb. 9.
STERNFELD.—Catherine E., 115 Arlington St., Newark, Feb. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
WOLF.—Alice, 1,143 Garden St., Hoboken, Feb. 10. Funeral today.

Long Island.

BRADY.—Catherine S., 84 Radde St., Long Island City, Feb. 9, aged 59.
DURNEY.—Ellen, Woodhaven, Feb. 9, aged 38.
GOETZ.—Gottlieb, Ridgewood, Feb. 9, aged 47.
HOLBROOK.—Mrs. George, Lynbrook, Feb. 10, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow.
HUSSEY.—Mary, Forest Hills, Feb. 9, aged 3 months.
LUMBYE.—Bodil, Richmond Hill, Feb. 9, aged 40.
McDERMOTT.—John, Woodhaven, Feb. 9, aged 55.
MEYER.—Katherine W., Bayside, Feb. 9, aged 35. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
RUPP.—August, Ridgewood, Feb. 9, aged 75.
SAUTER.—Frank, Glendale, Feb. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
SCHMIDT.—Max R., Jamaica, Feb. 10, aged 39.
WEISS.—Evelyn M., Ridgewood, Feb. 9, aged 3 months.

In Memoriam.

BERGEN.—Nicholas, mass St. Michael's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.
CARSON.—Ellen E., mass St. James's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.
GILROY.—Matthew, mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, today, 8:30 A. M.
HANNAN.—John, in memory of, died Feb. 13, 1914.
McMAHON.—Michael, mass St. James's Church, Newark, today, 9:15 A. M.
O'CONNOR.—Owen, mass St. Michael's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.
SHANAHAN.—Mary, mass St. Agnes's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9:30 A. M.

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URGE WILSON TO AID EAST RIVER PROJECT

Representatives Advocate a 35-Foot Channel as a Measure of Defense.

DANIELS IS EMPHATIC

Describes the Strategic Importance of the Sound and the Necessity for Two Outlets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Representative Murray Hulbert of New York made public tonight letters written by himself and Representative Fitzgerald to President Wilson urging a provision in the Rivers and Harbors Bill for the improvement of the East River, New York, both for economic and national defense reasons.

Mr. Hulbert also made public a letter received from Secretary Daniels, in which the latter again urges a 35-foot project for the East River "because any naval engagement taking place off New York would probably result in injury to some vessels, compelling them to seek shelter and to be drydocked as soon as possible."

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hulbert in the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors today providing that army engineers shall sit with the Committee while it frames its bill and shall advise what projects are conducive to national defense and what projects may be delayed without serious inconvenience.

Representative Fitzgerald's letter to the President, sent in furtherance of Mr. Hulbert's campaign for appropriations for New York Harbor, is as follows:

Washington, Feb. 11, 1916.

The President, White House:

Dear Mr. President—I am reliably informed that the River and Harbor bill will not contain any new projects. The determination to follow such a policy excludes the possibility of provision for the improvement of the East River or Buttermilk Channel in New York Harbor so that safe passage may be afforded naval vessels entering or leaving the Navy Yard.

It will be preposterous to provide extraordinary appropriations for new and larger war vessels, if provision be not made to enable them to utilize the essential facilities for their maintenance, and the Representatives from New York will be placed in an impossible position if they support revenue measures which will largely increase the burdens of their constituents while failing to obtain legislation deemed essential for the security of the metropolis of the nation.

Unless some word be sent by you to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors that the situation relative to New York is essentially different from new projects for purely commercial projects, no provision will be made for the improvement. The Secretary of the Navy has addressed two communications to the House on the subject, and I sincerely trust that you will urge that action be taken at this time.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN J. FITZGERALD.

In his letter to Mr. Hurlbert Secretary Daniels said in part:

"The value, if not the absolute necessity, of deepening the East River to thirty-five feet and clearing the channel to Hell Gate is considered one of the most important questions now before the Navy Department. The reason for this is that a study of the strategic features of the east coast of the United States, with a view to making the best disposition of our forces for defense against a possible enemy in the Atlantic, has demonstrated the fact that Long Island Sound is probably one of the strongest natural rendezvous for a naval force that could possibly be formed, either artificially or by nature. Its value would be decidedly enhanced by having two outlets; that is to say, either through the race at the east end of Long Island Sound or through the Harbor of New York, and out by Sandy Hook or the Ambrose Channel."

In his letter to the President Mr. Hurlbert said, in part:

"Since my appointment upon this committee, at the opening of the present session, I have been strenuously urging the necessity for the adoption of a thirty-five-foot project for the improvement of the East River, even to the extent of making it the one exception to the committee's rule not to take on any new projects.

"Chairman Sparkman reported that you were opposed to taking on any new projects, but the exception always proves the rule, and Congressman Fitzgerald subsequently said that you had told him you expected the East River improvement (which only involves an initial appropriation of $500,000 this year) would be taken on as a part of the national defense. Inasmuch, however, as some of the members of the committee still seem to feel that an exception should not be made unless with your acquiescence, I hope you will feel at liberty to advise the committee before the bill is reported."

FLUNKING MIDDIES RESIGN.

President Approves Recommendation to Drop 82 Men from Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Daniels today announced that the President had approved the recommendations of Captain E. W. Eberle, Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, by which eighty-two midshipmen at the Academy are to be dropped because of failure to pass their midwinter examinations. Three of these midshipmen belong to the first class, nineteen to the second class, twenty to the third class, and forty to the fourth class.

Secretary Daniels explained that the eighty-two midshipmen would not be dismissed; but would be allowed to resign. He said that since they had not been guilty of any infraction of discipline, but had merely failed in their studies, he did not care to have it recorded that they had been dismissed.

A number of the midshipmen, it was reported today, will be reappointed by their respective members of Congress. There is nothing in the laws to prevent the reappointment of a midshipman who has failed in his studies, provided he is not more than 20 years of age. Some of the involved midshipmen are now over 20 and cannot be reappointed. Those reappointed, however, will have to begin at the bottom, just as if they had not before been at the Academy.

Secretary Daniels, commenting on the action of the President today, refused to give out the names of the eighty-two midshipmen, but said:

"The navy does need more officers, but it needs only those who can meet the high standard of the institution."

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GETS NITRIC ACID FROM AIR.

W. S. Landis Says Germany Now Produces All She Needs.

Germany is today getting from the air the huge amount of nitrogen for nitric acid needed to maintain the supply of powder necessary to keep her great armies in action, was the unqualified statement made last night by W. S. Landis, the chief chemist of the American Cyanamid Works, at Niagara Falls, Ont. Incidentally Mr. Landis also stated that the situation as regards the production of atmospheric nitrogen in this country and Canada had reached that state where in the event of an emergency the United States would be able to rely on the air for its own supply of nitric acid that would be needed in the production of explosives.

The occasion of Mr. Landis's remarks was a symposium on electro-chemical war supplies, arranged by the New York section of the American Electro-Chemical Society jointly with the New York sections of the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry. The meeting, which was largely attended, was held in Rumford Hall, in the Chemists' Club Building, 52 East Forty-first Street. The speakers in addition to Mr. Landis included Lawrence Addicks, W. L. Saunders, and E. A. Sperry of the Naval Consulting Board; Albert H. Hooker, William M. Grosvenor, the chemical engineer; George W. Sargent, Commander E. D. Ardrey, U. S. N.; G. Ornstein, and W. R. Ingalls.

The subject of Mr. Landis's address was "Air Saltpeter," and he was the first of the speakers.

"At the outbreak of the European war," said Mr. Landis, "Germany possesses three cyanamid factories with a combined capacity of but little over 50,000 tons of cyanamid per year. In contrast, Germany has today a production on an annual basis of almost 600,000 tons of cyanamid and nearly 10,000 tons of arc process nitric acid. Even the Haber process for sulphate of ammonia has been considerably increased in capacity, though the plant at Opau suffered greatly, though indirectly, from an aeroplane visit.

"The present German investment in these atmospheric fixation processes is over $100,000,00, and Germany is enabled to meet not only her agricultural requirements for nitrogen, but her munition demands as well. In other words, Germany is now fixing atmospheric nitrogen in a quantity such as to replace the entire importation of nitrogenous material which amounted approximately to 850,000 tons of nitrate of soda and 40,000 tons of nitrate of lime, plus an indefinite amount of Norwegian cyanamid, amounting probably to 20,000 tons per annum.

"The manufacture of cyanimid on this side of the Atlantic is conducted in Canada under American direction. It is carried on at a higher efficiency than in the German plants and a higher grade product is manufactured. Our transformation into ammonia is at an equal efficiency to theirs, and the operation is conducted with fewer men and with a simpler form of apparatus. We further have in this country intimate knowledge of the design and it will only be a matter of a short time now when a fair sized plant will be producing nitric acid from cyanimid by this process in the United States."

Mr. Addicks's topic was electrochemical war supplies. The encouragement to those who produce atmospheric nitrogen by the oxidation, he said, should be generous and unlimited on the part of the Government and people of this country.

Mr. Grosvenor talked of magnesium, another of the chemical compounds that is a vital necessity in the manufacture of munitions. Before the war, he said the United States imported, according to the records of imports, about 38,000 pounds a year. Recently two orders have been placed in this country for American manufactured magnesium which total 39,000 pounds, and there are at least three other buyers of equal importance to those cited.

"Few realize the extent to which magnesium is valuable in military work," Mr. Grosvenor continued. "One of the great foreign explosive experts stated that he would be glad to pay $1.50 per pound for 500 tons. A single contract for shrapnel being executed in this country would require about fifty tons. The illuminating bombs to make daylight over the enemies' works and trenches consume large quantities. The trailer attached to shells serves at night to show the effectiveness of the fire. For all these purposes magnesium produces a result that cannot be approached."

ADVANCES BONDING PLAN.

House Committee Favors Rule to Permit Post Office Bill Rider.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In an effort to force action at this session of Congress on the provision in the Post Office Appropriation bill favored by the Post Office Department, to put the Federal Government in the bonding business, the Senate Committee on Rules today, by a party vote, decided to report a rule to permit this rider to be considered as part of the Post Office Appropriation bill. Without such a rule the bonding provision would be subject to a point of order in the House of Representatives because it is new legislation, and cannot be considered as part of an appropriation bill.

The committee decided to advocate suspension of the rules long enough to permit this and other legislation, embraced in riders to the Post Office Appropriation bill, to be considered.

The bonding provision would give the Postmaster General authority to assess and collect a fee, not in excess of 75 per cent. of the present rates of bonds now in force, from each officer and employe of the Postal Service through the Post Office Department who are now, or may hereafter, be required by law to give bond, and to create and establish with the moneys derived from such assessments a guaranty fund to indemnify the Government for losses incurred because of the failure of any of the bonded officers of the service to perform their duties faithfully.

URGE A DAIRY INQUIRY.

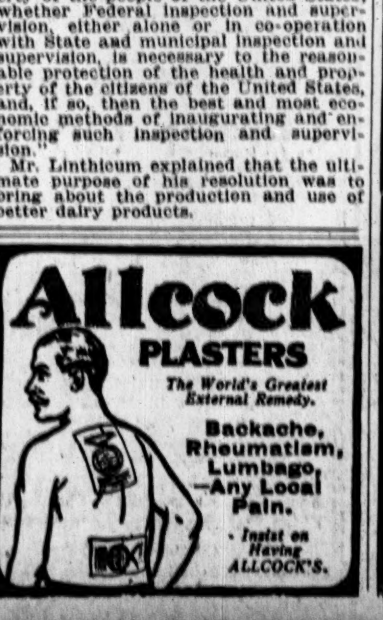
Resolution for Federal Examination of Creamery Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A resolution calling for a Congressional investigation of dairy conditions throughout the country, with a view to ascertaining whether creameries and dairies should be subjected to Federal inspection, was introduced in the House of Representatives today by Representative J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland. Several labor and women's organizations are behind the movement for such an investigation.

The Linthicum resolution calls for the appointment by Speaker Clark of a committee of five members of the House "to investigate and report as speedily as practicable whether conditions prevailing in dairies and dairy products seriously menace the health and property of the people of the United States, whether Federal inspection and supervision, either alone or in co-operation with State and municipal inspection and supervision, is necessary to the reasonable protection of the health and property of the citizens of the United States, and, if so, then the best and most economic methods of inaugurating and enforcing such inspection and supervision."

Mr. Linthicum explained that the ultimate purpose of his resolution was to bring about the production and use of better dairy products.



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SAYS ORPHANS WERE 'NOBODY'S BUSINESS'

Kingsbury Declares City Left All Inspection of Asylums to State Board.

30,000 CHILDREN INVOLVED

So, He Explains at Inquiry, He Named Doherty to Get Real Facts About Institutions.

John A. Kingsbury, Commissioner of Public Charities, yesterday afternoon formally outlined for the first time the reasons which impelled him to bring down upon the State Board of Charities the investigation now being conducted at the Bar Association Building by Special Commissioner Strong.

"In casting up my duties and my responsibilities when I became Commissioner of Public Charities," said Mr. Kingsbury, "I was struck with the great opportunity and the grave responsibility placed upon me by the fact that the City of New York was foster parent to from 25,000 to 30,000 motherless and dependent children.

"I was struck with the fact that, so far as the city administration was concerned, the conditions vitally affecting the welfare of thousands of unfortunate children had been nobody's business, except in so far as the financial officer of the city had made it his business to take the first steps toward testing the service. Apparently the city had been accepting without question for many years the certificates of the State Board of Charities, which were regarded as a stamp of approval. There had been no tests made by the Department of Public Charities, as far as I could ascertain, to determine how well equipped the State Board of Charities was to give the adequate supervision.

"I appointed Mr. Doherty in the face of considerable opposition to a Catholic at the head of this work.

"When I expressed to Mr. Doherty my intention to appoint him I told him of the opposition which had been expressed, stating that I had only one question to ask him, viz.: 'Do you feel satisfied that, in the event of any possible conflict between public policy, on the one hand, and the institutions of those controlled by your faith, on the other, you would, notwithstanding very heavy pressure, always be found on the side of public policy?'

"To this question Mr. Doherty gave an unqualified affirmative answer. He stated very frankly that he was satisfied that he would find in some institutions of the Catholic as well as of the Protestant and possibly of the Jewish denominations, conditions which would require a firm hand."

It developed at yesterday's session of the inquiry that the State Board of Charities has served notice on the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, of which Dr. Bernstein is the director, that it might withhold the orphanage's January certificate of compliance, without which no bills for care of city children can be paid.

The asylum was asked to comply with the regulation providing that beds in dormitories shall be two feet apart. The beds in its dormitories are twenty inches apart, on an average, which was approved by the Board of Health at Pleasantville in view of the fact that dormitories have windows on three sides, and plenty of light and air.

The asylum has 640 children from New York City, for whose maintainance $3 each a week is paid, or approximately $10,000 a month for all. Under ordinary conditions the certificate of compliance for January would be due about the middle of February.

Mr. Bowers, counsel for the State Board, was asked if this action had been taken after the question had been ignored four years. He said "Yes."

The hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

REPORT CLEARS RICHARDS.

Investigator Finds No Serious Fault with Bank Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Governor Whitman received today the report of John A. Weiss, who, as the Governor's commissioner under the Sherman-Moreland act, has been investigating the affairs of the State Department of Banks. Eugene Lamb Richards, head of this department, is a Democrat who was appointed during the Glynn administration.

Governor Whitman has not made the report public, but it is understood that it does not contain any serious censure of the administration of the department. The Governor originally appointed Frederick J. Groehl, who was an Assistant District Attorney under Mr. Whitman, to conduct the investigation. Mr. Groehl while engaged in this task was appointed City Magistrate by Mayor Mitchel. Mr. Weiss, who succeeded him as the Governor's commissioner, is Mr. Groehl's law partner.

MARSHALL PROOF LACKING.

Committeeman, Hearing, Charges, Says They Are Not Substantiated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—W. H. Kramer, former Vice President of Labor's National Peace Council, today told the House Judiciary Subcommittee investigating Representative Buchanan's impeachment charges against United States Attorney Marshall at New York that the council's funds came from German sources. He discovered that, he said, after he had been connected with the organization several weeks, and resigned.

Today's hearing, like the others, was secret. One of the committeemen, however, said no evidence to prove the charges against Mr. Marshall had been developed so far.

President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor are to testify next week. Both previously have repudiated any connection between the council and the federation.

TO ASK MELLEN TO TESTIFY.

Brandeis Committee Will Question Him About Barron's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven Railroad, will be asked by the Judiciary Subcommittee of the Senate to appear next week in connection with its inquiry into the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court.

The committee decided today to ask Mr. Mellen to testify after they had examined the testimony of C. W. Barron, who declared that Mr. Brandeis had once been "hired to aid in wrecking the New Haven Railroad." Mr. Mellen will be asked to come to Washington and bring any material he may have bearing on the case.

EXPLOSION AT ARMS PLANT.

600 Pounds of Powder Explode and Destroy Bethlehem Steel Factory.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Feb. 11.—Six hundred pounds of powder exploded in a dry house at the projectile plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company near here tonight, injuring two workmen and completely wrecking the building. The cause of the explosion has not been determined.

There was no one in the dry house at the time, the injured men being employed in an adjoining building. Several nearby structures were damaged slightly.

The force of the blast was terrific and was felt for miles around. The financial loss is trivial.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Samnanger, at Rotterdam, Feb. 10.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Feb. 11.
SS American, at Talcahuano, Feb. 10.
SS Bellatrim, at Rotterdam, Feb. 9.
SS Henry Williams, at London, Feb. 11.
SS California, at Glasgow, Feb. 11.
SS Nyassa, at La Pallice, Feb. 5.
SS Silver Cedar, at La Pallice, Feb. 5.
SS Joquin, at Barcelona, Feb. 3.
SS Mar Adriatico, at Barcelona, Feb. 4.
SS Progreso, at Copenhagen, Feb. 4.
SS Tavian, at Vladivostok, Feb. 4.
SS Kariba, at Malaga, Feb. 3.
SS Napolis, at Naples, Feb. 5.
SS Eemdyk, at Rotterdam, Feb. 5.

Sailed.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Falmouth, Feb. 11.
SS Philadelphia, from Liverpool, Feb. 11.
SS Zacapa, from Colon, Feb. 11.
SS Headley, from London, Feb. 9.
SS American, (Dutch,) from Rotterdam, Feb. 8.
SS Lepanto, from Hull, Feb. 10.
SS Lejre, from Shields, Feb. 10.

Passed.

SS Kingfield, New York for Algiers, passed Gibraltar.
SS Djibouti, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Ocean, New York for Amsterdam, passed Scilly.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5:30 A. M. Feb. 14, SS Cameronia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Feb. 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. Feb. 14, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 17, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 12, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Seattle Maru.............Feb. 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Manila Maru..Feb. 13
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura............Feb. 24
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai..Feb. 25

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, Jan. 11, and Yokohama, Jan. 16—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Seattle Maru, were dispatched east on Feb. 9, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 13.

400,000

Advance orders received for the edition of The New York Times Sunday, February 20, assure a circulation in excess of four hundred thousand copies.

The first of ten special Shakespeare Supplements (handsomely printed by the new Offset process) will be issued on that day.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:55|Sun sets..5:26|Moon sets..2:31

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:12	2:37	8:48	8:50
Governors Island	3:10	3:39	9:42	9:49
Hell Gate	5:16	5:45	11:23	10:32

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 11.

SS Oscar II., Christiansand, Jan. 29.
SS Santa Marta, Cristobal, Feb. 3.
SS Verdi, Barbados, Feb. 6.
SS Calypso, Lisbon, Jan. 24.
SS Yaguez, San Juan, Feb. 2.
SS Campine, Amsterdam, Jan. —.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Feb. 8.
SS El Valle, Galveston, Feb. 5.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur, Feb. —.
SS Fernfields, Newport, Jan. 13.
SS Sinoala, Sagua, Feb. 7.
SS Karama, Norfolk, Feb. 4.
SS Teiku Maru, Marseilles, Jan. 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
*Adriatic	Liverpool	Feb. 3
†Oscar II	Christiansand	Jan. 29
Kirklee	Leith	Jan. 21
Tiverton	Hull	Jan. 20
Comanche	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Saxon Monarch	London	Jan. 23
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 5
Alphard	Rotterdam	Jan. 22
Anglia	Lisbon	Jan. 22
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan. 24
Kelvina	Manchester	Jan. 25
Muskeegee	Copenhagen	Jan. 23
Giorgios	Oran	Jan. 20
Elena Margaritta	Oran	Jan. 20
Kentigern	London	Jan. 27
Pacific	Hull	Jan. 26
Appenine	London	Jan. 27
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	Jan. 30
Sibiria	Gibraltar	Jan. 28
Oostdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 26
Northern	Havre	Jan. 26
Chorley	Havre	Jan. 26
Zulia	Porto Rico	Feb. 5
Galileo	Middlesbr'gh	Jan. 27
St. George	Liverpool	Jan. 28
Snowdonian	Naples	Jan. 26
Batsford	Liverpool	Jan. 28
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 9
DUE TOMORROW.		
*Strathdene	Bordeaux	Jan. 27
Cretic	P'ta Delgada	Feb. 4
Kroonland	London	Jan. 30
San Giovanni	Naples	Jan. 27
Strathspey	Havre	Jan. 29
Herm	Seville	Jan. 25
Matura	Trinidad	Jan. 29
St. Andre	Bordeaux	Jan. 26
DUE MONDAY.		
*St. Paul	Liverpool	Feb. 6
†Bergensfjord	Bergen	Feb. 2
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 12
Belford	Barry	Jan. 27
Sao Paulo	Para	Feb. 9
Norwegian	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Carolina	San Juan	Jan. 9
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 11
DUE TUESDAY.		
Espagne	Bordeaux	Feb. 6
Hindoo	Hull	Jan. 29
Satilia	Freeport	Feb. 7
Havana	Havana	Feb. 12
Orduna	Liverpool	Feb. 5

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
*Minnehaha, London	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stephano, St. John's	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Munamar, Nuevitas	———	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston		12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Cameronia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chincha, Rio Janeiro	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Hesperides, Argentine	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matuca, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Nicholas Cuneo, Haiti	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tapajos, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Galileo, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Mentor, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Oscar II., Christians'd	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Rio Janeiro	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Kroonland, London	———	12:00 M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 11.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; no time or distance given; due 15th, afternoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 13 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 233 miles S. W. f Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 5 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 870 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 40 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Munwood, Matanzas to New York, was 87 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Zulia, La Guayra to New York, was 297 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, Port Arthur to New York, was 107 miles S. at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 300 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 114 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 257 miles S. at 7 P. M.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PFLUEGER CO., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 14 player pianos, just received from the factory. Inspection Monday, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Trustee,
31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,784.—In Bankruptcy.—ROBERT COCHENTHALER, trading as THE GREAT C CO., and also THE LA VOGUE, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Robert Cochenthaler, trading as The Great C Co., and also The LaVogue, are hereby given notice that on February 1st, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, February 23, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, New York, February 11, 1916.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—HERMAN ROSENZWEIG and NATHAN ROSENZWEIG, individually and as copartners, trading as ROSENZWEIG & ROSENZWEIG, Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 22587.

Notice is given that Herman Rosenzweig and Nathan Rosenzweig, alleged bankrupts, have applied for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 21st, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22733. Notice is given that SAMUEL JACOBS, individually and as a member of the firm of I. JACOBS & SON, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 13th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, February 11, 1916.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

WAR SCENES.

War incidents graphically pictured in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial; best illustrated paper in the United States. 10c.—$5 a year. Sold everywhere. Ten numbers bound in cloth, $1, by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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St. Paul..........Feb. 19, Noon
Finland..........Feb. 23, 3 P. M.

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R.
Adriatic....Feb. 16, noon | *Finland, Feb. 23, 3 P.M.
*American Steamer, American Flag.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic..Feb. 19, 10 A. M. | Canopic..Mar. 1
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LA TOURAINE . Feb. 12, 3 P. M.
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LAFAYETTE . . Feb. 26, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Mar. 4, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
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EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
*CAMERONIA, Mon., Feb. 14, 10 A.M.
ORDUNA - - SAT., FEB. 19, 10 A. M.
*TUSCANIA - SAT., FEB. 26, 10 A. M.
*CALIFORNIA - SAT., MAR. 4, 10 A. M.
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S. S. VASARI..........Feb. 19, 9:30 A. M.
S. S. VERDI..........Mch. 4, 9:30 A. M.
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BIG STEAMER BENJ. B. ODELL UP THE HUDSON SUNDAY
Enjoy the winter scenery and the thrill of breaking through the ice. Newburgh, Beacon and return, $1. Franklin St., 9; West 129th St., 9:30 A. M. Tel.—4675 Franklin.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 2,802, 3,082, 2,865, R. S. U. S., and Par. H, Sec. 3, Act Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold seven gowns and one coat, one embroidered gown, eight gowns and one coat, one lace-trimmed gown, three gowns and two evening coats, one lace-trimmed gown, eleven gowns and one cloak, one silk coat, one piece netting, one lace-trimmed gown, one lace-trimmed gown, one embroidered gown, one silk gown, one lace-trimmed gown, one lace waist, one lace-trimmed gown. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 2, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Par. H, Section 3, Act Oct. 3, 1913, Secs. 2,865, 3,082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one pearl necklace, (97 pearls;) one pearl necklace, (101 pearls;) one pearl scarfpin, one pearl, (13.00 grs.;) one pearl, (10.08 grs.;) one black pearl. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 1, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: Whereas, WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, ABRAHAM GRUBER, WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, TERENCE J. McMANUS, IRVING L. ERNST, and THEODORE B. CHANCELLOR, up to the time of the death of the said Abraham Gruber on December 10th, 1915, and continuously for more than three years just prior thereto, practiced law and transacted business at No. 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, under the firm name of OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS; and

Whereas, Said firm had and its successor firm continues to have business relations with foreign countries; and

Whereas, The business of said firm continues to be conducted by the undersigned;

Now, therefore, the undersigned, who were partners in said firm, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, do make, sign, and acknowledge this certificate and do declare that the persons intending to practice law and deal under the name of OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, with their respective places of residence, are as follows:

William M. K. Olcott, 58 West 84th Street, New York City.
William H. Bonynge, 20 Bentley Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Terence J. McManus, 450 Summit Avenue, Hackensack, N. J.
Irving L. Ernst, 151 West 86th Street, New York City.
Theodore B. Chancellor, 732 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.

And do declare that the principal place of business of said OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS is located at No. 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, February 3d, 1916.
W. M. K. OLCOTT,
WM. H. BONYNGE,
TERENCE J. McMANUS,
IRVING L. ERNST,
THEODORE B. CHANCELLOR.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 3d day of February, in the year one thousand, nine hundred and sixteen, before me personally appeared WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, WILLIAM H. BONYNGE, TERENCE J. McMANUS, IRVING L. ERNST, and THEODORE B. CHANCELLOR, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

H. M. SPENCE,
Notary Public, Kings Co. No. 53; Certificate filed N. Y. Co. No. 50; Kings Co. Register No. 6045; New York Co. Register No. 6174.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL TYPESETTING MACHINE COMPANY.

To the Holders of the Certificates of Erskine Hewitt, as Receiver of the International Typesetting Machine Company, Issued Under and Pursuant to an Order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated July 19, 1915:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that under and pursuant to the above recited order, authorizing the undersigned, as Receiver of the International Typesetting Machine Company, to issue his Receiver's certificates in the sum of $250,000, said Receiver will redeem all of said issue of certificates at par and interest to date of redemption, at the office of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, 37 Wall Street, New York City, on or before the 6th day of March, 1916, unless sooner presented for redemption. Said certificates, with accrued interest thereon, shall become due and payable upon said date, and interest thereon shall cease to accrue thereafter.

Dated February 5th, 1916.
ERSKINE HEWITT,
As Receiver of the International Typesetting Machine Company.
O'BRIEN, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York City.

VOTE TO REORGANIZE THE BOSTON & MAINE

Directors Draft a Plan to Buy Some or All the Lines It Holds Under Lease.

COMMITTEE IS APPOINTED

Stock of New Company to be Given in Exchange for Old, with Assessment on Shares.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—A plan for reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad system, involving the purchase by that company of some or all of the lines which it now leases and operates, was adopted by the Directors today. Directors of the Fitchburg and the Boston & Lowell roads, which are among the largest of these leased subsidiaries, voted approval of the plan.

The suggested reorganization, Directors of the Boston & Maine announced, deals primarily with the Connecticut River, the Lowell & Andover, the Concord & Montreal, and the Manchester & Lawrence roads, as well as the Boston & Lowell and the Fitchburg. These six are the only lines directly leased by the Boston & Maine, twenty others being sub-leased through these. The rental on the six direct leased lines is said to be 80 per cent. of the total rental paid.

The basis of the proposed consolidation is the surrender by these roads of their leases to the Boston & Maine, the exchange of the capital stock of the leased lines for new preferred stock of the consolidated Boston & Maine, and a provision that this preferred stock shall carry the same rates of dividends as those now payable under existing leases. This plan, it is announced, assumes as one of its essentials "the payment of the entire floating debt of the Boston & Maine by its stockholders, which should so establish its credits as to enable it to secure the funds necessary to rehabilitation of its property."

The plan proposed an assessment not to exceed $40 on each share of Boston & Maine stock.

One Director Dissents.

All the Boston & Maine Directors, except Marcus P. Knowlton, joined in endorsement of the proposed consolidation, and subscribed to a statement to the stockholders recommending it as providing a remedy for the road's financial troubles and assuring within the near future payment of its fixed charges, full dividends on new preferred stock and a substantial surplus applicable to dividends on the common stock. It was asserted that the Boston & Maine's fixed charges would be reduced approximately $2,600,000 annually by consolidation with the two lines whose Directors took action today.

Mr. Knowlton, who is Chairman of the Federal trustees representing a large block of the stock of the Boston & Maine, formerly controlled by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, dissented from the majority report.

The other Directors, in their vote, stipulated that it should be a condition of purchase or consolidation and that the Federal trustees should give assurances that the stock controlled by them, when sold, should be distributed thoroughly to the public, and not disposed of to any one interest.

The reorganization committee was provided for by the vote, and Henry B. Day, of the Federal trustees, Charles P. Hall, and Charles S. Cook, were named as the representatives of the Boston & Maine. The Fitchburg will have three men on the committee, Gordon Abbott, Alvah Crocker, and Moses Williams, Jr. The Boston & Lowell representatives are to be Philip Dexeter and Charles Francis Adams.

Warning to Stockholders.

Warning the stockholders of the Boston & Maine that the financial condition of the company "still is extremely precarious," the Directors in a statement note that the earnings have improved recently, but attribute this fact to exceptional business conditions and lack of improvements.

"The credit of the road," they stated. "has been destroyed by the results of the last three years, which have so exposed the unsoundness of its financial structure that no improvement in earnings can hide it."

The Boston & Maine statement added that while the plan had been worked out in conjunction with the Directors and many of the large stockholders of the Fitchburg and the Boston & Lowell roads, yet the door would be open a reasonable time for the other leased lines to become parties to the agreement on the same terms.

"As yet," the statement continues, "no new legislation permitting consolidation has been enacted in New Hampshire, where some of the leased lines operate. If relief is not forthcoming it will probably be necessary to obtain it through receivership."

In order that time might be given to effect the reorganization, James H. Hustis, President of the Boston & Maine, said that the holders of $13,000,000 of notes due March 2 had been asked to extend them until June 2.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct. 15,'20	94⅝	95	6.10
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101½	101⅞	3.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101⅝	102	4.85
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101⅝	101¾	5.53
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100½	4.70
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	100	100½	4.70
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¾	101	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101¼	101½	3.90
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	3.50
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.30
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101½	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101	101½	5.25
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅞	101	4.50
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅜	4.83
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100¼	4.93

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101½	101¾	4.15
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100⅝	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100¾	101	4.05
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101⅝	101¾	3.40
Ark. V. L.&P.	6	July, 1919	97	98½	6.50
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	101	101¼	2.20
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101½	101¾	2.20
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	101	101¼	4.45
Can. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1917	99	100	5.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅞	103⅛	5.45
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅝	101	4.30
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	96	13.70
Con. Pow.	6	May 1,'17	99¾	100½	5⅝
C., P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102¾	103½	4.50
E. P. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	95	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	4.05
Gr. Rap. El.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100½	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100¼	100½	3.65
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100¾	101⅛	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101½	101¾	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101¾	102⅛	4.00
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101¾	4.40
Louis. G.& E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101¾	5.45
M. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	95	96⅝	6.50
M. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	93	94½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	6.00
Mor. & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100¼	4.90
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅞	100¼	5.95
N.Y., N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Nor. States	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101½	101¾	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	100	100⅜	4.90
Rem. Arms, Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.20
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.75
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	June, 1918	101	101½	4.35
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
†Unit. Fruit	6	May, 1917	101⅝	101⅞	2.25
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101½	4.45
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅜	4.05
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101	5.10
W. Va. T.& E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Western Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅝	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.00
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100¾	5⅝

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed a sharp upward movement during the early operations, prices gaining 1⅝ to 2c a bushel on active buying by commission houses who felt quite confident that the market was due for a sharp upturn after the recent break. Longs sold vigorously at times and prices eased off to 1⅜c to 2⅛c from the top, although at the close there was a partial rally, on what appeared to be support from bulls, and final quotations were ⅛ to ⅝c net higher.

In the local cash market No. 4 durum wheat was quoted at 1.48; No. 1 Northern Duluth 1.48, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba 1.54⅝ f. o. b. New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	...	...	136	135⅝
July	...	...	129	128⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	129¾	127¼	128	127⅞
July	122¼	120⅝	121¼	120½

CORN.

The corn market advanced a cent a bushel early in the day, with quite aggressive operations on the buying side, prompted by a further advance abroad and on bullish advices from Argentina. Before the close the market weakened under liquidation, and final quotations were ⅛c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	78⅜	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
July	78⅜	77⅝	77⅞	77⅝

OATS.

The market for oats was moderately active, and after an early advance of ⅛ to ⅜c, prices eased off under liquidation and closed easy, with net losses of ⅛ to ¼c. There was some export inquiry and sales were estimated at 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was quiet; No. 3 white quoted at 53¾@54½c; No. 4 white 52@53½c; fancy clipped white, 55@57c; ordinary clipped white, 53@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	49½	48½	48½	48⅝
July	46⅛	45⅝	45⅞	46

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was only moderately active, and price changes were narrow, but the undertone was firm and the tendency was upward. Sentiment in the lard market seems to be particularly bullish at present, and some leading operators take a very favorable view of this market, owing to recent sales for export, a fair cash demand, and the theory that prices are low compared with other edible greases. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 38,000; estimated for Saturday, 23,000. Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 16,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
May	10.47	10.25	10.37	10.30
July	10.62	10.42	10.55	10.45
Ribs—				
May	11.52	11.27	11.45	11.30
July	11.70	11.42	11.60	11.45
Pork—				
May	20.72	20.40	20.65	20.52
July	20.75	20.52	20.75	20.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was feverish and after an early advance, which carried some of the near positions to new high records, values eased off and at the close of the day were irregular at 5 points decline to 1 point advance. Range of prices:

	High.	Low	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.58	9.62
Feb.	..	..	9.57@9.70	9.62
March	9.66	9.58	9.58@9.62	9.60
April	..	..	9.44@9.50	9.47
May	9.41	9.31	9.34@9.35	9.86
June	9.35	9.35	9.32@9.36	9.33
July	9.35	9.32	9.32@9.33	9.32
August	9.35	9.33	9.33@9.34	9.32
Sept.	9.32	9.26	9.26@9.28	9.28

COFFEE.

Sentiment in the coffee market was again bullish, and interest on the buying side appears to be broadening. Early in the day values worked up about 10 points from the previous close on scattered buying for outside account, as well as for Europe, but toward the close an easier tone developed under liquidation for over the holiday, and final prices were 2 points net lower to 5 points higher. Total sales for the day were 62,750 bags. The local spot market was firm but quiet, with Rio 7s quoted at 9⅛c and Santos 4s at 9⅞c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	7.71@7.73	7.66
March	7.89	7.84	7.81@7.83	7.78
April	7.84	7.84	7.83@7.85	7.80
May	7.92	7.86	7.85@7.86	7.82
June	..	..	7.88@7.90	7.87
July	8.00	7.90	7.90@7.91	7.91
August	..	..	7.94@7.96	7.94
September	8.08	8.02	7.98@8.00	7.98
October	..	..	8.01@8.02	8.01
November	..	..	8.03@8.05	8.04
December	8.17	8.06	8.05@8.07	8.07
January	..	..	8.08@8.10	8.10

SUGAR.

Opening quiet and unsettled, generally 2@4 points higher, futures were inactive throughout the day, due to the labor troubles at refineries. The market closed steady, 1 point lower to 2 points higher, with total sales 2,050 tons. There was a little trade buying, with selling by Cuban interests. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	3.74	3.74	3.78@3.79	3.76
March	3.80	3.79	3.77@3.78	3.77
April	3.85	3.85	3.81@3.83	3.82
May	..	..	3.86@3.87	3.86
June	..	..	3.91@3.93	3.91
July	3.98	3.97	3.97@3.98	3.96
August	..	..	4.02@4.03	4.00
September	..	..	4.06@4.08	4.05
October	..	..	4.06@4.08	4.06
November	..	..	4.08@4.10	4.07
December	4.12	4.11	4.08@4.10	4.07

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,895 packages. While enough of the delayed stock has arrived to partially relieve the situation, there is still a shortage of the high grades of fresh creamery and the market for such is very firm; no disposition, however, to advance prices further. The secondary grades are moving out reasonably well, and there is rather more doing in storage creamery, some of which has been taken for export. Renovated firm. Ladles and packing stock stronger. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33½@34c; higher scoring, 34½@35c; firsts, 28½@32½c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 28½@29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 26½@28c; seconds, 24½@26c; thirds, 22@24c; State dairy, finest; 32c; good to prime, 28@31c; common at fair, 21@27c; renovated, extras, 24½@25c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 20½@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 20c; lower grades, 17½@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,637 cases. Thursday's decline brought some orders to hold stock off the market and started a better trading here, under which prices gained a firmer tone and showed some recovery at the close. Trading in general receipts of Western and Southern eggs yesterday was chiefly at 24@24½c, with some fair qualities at 23c, and there is some inferior stock for which lower prices would have been accepted. Strictly high-grade Western firsts are generally held at 25c, and there are some sales reported at that price, with occasional lots of graded stock of very fine quality bringing ½c to 1c more. Storage eggs are also firmer, and sales averaged rather better than on Thursday. Nearby whites are still in ample supply, and, while they are moving out a little better, there is no recovery in values. Nearby browns, however, are doing a little better when of strictly fine to fancy quality. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 27@28c; extra firsts, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; thirds, 21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16@17c; undergrade checks, 13@15c; refrigerator, best, 19@20c; fair to good, 16½@18c; lower qualities, 13@16c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 30@31c; ordinary to good, 25@29c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 25@30c; small whites, 25@27c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 25@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 26@29c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25@27c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; light variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. Sun. unsettled and cooler, probably with rain; light s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Overcast, with probably rain, Sat. and Sun.; colder Sun.

Ohio—Probably rain in s. and snow or rain in n. Sat. and Sun.; colder in s.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Probably rain in s. and snow or rain in n. Sat. and Sun.; colder Sun.

Lower Mich.—Probably snow Sat. and Sun.; moderate e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Snow flurries Sat. and probably Sun.

Okla.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. fair.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.

W. Tex.—Sat. fair and colder. Sun. fair.

La.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. cloudy; probably rain in n.

Ill.—Rain or snow in n., rain in s. Sat. Sun.. probably snow flurries and colder; fresh shifting winds.

Mo.—Rain Sat., probably turning to snow, and colder by night. Sun., cloudy and colder; fresh shifting winds.

Wis.—Snow Sat., colder by night. Sun., cloudy and cold; fresh to strong n. e. to n. winds.

Minn.—Cloudy and colder Sat. Sun., fair and colder.

Iowa—Snow and colder Sat. Sun., fair and cold.

N. Dak.—Cloudy and colder Sat. Sun., fair and cold.

S. Dak.—Cloudy and colder Sat., with cold wave in extreme s. w. Sun., fair and cold.

Neb.—Snow and colder Sat., with a cold wave by night. Sun., fair and cold.

Kan.—Snow Sat., with a cold wave by night. Sun., fair and cold.

INVESTED IN GERMAN BONDS

Swiss Insurance Authorities' Use of State Funds Criticised.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—A Geneva dispatch to the Journal says that public opinion in Switzerland is deeply moved by the revelation that responsible officials of the Federal Insurance Directorate have transferred all the Federal insurance funds, with the exception of 600,000 francs, into German bonds and stocks since the war began. This discovery, the dispatch says, was made by the Board of Auditors of the Federal Council in the course of the periodical examination of the insurance records.

The Swiss Federal Council in 1911 passed the Federal Insurance law, for the purposes of which several million francs were appropriated.

The Swiss law alluded to was in two parts, the first providing for insurance against illness, and the second for insurance against accident, which involved the establishment of an annual fund of about 8,000,000 francs. Opposition was made to the second part of the measure, on the ground that so large an appropriation would endanger the national treasury, and that it was a doubtful adventure for the State to undertake a form of business which had previously been regarded as the proper domain of private companies. Both parts of the law were finally adopted by 250,000 against 220,000 on a referendum vote by the Swiss people.

BUYING FRENCH SECURITIES.

London Purchases to Continue Till Exchange Rate is Adjusted.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Oliver E. Bodington, President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, explained at the annual meeting of the Chamber today that the arrangement between M. Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, and Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, concerning the sale of French securities on the London Stock Exchange, would be continued until the rate of exchange between London and Paris had dropped.

The Temps says that the Bank of France will handle all such securities on behalf of French citizens who, if they desire to sell to the Bank of France instead of on the London market, will receive payment in Treasury notes or funds.

HERCULES POWDER REPORT.

Doubles Business in 1915—Surplus Equal to 63.18 Per Cent.

The Hercules Powder Company issued its report for 1915 yesterday. It reflected further the enormous profits in the munition business as a consequence of the European war. The gross earnings were $15,715,860, compared with $7,927,891 in 1914. The surplus, after meeting all charges and allowing for depreciation, was $4,517,794, compared with $1,023,666 in 1914. The 1915 surplus was equivalent to 63.18 per cent. on $6,500,000 common stock, against 14.32 per cent. on $7,150,000 common stock outstanding the previous year.

The company has a total of 1,643 stockholders, of whom 306, or 19 per cent., are employes. Each employe of the Hercules Powder Company, who has been in the service of the company fifteen days or more, is entitled to a bonus of 20 per cent. of his wages. The dividends, as indicated by the statement of R. H. Dunham, President of the company, promise to be very attractive.

"Every effort has been made," says President Dunham in the statement to the stockholders, "to extend the company's facilities to keep pace with the present extraordinary demand for military explosives, and substantial orders have been secured, which, if satisfactorily filled, should result in earnings in 1916 at a rate more than double that of the last quarter of 1915, as the full productive capacity of the plant extensions is just becoming available.

"The cost of such extensions is being charged against current earnings, so that the company's investment accounts will not remain permanently charged with items of only temporary productive value.

"In view of the addition to surplus through increased earnings, most of which is in cash or easily convertible into cash, it should be possible to make substantial disbursements to stockholders after reserving a sum sufficient for the capital requirements of the next several years."

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

> Less dependence is placed upon foreign business as internal demands show further expansion. War contracts still bulk large, but strictly domestic requirements are an increasingly potent factor and provide a more substantial basis for permanent progress. Circulation of money is rising rapidly and, in spite of high prices, consumption steadily broadens, the strengthened financial position of the people making sustained buying possible. Except in the speculative markets, pressure to sell is conspicuously absent, as productive forces continue overtaxed and full capacity operations are assured for months to come, unless labor troubles interfere.
>
> Clearing House returns at the principal cities in the United States continue to show the largest volume of clearings ever reported for this period, the total this week amounting to $3,767,428,045, an increase of 46.7 per cent. as compared with the $2,568,475,573 of the same week last year and of 53.2 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1914.

Bradstreet's says:

> Buyers' excursions to the larger metropolitan cities have brought in an army of visiting merchants, the result being an active demand on jobbers for textiles, with interior merchants buying freely because of concern over probable lack of desirable supplies later on, and in numerous instances this feeling is manifested in requests for prompt shipments of goods required for use this Spring, which fact also evidences the existence of light stocks in the hands of final purveyors.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	78.73	78.08	78.49	+ .28
25 industrials	99.30	98.45	98.82	— .30
50 stocks	89.01	88.26	88.65	— .01

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Feb. 11	89.01	88.26	88.65	— .01
Feb. 10	89.06	88.26	88.66	+ .04
Feb. 9	88.84	88.00	88.62	+ .51
Feb. 8	88.57	87.78	88.11	— .17
Feb. 7	88.63	87.71	88.28	+ .89
Feb. 5	87.64	86.91	87.39	+ .02
Feb. 4	88.50	87.00	87.37	— .74
Feb. 3	88.55	87.57	88.11	+ .47

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

February—					
1916*	89.06	10	85.46	1	88.65
1915	62.78	11	58.99	24	60.02
1914	73.14	4	69.33	26	70.49
1913	77.30	3	71.51	25	72.89
1912	76.61	20	72.54	1	75.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1916*	98.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	88.65
1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.38	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.45	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.70	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chi. & E. Illinois	1916-'25	5½	5.60	5.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.00
C., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.20	4.90
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.45	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.38	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.12
Louis. & Nash	1916-'23	5	4.20	4.00
Mo., Kansas & T.	1916-'23	5	5.60	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'28	4½@5	4.35	4.15
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.35	4.20
Penn. General F.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.15	3.95
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.70
St. L. & San F.	1916-'22	5	6.25	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.55	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.25

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Fixing Duties on a Variety of Imported Goods.

George Borgfeldt & Co. won yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in the contention that collapsible drinking cups were dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. While the customs authorities here classified the cups as metal articles carried on or about the person, they reported after the protest had been filed with the board that in view of a recent modification of Treasury Department practice, the articles would now be returned as claimed. A reliquidation was ordered.

Morimura Brothers protested the Collector's assessment on importations of paper hatchets, similar articles composed of paper and silk, and small purses. The paper hatchets were returned for duty at 35 per cent. as toys, while the other articles were taxed 45 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of silk. Judge Sullivan, sustaining the protests in part, held that some of the hatchets were dutiable at 30 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of crêpe paper, and others at 25 per cent. as paper manufactures. The hatchets and small purses were held properly assessed by the customs officials. M. L. Eckstein & Co. and Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne were sustained in claims that crêpe paper hats were properly dutiable at 30 per cent. under the crêpe paper provision. The Collector's classification under the toy schedule was reversed.

G. W. Sheldon & Co. imported linen provers or thread counters, used to minutely examine cloth, or to count the threads in the fabric. Duty was taken at the rate of 35 per cent. as "optical instruments," whereas the importers asked entry at 25 per cent. as microscopes. Judge Sullivan decided the Collector erred in his classification, and ordered a reversal of the higher duty.

Supported by thirteen witnesses, influential Japanese and American lumber interests attempted yesterday to secure a reversal of the board's position taken some time ago in the matter of the classification of Japanese white lumber, variously invoiced as quarter-sawed oak, plain oak, and oak plain planks. The latest litigants were Mitsui & Co., and George S. Bush & Co., who made entries of the lumber at Portland, Ore. At the last revision of the tariff, American lumber interests succeeded in having "all cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed" placed on the dutiable list to the extent of 10 per cent. As soon as the customs officials began to make returns under the act of 1913 on Japanese white oak at 10 per cent. as "cabinet wood," the importers protested and brought a test case, claiming this time that the oak was not a cabinet wood at all, and consequently free of duty as "sawed lumber." The board overruled the claim.

Judge McClelland, in the case decided yesterday, refused to reverse the earlier ruling made under the present act. He said the testimony fully sustained the Collector in returning the Japanese oak under the cabinet wood provision, whether the importation were in the shape of logs or of lumber. He held that in whatever form imported, the lumber or logs fell under the cabinet wood provision.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Thirty-nine corporations, having $848,500 aggregate capitalization, were chartered today. They include:

Union Motion Picture Corp., theatrical, motion pictures, restaurants, vendors wine and tobacco, $350,000; E. W. Bolling, R. H. Rucker, H. Barnard, 167 East 80th St.

American Electric Products Co., Inc., contracting, engineering, $50,000; M. E. Kaplan, A. L. Ohse, J. E. Mautner, 221 Sherman Av.

Bronx Motion Picture Corp., theatrical, motion pictures, restaurants, vendors, $50,000; E. W. Bolling, H. Barnard, W. E. Bardusch, 530 North Terrace Av., Mount Vernon.

A. J. Baker Co., Inc., Johnstown, leather manufacturers, $50,000; W. B. and A. J. Baker, A. W. Hapeman, Johnstown.

The E. Ben Knight Honeysene Co., Inc., Penn Yan, drugs, medicines, toilet articles, flavoring extracts, $50,000; A. C. Townsend, C. V. Egelston, E. B. Knight, Penn Yan.

Grand Novelty Co., Inc., celluloid novelties, $25,000; A. W. Wolfson, A. Sokol, R. Kamenetsky, 822 Park Av., Brooklyn.

Buffalo Pressed Steel Co., Inc., Buffalo, metals, products, $30,000; K. B. MacDonald, R. J. MacKenzie, D. H. Stoll, 31 Lansing St., Buffalo.

The Inter-American Export and Import Co., Inc., merchandise, factories, mills, works, $50,000; L. May, C. N. Cabrera, S. Cohen, 840 Broadway.

Weddle Tea Co., Inc., teas, jams, conserves, novelties, personal property, $25,000; G. W. Sands, I. M. Hansen, H. Weddle, 339 Greenwich St.

Foss Bros., Inc., Olean, commodities, household articles, containers, $50,000; E. R., W. C., and W. J. Foss, Olean.

The Schlesinger-Redburn Corpn., hardware, automobile trucks, motor cycles, $10,000; T. E. Redburn, L. and B. Schlesinger, 1,834 Broadway.

Perlberg & Cooper, Inc., furs, skins, $10,000; R. Horwitz, C. and M. Cooper, 1,107 Prospect Av.

American Leader Paper Box Co., Inc., pasteboard products, $10,000; M. Levine, J. and A. Rudnick, 346 East 173d St., Bronx.

Waldorf Waist Co., Inc., ladies' garments, $10,000; L. and B. Cohn, L. Handelsman, 768 Tinton Av., Bronx.

The Industrial Engraving Co., engravers, printers, lithographers, $10,000; W. E. Mackee, J. G. Gueovjian, G. E. Logue, 41 East 21st St.

Kilbourne Shoe Co., Inc., Wellsville, $6,000; F. Kilbourne, M. P. and M. R. Hanrahan, Wellsville.

Joseph Merante, Inc., Valhalla, contracting, construction, realty, commissary stores, $5,000; C. and J. Merante, J. Mete, Valhalla.

Athens General Contracting Co., Inc., contracting, electric work, $5,000; J. Wollison, A. Joseph, A. Galatis, 142 West 137th St.

American Manufacturers' Products, Inc., importers, exporters, merchandise, and personal property, $5,000; G. W. Gelling, F. H. Stokes, J. J. Thornley, 399 6th Av.

The Territorial Corpn., bonds, brokerage, loan money, capital, 500 shares no par value; carry on business with $2,500; A. A. Benton, Z. S. Freeman, H. D. Walbridge, 14 Wall St.

William P. Bennett Realty Corp., Brooklyn, realty, acquire patents, mining, mercantile, managerial; capital no par value; carry on business with $500; C. H. Cooper, C. R. Hall, W. P. Bennett, West 8th St. and Coney Island Creek, Brooklyn.

Great Eastern Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, asbestos utilities, articles, $5,000; R. J. Kiesling, A. B. Tremper, R. Bassett, 654 56th St., Brooklyn.

Richard Fitzpatrick Garage, Inc., $5,000; J. R., J. B., and R. Fitzpatrick 324 West 20th St.

S. Heinrich & Co., Inc., cleaners, renovators, dyers, $5,000; S. Heinrich, S. Edelberg, A. Cohen, 1,134 3d Av.

The Burden Studios, Inc., photographic, $5,000; I. Buxbaum, H. G. and W. B. Stage, 515 Minneford Av., City Island.

The M. R. Holding Co., realty, construction, $5,000; M. Rosenblatt, H. Kaufman, T. Froisio, 261 Broadway.

Brahms Piano Co., Inc., Brooklyn, automatic players, musical instruments, sheet music, $10,000; A. Lichtenstein, A. and J. Safron, 162 South 3d St., Brooklyn.

Authorizations—E. I. S. Motion Picture Corp., Wilmington, Del., $300,000. Representative, Dixon Boardman, 203 West 40th St., Manhattan. H. C. Red Label Chemical Co., Inc., Massachusetts, $50,000. Representative, J. Toch, 43 West 27th St., Manhattan.

Voluntary dissolution—Shirley Knitting Mills, Inc., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—Charters filed: John T. Withers Landscape Architect Co., Jersey City, architect and landscape work, $100,000; A. McMahon, J. Demankowski, F. R. Knoegy, Jersey City.

Eastern Vaudeville Managers' Association, Hoboken, theatrical booking, $125,000; F. G. Hall, Hoboken; W. J. Plymmer, New York; W. J. Counihan, New York.

Carpenter & Knight, Inc., Morristown, automobiles, $125,000; E. A. Allen, East Orange; D. B. Kennedy, D. J. Knight, Morristown.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 11.—Charters filed here: Globe Eastern Copper Mining Company, New York, $1,750,000, to conduct a general mining business in all its branches, including copper, gold, silver, &c.; Charles Newman, New York; W. P. Niebrugge, Brooklyn; John Vinick, Homestead, N. J.

Laluz & Los Angeles Mining Company, Pittsburg, Penn., $1,000,000, to search and explore for mines of all kinds, including gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, &c.; John L. Hafner, Frank S. Niggel, P. E. Griffith, all of Pittsburgh; George R. Stewart, Bellevue, Penn.; M. E. Studer, Benavon, Penn.

Lehigh Munitions Company, New York, $100,000, to make and sell all kinds of firearms, including guns, cartridges, &c.; Samuel B. Howard, S. A. Anderson, Joseph F. Curtin, all of New York City.

Increase in capital stock of Barnet Oil and Gas Company, from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Cummings, Prudden & Co. of Toledo, Ohio, dealers in municipal bonds, have opened an office at 111 Broadway.

R. M. Grant & Co. have purchased an issue of $800,000 San Antonio Independent School District 5 per cent. bonds, due in forty years, optional in twenty years.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber open for snappy models on coats and suits. Call all day. Room 601, 43 West 27th St.

CONTRACTORS wanted on Palm Beach suits. 129 West 29th, 9th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber buying smart silk suits; call between 9 and 12. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS, COATS, DRESSES.—Open to buy jobs Suits, Coats, Dresses, for Winter. Address J. M. Lloyd, Knickerbocker Hotel. Give definite information and he will call. Send no samples. Kaufman's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Pa.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at new models in Spring suits of all descriptions; also coats. 16 West 32d St., 10th floor.

WAISTS, dresses, suits, skirts, underwear for women; better-grade jobs bought for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, Suits, Dresses for cash; large or small quantity. Call Gramercy 4390.

CORDUROYS FOR SALE.—All latest pastel shades for Spring; regular prices. Farragut 9090. 16 West 25th, 4th floor.

SUITS from $6.50 to $12. Benjamin Martin, the popular-priced suit house, 22 West 27th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names

Thursday...3@3¼

The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Lack Foreign Novelties.

The neckwear manufacturers are beginning to find a lack of French novelty silks. While the American houses have made progress in manufacturing such goods since the war began, business on their usual lines is so good that they do not feel pressed, or have not the opportunity, to extend themselves. The neckwear makers, who use the French silks for exclusive styles, are constantly on the lookout for something new, and anything that is adaptable to their purposes is eagerly taken. Prices are more or less ignored, and emphasis is placed only on delivery.

⁂

"Some Business" on Skirts.

"Some business" were the words used yesterday to describe the sales made in the West by one of the largest manufacturers of cotton skirts in the country. The customers included large jobbers, mail-order houses, &c., and the orders called for well over 100,000 dozen skirts. Allowing a minimum of two yards of goods to each skirt, (a low estimate,) it was figured that this business in itself called for the cutting up of nearly 2,500,000 yards of piqués, bedford cords, &c. So anxious was the manufacturer in question to get goods with which to fill his orders, that he was reported going about the market asking not how much the goods cost, but how much there was of them to be bought.

⁂

Moving-Picture Machine Duty.

The Treasury Department gave notice yesterday that it will not accept a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers holding moving-picture machines, or pathescopes, dutiable under the tariff at the rate of 25 per cent. as "frames and mountings for projection lenses." Bert Hanson, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of the Government's customs cases, was instructed to file an appeal with the Customs Court asking that body to affirm the action of the Collector at New York in returning the machines for duty at 35 per cent. under the provision for "optical instruments and frames and mountings for the same." While moving-picture films were specifically provided for in the present law, there is no provision for moving-picture machines.

⁂

Salesmen Making the Profits.

The salesmen in the piece goods market who are working on a commission arrangement are the ones who are benefiting by the prosperous times. This is the opinion of men who represent mill organizations direct. In the clothing and garment trades, as told before, the impression exists that the mills are piling up huge profits as a result of constantly advancing prices. Men who are close to the mill end claim that such statements are very much exaggerated and that only in a minority of cases are the mills making more than their usual profits. The selling agencies and salesmen who operate on commissions, however, are doing very well, and the Fall selling season will be a record one in money earned, if the orders taken stick.

⁂

Underwear Makers Interested.

The recent report of the Department of Commerce on the women's muslin underwear industry, is chiefly interesting to manufacturers in this city, according to those who have gone through the treatise carefully, from the comparison of manufacturing costs in this market with those incurred out of town. The difference shown was less than 1 per cent. in favor of the out-of-town factories. Before the publication of this report, quite a few of the manufacturers were inclined to think that a factory out of town would carry with it many advantages together with much reduced cost of operation. Some progress is reported on the plan, suggested by the Government investigators, that cost finding systems be promulgated in the industry.

⁂

Jewelry Business Active.

Aside from the strike, which has tied up the local factories and has given competing concerns in Providence, Newark, and other points an opportunity to do some extra business, there is little fault to be found with conditions in the jewelry trade at the moment. The demand is said to be as good in all lines as it usually is at this time of the year, and better in some. Manufacturers of gold jewelry report an excellent call for their wares, and there is apparently no dearth of demand for fine platinum pieces. The silversmiths echo the nice things said in other quarters of the trade, some retail departments of these concerns along Maiden Lane reporting steady gains over sales of a year ago. There has been no marked change of late in the situation as it affects diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones.

⁂

New Tips on Stylish Shoes.

White shoes are selling faster than ever now in buck, kid, and calf. Women prefer covered heels on the kid and calf, so for this reason some of the dealers are painting the heels of their shoes white. After this treatment they look covered, anyway. Next to white, gray is most in demand, with champagne and Russia calf following. Several of the better class stores are now showing high boots of gray suede. Large retailers are reported unwilling to push colonial pumps on the ground that it will kill off business in overgaiters, which they do not want to happen. Many of last year's colored-top pumps will soon be offered as "jobs," it is said, but they will be dyed black. One prominent dealer has invented a thin wire device for the dyeing process which separates the upper from the lining. Welts and turns are now offered at $1 a pair or less.

⁂

Fine Cottons Are Wanted.

An excellent demand for fine cottons in the gray continues in this market, the inability to get the desired deliveries apparently being the only thing that is preventing it from assuming boom proportions. Prices on such goods are steadily growing firmer. The call for clothiers' specialties was also very active yesterday, sales of sateens having been made for delivery all the way to Nov. 1. On 42½-inch 112-64, 3.50-yard warp-sateens, business was reported difficult yesterday at 8¼ cents, while late in the Summer these goods could be bought without trouble at 6⅝ cents. The mills are now asking 6¾ cents for 43-inch 68-60, 4.33-yard three-leaf twills, which only a few months ago could be had for 5 cents. Because of the scarcity of imported Venetians domestic goods of this class sold yesterday at 25 cents a yard for delivery up to the end of the year. A comparatively short time ago they could be had for 17½ cents.

⁂

Gray Goods Inquiry Better.

There was a much better inquiry for printcloths in the local gray goods market yesterday, large bids for 39-inch 68-72s being reported for deliveries in the next six months at 5¼ cents. The mills did not look on these offers with much favor, however, 5⅜ cents being the general asking price on anything beyond near-by shipments. Some mills would not sell past March 1 at 5¼ cents, but there was little difficulty experienced in getting spot goods out at that figure. As opposed to the evident firmer feeling on 68-72s, there was a well-credited report in the market that 38½-inch 64-60s had been sold for delivery up to July 1 at 4¾ cents. Further near-by business was done on 39-inch 56-44s at 4¼ cents. There was no change in the demand for drills, or for sheetings for converting or bag purposes. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	*6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*4⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅛c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	*5c	27-inch, 64-60s	3⅛c

*Asked.

⁂

Crossbred Wool from Australia.

The Textile Alliance, Inc., has been informed by its Australian representatives that the shipment of crossbred wool will be permitted in cases where the wool desired to be shipped was purchased and shipping space engaged prior to Feb. 3. It is understood that this notice applies only to Australia and not to New Zealand. In a memorandum, issued in London by the representatives of the alliance for the information of shippers, it is set forth that the circumstance that licenses may be obtainable for certain classes of wools or skins with some facility at a particular period must not lead to the inference that the disabilities or embargo imposed by the general Order in Council have been removed for any specified quantity or for any definite period. Furthermore, the impression is to be corrected that the particular class of wool becomes a free article of commerce, capable of export with a merely formal permission, obtainable as a matter of course.

GAINS IN DRY GOODS SALES.

Wholesale Distribution is Well Ahead of Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is well ahead of that of the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for immediate and Spring delivery are running well ahead and are continuing to show great gains for Fall delivery.

"There have been more customers in the market during the week than a year ago, and buying in the house has been excellent in all lines. Collections are normal. Prices on staple cotton goods and other lines are firm."

BUSINESS NOTES.

George J. Arnold has been appointed an assistant manager of the metropolitan department of the American Surety Company of this city. In his new position Mr. Arnold will assume full charge, under the supervision of Mr. Tomlins, of the solicitation work and the further development of the business of that department.

The Textile Alliance, Incorporated, of this city has received the following information from London: "Shearlings 1 inch and under will be considered for license if wanted for coats and moccasins. Information as to the proper form of application will be given at the offices of the Textile Alliance."

These goods have been advanced a half cent a yard by Grinnell, Willis & Co., selling agents: OXX, 4-4 Wamsutta; OX B, 4-4 brown Wamsutta; 4-4 Wamsutta jeans, and 36-inch Burleigh longcloth.

George H. Pickerell, United States Consul at Para, Brazil, will be at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, between 11 and 12 o'clock next Monday, for interviews with firms and individuals interested in Brazilian trade. Mr. Pickerell has spent many years in South America, and will be glad to give manufacturers and exporters the benefit of his long experience.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

JOHN H. PUTNAM & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John H. Putnam, who did business as John H. Putnam & Co., stock broker, 68 Broad Street, by Prince & Nathan, attorneys for Rudolph Guenther, Inc., $1,505; Louis B. Thonet, $20, and Joseph Biren, $18.

SEIDL-HELLENBERG, INC., manufacturers of dresses, 3 West Thirty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Max Miller. The company was incorporated on Sept. 2, 1914, with capital stock of $50,000. Later in the day a petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company by A. Auerbach, $400; E. Ross, $500, and John E. McGuirk, $50.

HERBERT K. SOMBORN, salesman, 18 West Thirty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,614 and no assets.

JULIUS BOHN, restaurant and cafe, 60 Duane Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $19,649, of which $12,805 is contingent on a lease of the place, and assets $2,025. Among the creditors are Jacob Ruppert, $1,802, and estate of B. D. Stewart, Philadelphia, $500.

SAMUEL GINSBERG, broker, 35 Nassau Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $17,623 and assets $10. There are 26 judgments, of which the largest is a deficiency judgment for $10,210, in favor of Isidore Jackson.

MORRIS KAUDER, butcher, 231 West 141st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,032 to three creditors and no assets.

CHARLES SIRRINE, manager and clerk, 75 Northern Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,402 and no assets.

Z. PADDLEFORD & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Zael and Bruce K. Paddleford, composing the firm of Z. Paddleford & Son, general store, Monroe, N. Y., by D. Ward Lewis, $1,039; George R. Conklin Estate, $1,000, and Swift & Co., $764.

ROBERT W. ENDERS, demonstrator of hairgoods, 125 Post Avenue, Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,485 and no assets.

HERMAN ENGEL, 174 Broome Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,968 and no assets.

MOTEL OKLANDOR, wholesale stationery, 330 East Ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,560 and assets in the hands of the assignee, value not stated, and $30 cash in bank.

SAMUEL GOLDBERG, drygoods, 1513 Madison Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,769 and assets of $1,680.

SAMUEL HASSIN, drygoods, 757 Westchester Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,715 and assets of $2,093.

SUNLIGHT GAS MACHINE COMPANY, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, and 68 Summit Street, Brooklyn, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,910 and assets of $2,189.

SIMON WEINBERG, manufacturer of artificial flowers and feathers, at 771 Broadway, has been granted a discharge from bankruptcy by Judge Hand.

The EUREKA TALC COMPANY, 585 Washington Street, has made an assignment to Rudolph A. Seligmann.

HARRY ELROFF, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 33 West Seventeenth Street, has made an assignment to John A. Summers.

FAY ROSE LANDAU, gowns and blouses, 2482 Broadway, has made an assignment to David M. Shapiro.

HOWARD & CO.—Judge Mayer has granted allowances in the matter of Howard & Co., jewelers, formerly of Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, to Samuel Strasbourger and Nathaniel S. Corwin, receivers, $2,500; to Philip W. Russell, their counsel, $2,500, and to Trowbridge Fox, counsel for the company, $315.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreets reports 363 business failures in the United States during the week against 416 for the previous week, and 435, 313, 285 and 305 for the corresponding weeks of 1915 to 1912. The Middle States had 86, New England 30, Southern 108, Western 65, Northwestern 31, and Far Western 43. Canada had 64 against 53 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Buckleys, Inc., of Haverhill, at the instance of Kalesky and Cohen, representing three creditors with claims of $15,150. An assignment for the benefit of creditors is the alleged act of bankruptcy.

Stephen J. Quinn, florist, Brookline, filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to $43,324, of which $28 is for taxes, $20,000 is secured, and $23,034 is unsecured. The assets are estimated at $4,447. There are about 150 unsecured creditors, the principal of whom is Josephine Hertz, New York City, $2,000 for a loan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 11.—Harry W. Meyer, a real estate dealer; voluntary petition. Liabilities, $25,113; assets, $880.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

A. Patrizio Concrete Co., Inc.—A. Schwartz	$194.99
Altman, Julius—S. J. Kornblum	100.00
Bostwick, Catherine—J. Bernstein	843.47
Brizse, Chas. N.—F. J. Lisman & Co., costs	118.29
Batchelder, Mary A.—C. W. G. Balter	217.75
Booth, L. Washington—J. H. Cowperthwaite et al.	210.65
Birnbaum, Max J.; Isaac Rosenstein, and Michael J. Spanier—L. M. Bloch & Bro.	351.66
Cooper, Bernard, and Lena Kravitz—People, &c.	300.00
Cort, John—R. Bennett, Jr.	1,661.41
Cort Film Corp.—Crystal Film Co.	640.16
Donovan, Richard—D. P. Reid	393.82
Durkin, Maude F., or Maude Fealy—Colorado Realty and Amusement Co.	509.47
Diamond, Julius—S. Neilinger	188.10
Dorfman, Henry—S. Joffe	216.19
Dalberg, Melvin B.—Commercial Trust Co. of N. Y.	372.51
Elg, Louis, adm.—M. Schrenkeisen, Jr.	3,472.06
Erlanger, Arthur G.—I. Erlanger	15,015.00
Feher, Joseph—W. Grossmann	118.10
Frank, Harold A.—Earle & Calhoun	180.91
Farber, Samuel—A. Sanger et al.	452.68
Gallagher, Charles—Sheffield Farms Slawson Decker Co., costs	118.06
Ginsberg, Samuel—R. Israel	371.48
Gross, Joseph E.—A. C. Friedman et al.	192.41
Goldbeyer, Bernard—M. Fuchs	595.03
Harris, Morris; Hyman Lippman, Elva E. Loeb, and David S. Loeb—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y.	164.41
Herskoit, Rose—N. Moskowitz	373.89
Harper, Luther H.—F. I. Smith	662.66
Howe, Junnius A.—Wingood Realty Co., Inc.	114.28
Hotaling, Geo. P., executor—D. W. Creed	3,502.80
Independent Consumers Ice Co., Inc.—Interboro Brewing Co., Inc.	2,516.36
Jorn, Carl—J. Nelker	539.91
Joyce, John W.—Eastern Holding Co.	331.68
Kessler, Joseph, Celia Laventhal and Anna Kessler—Parshelsky Bros. Inc.	524.80
Kildupp, Margaret—Star Co.	200.38
Kass, Abraham L.—R. Maisel et al.	251.88
Kramer, Daniel—Andros Realty Co.	100.61
Kraus, Henry—Julius Kessler & Co.	119.54
Koehler, V. Hugo—O. M. Kohn	113.47
Knight, Margaret—I. Walch	125.31
Lorberbaum, Benjamin—F. Felt	600.00
Lazar, David—D. Schiller	1,017.78
McKenna, Hugh F.—Bowery Savings Bank, costs	253.68
Moeller, Helen C. or Hellen Moller—H. Van Doenhoff	294.41
Mayer, Charles—Bank of Europe	215.95
McGinnis, James J.—Accounts Realization Co., Inc.	143.15
Malkrzyk, Joseph—Alvin Mfg. Co. et al.	109.95
Polinsky, Eli—S. Borten	327.88
Psychological Research Society—Columbus Circle Printing Co.	345.37
Rooney, Patrick—V. J. McQuade	229.16
Rice, C. B.—Wadsworth Garage, Inc.	222.04
Rosen, Louis—J. Braunstein	145.41
Ratcliffe, Alce de Lacy—"Borchardt"	105.25
Richmond Light & R. R. Co.—H. Klar	629.90
Sarner, Joseph—A. T. Tamor	113.80
Sharky, Thomas J.—I. Roth et al.	1,051.46
Sterer, Maurice & Joseph Hahn—American Swedenborg Printing & Publishing Society	4,351.55
Sturm, Gaston L.—R. W. Hemmendinger	179.62
Stewart Printing Co.—P. G. Boyle, et al	297.76
Strickland, Frank—J. Strickland	277.00
Schacht, Wm. A.—National Surety Co.	751.81
Scofield, Thornton DeW.—West Side Construction Co.	178.92
Tueble, Clef Motion Picture Co., Inc.—Crystal Film Co.	429.48
Tomney, James—Yorkville Realty Co., et al.	128.81
Thomson, Ralph M.—Schackelton, Inc.	102.81
Thirty-Eight West Fifty-Ninth St. Co. and Albert I. Sire—Empire Brick & Supply Co.	840.46
U. S. Standard Arms Co., Inc.—Wall St. Exchange Building Ass'n	803.49
Usher, Walter R.—Royal Bank of Canada	701.07
Van Asmus, Edward—S. J. Mattocks	1,623.33
Valicenti, Joseph A.—Accounts Realization	117.99
Whitesell, Wm. W.—W. Chapman	200.00
Wilson, Edward W.—J. G. Cross	5,131.09
Same—E. H. Cross	1,627.59
Williams, Eleanor—J. M. Lowden	529.68
W. L. Cosgrove Co.—A Scarpinato, costs	101.55
Wickham, Chas. E.—Candee, Smith & Howland Co.	474.06
Zelinetsky, Max—I. A. Krulewitch	130.10
America Co.—City of New York	132.63
Dow, Alexander—Same	590.12
Deutsch, Armen—Same	132.63
Del Balco, Frank—Same	132.63

In Bronx County.

Boritz, Aaron—S. Eckstein	$387.14
Castaldo, Luigi—Wall Bond and Mortgage Co.	17.41
Dimmerling, Albert G.—W. F. Druhe	711.76
Daly, William A.—J. McCarthy	78.72
Dovale, Jesse—S. Davis	1,137.22
Ernest Piano Co.—W. H. Sutphin	192.79
From, Leon—S. Bender	145.93
Grabisch, Benjamin—G. A. Brinkerhoff	6,151.44
Kessing, Inc.—A. B. Beith et al.	169.37
Kavanov, William—Utility Realty Co.	43.91
Levy, Solomon—J. Fleischl	68.62
Millstein, Joseph M.—B. Daxe et al.	128.47
Mallert, Frederick M.—Matawan Tile Co.	324.72
McVickers, Ernest—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	51.52
Nolan, Roger A.—F. A. McKenna	66.75
North Bronx Realty Co. and Frank McGarry—H. G. Silleck, Jr.	229.90
Prior, James—F. Rightmire	229.28
Quigley, William F.—W. I. Bolger	364.28
Rich, Albert G.—J. S. Rosenthal	119.91
Raum, Samuel, Jr.—Utility Realty Co.	62.91
Rudich, Mark—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	74.01
Siegel, Morris T.—Utility Realty Co.	43.91
Shapiro, Sam—B. Daxe et al.	268.83
Sheehan, William F.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	172.21
Ufheil, Stephen, and Peter Seringer—T. Hanrahan	1,936.89
Weyland, Rose—W. H. Kirchner	279.65
Waters, Chester T.—R. Dewson	371.45
Wilson, Bryce—G. Laflin	5,795.33

Judgment has been appealed and bond filed in the case of Vincent S. Lipps vs. the Grassi Contracting Co., Inc.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Le Vien, Mollie, and Nellie M. Conners—Tucker Mfg. Co., July 10, 1915	$103.21
French, Fred F.—S. L. Waller, Jan. 26, 1916	306.53
Same—Same, Jan. 26, 1916	433.43
Jones, Mary E.—Coleman & Kraus, Jan. 31, 1916	220.37
Moore, Eleanor G.—J. Sachs, Jan. 12, 1916	690.20
Perry, Oscar B.—A. C. Beayty, Sept. 30, 1915	35,876.75
Stein, Joseph, and John A. Coley—Mendelson-Jaffe-Katz, Inc., June 30, 1915	210.06
Sullivan, Frank—J. Beis, June 21, 1915	300.47
Frazee, Harry H.—John W. Rumsey Play Co., June 26, 1914	1,167.43
Fox, Frank A.—E. Berger, Oct. 10, 1914	358.33
Wiener, Henry—A. Harris, Nov. 8, 1915, (vacated)	669.94
Archibald, Chas. H.—City of N. Y., July 14, 1913	443.03
Same—Same, April 20, 1911	398.70
C. J. Dryden & Co., Inc.—J. & A. Wilson Co., Inc., Jan. 28, 1916	233.41
Wiener, Henry—A. Harris, Nov. 17, 1915	712.94
Wallace, Howard G.—J. P. Day, Jan. 5, 1914	177.68
Bowery Savings Bank—H. T. McKenna, June 17, 1915, (reversed)	1,556.60
Goodwin, Arthur S., and William A. Conklin—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., Dec. 1, 1914, (released)	1,345.62
Dunham, Curtis—City of N. Y., Jan. 24, 1907, (canceled)	201.90
Same—Same, June 3, 1908, (canceled)	215.39

In Bronx County.

New York Railways Co.—R. McNair, Nov. 13, 1915	1,378.76
Sullivan, Richard, and Bridget—G. Fedden, Dec. 22, 1916	1,027.89

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ANNISTON, Ala.—Powers Woodruff Co.; M. J. Block, curtains, 38 W. 32d; Aberdeen.
ANNISTON, Ala.—Powers-Woodruff Co.; M. J. Black, laces, curtains, upholstery, 38 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—The Fashion; L. Gutman, ladies', misses' wear; Longacre.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Model Pants Co.; L. Leventhal, mfrs. pants; Broadway Central.
BOSTON, Mass.—L. P. Hollander & Co.; Mrs. Blood, misses' dresses, suits; 550 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber; C. M. Larrabee, dress goods; 396 B'way.
BRADFORD, Penn.—J. Kreinson & Bro.; Miss K. L. Reidy, millinery; Breslin.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Miss M. Saunders, millinery; Aberdeen.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; W. Bader, curtains; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—D. B. Levi & Bros.; C. B. Levi, men's hosiery, gloves, underwear; Webster.
BURLINGTON, Iowa—I. S. Schramm Co.; G. F. Edwards, cloaks, suits; York.
CARBONDALE, Penn.—Reese Bros.; E. R. Reese, cloaks, suits, dress goods; Grand.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—G. E. Reynolds, women's garments, millinery; Latham.
CHICAGO—Leopold, Solomon & Eisendrath; W. Rosenberg, trimmings; Gerard.
CHICAGO—F. A. Rauch & Co.; F. A. Rauch, upholstery goods, cabinet hardware; Albert.
CHICAGO—Steiner & Frankel, wholesale, notions; Endicott.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss Kilpatrick, waists, petticoats; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; A. Winkler, waists; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—The 12th Street Store; C. Simon, dress goods, linens; 303 5th Av.; Latham.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Isba, Miss Holland, women's, misses' cloaks, suits, waists; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; F. D. Moffitt, ladies', misses', children's suits, dresses; A. Mandelberg, carpets, rugs; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; J. Baach, ribbons, umbrellas, stationery; S. Obermeyer, laces, embroideries, notions, trimmings; 15 E. 22d.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; P. J. Donelan furn. goods, women's, children's hosiery; 40 E. 22d.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Guptil, hdkfs.; 2 Walker.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Union; Miss C. Mansfield, children's, juniors' ready-to-wear, hats, caps, furnishing goods; 15 E. 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Rosenzweig Bros. & Co.; S. Rosenzweig, clothing, shoes; B'way Central.
DENVER, Col.—Denver Dry Goods Co.; W. W. Conley, dress goods, silks, velvets; 30 E. 20th; Latham.
DENVER, Col.—W. S. Howland Millinery and Fur Co.; W. S. Howland, millinery, furs; Netherland.
DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. Rivers, jobs basement, gloves, underwear; 354 4th Av.
EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—Rosenthal-Coplan Co.; J. Coplan, Spring suits; 303 5th Av., Room 909.
EL PASO, Texas—Popular Dry Goods Co.; E. R. Hardage, dry goods, &c.; 353 4th Av.
ERIE—Osborne-Norman Co.; Miss Ogar, millinery; 1,170 B'way.
FERGUS FALLS, Minn.—Leader Dept. Stores; Miss J. Donovan, coats, suits; 45 W. 34th.
FITZGERALD, Ga.—J. L. McCarthy, dry goods, general merchandise; Latham.
GARY, Ind.—Paris Fashion Co.; M. A. Long, women's wear; Latham.
GREENVILLE, Ohio—Ohio D. G. Co.; F. A. Stecker, laces, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
HAMILTON, Ont.—Valley Merc. Co.; H. G. Pound, general mdse.; Brozell.
JACKSON, Miss.—R. E. Kennington; R. E. Harris, dress goods, suits; 353 4th Av.; Herald Square.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; G. F. Shepard, hosiery, underwear; 25 Madison Av.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; J. Shand, dry goods; 432 B'way.
LOS ANGELES—New York Cloak & Suit House; J. J. Haggarty, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.
MARSHFIELD, Wis.—L. Laemle, clothing, shoes; New Strand.
MEMPHIS—Rhodes Furniture Co.; H. M. Rhodes, furniture; Wallick.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Alco Hat Co.; A. Cohn, wholesale hats, caps; Navarre.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—E. P. Murphy, cloaks, suits; Aberdeen.
NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay; J. Kroenert, men's furn. goods; 23 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Rothschild & Co.; M. Gutman, children's coats; 1,182 Broadway; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Alfred Kohan Co.; A. L. Meyerson, skirtings; 5th Av. Building, Room 606.
PITTSBURGH—Bee Hive Carpet Co.; J. R. Thompson, carpets; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss D. M. Tedrow, jewelry, leather goods; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Miss Goodman, I. M. Keller, jobs skirts; 1,261 B'way.
PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—R. O. Barber & Sons; G. E. Barber, dry goods, carpets, notions, furnishing goods; Park Av.
PORT HURON, Mich.—J. B. Sperry Co.; J. B. Sperry, general mdse.; Breslin.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—D. S. Salisbury & Co.; H. F. Salisbury, tailors' trimmings, dressmakers' supplies; Longacre.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Levy Bros. Clothing Co.; D. Levy, infants' clothing; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. F. Merrick, millinery; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Levy Bros. Clothing Co.; D. Levy, manufacturers clothing; 200 5th Av.
SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Marston Co.; Mrs. J. H. Burley, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
SIDNEY, Ohio—Ohio D. G. Co.; T. H. Sullivan, silks, dress goods, ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
ST. CLOUD, Minn.—E. A. Barthelemy, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 334 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; W. F. Hammel, shirtwaists; 377 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—King-Brinsmade Mercantile Co.; C. E. Runk, millinery; 621 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; D. Wilkinson, men's furn. goods, hats, underwear 23 E. 26th.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—N. M. Peters, men's clothing, furnishing goods; Empire.
TACOMA, Wash.—People's Store Co.; E. L. Chamberlain, jewelry, neckwear, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 23 E. 26th.
TEXARKANA, Texas.—Lacobske & Sons Co.; A. Lacobske, dry goods; 15 E. 26th.
TOPEKA, Kan.—W. W. Mills Garment Co.; Miss Gibbs, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
URBANA, Ohio—Ohio D. G. Co.; J. A. Powers, women's ready-to-wear; McAlpin.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. C. Hieber & Co.; M. J. Hauff, domestics, dress goods; silks; Grand.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; G. F. Hoffman, suits, waists, women's, infants' wear; Park Av.
VALDOSTA, Ga.—Varnedoe & Bro.; A. W. Varnedoe, general mdse.; Miss Jungers, millinery; Grand.
WALLA WALLA, Wash.; Gardner & Co.; E. Brown, ready-to-wear; Latham.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. B. Moses & Sons; W. H. Rice, carpets, rugs; Latham.
WORCESTER, Mass.; W. H. Burns Co.; W. L. Kendall, mfrs. muslin, flannelette underwear, shirtwaists; 6 W. 20th; Wallick.

Waist and Dress Manufacturers, Attention!
All Waist and Dress Manufacturers and Contractors will meet at the call of
The Independent Dress and Waist Protective Assn.
Saturday, Feb. 12, 1916, at 2 P. M., at the Cafe Boulevard, Broadway & 41st St., New York City.
Present labor troubles, and ways and means for their immediate adjustment, will be discussed. Please attend.
Independent Dress and Waist Protective Assn.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURsuant to the provisions of the mortgage, dated April 1, 1909, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book Volume 82, page 1 et seq., from Isabella Connellsville Coke Company to The Colonial Trust Company, Trustee, sur judgment at law in the sum of $7,043,796.60, with six per centum per annum interest from September 29, 1914, at the suit of said Trustee against said Coke Company, in the Court of Common Pleas of said Fayette County at No. 401 September Term, 1914, under a writ of levari facias at No. 103 March Term, 1916, E. D., of said court, issued on said judgment, the Sheriff of said Fayette County, at the Court House in Uniontown, said Fayette County, Pennsylvania, at one o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 6, 1916, or later pursuant to adjournment, will sell in one lot, at public auction, all the right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, of the said Isabella Connellsville Coke Company, of, in, and to, all the coal, mining rights, land, mining equipment, and property, real and personal, embraced in said mortgage, and now owned by said Coke Company, the same consisting of a contiguous block of coal underlying a tract of land approximately 2950 acres, together with approximately 413 acres of land, with mining rights and mining equipment and property, real and personal, all situate in Luzerne Township, said Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and mentioned and referred to in said mortgage and in the Sheriff's advertisements published in the Morning Herald newspaper in Uniontown, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and in the Courier newspaper in Connellsville, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

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Trustee, Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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February Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our February General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Office Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Columbia, February 5, 1916.—Proposals for Bonds, (Approximately $4,800,000.00,) exempt from Taxation in South Carolina, Including the Federal Income Tax.

Sealed proposals for the issue of approximately $4,800,000.00 4% bonds will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Columbia, South Carolina, up to 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday, February 16th, 1916. Bonds issued under Act of 1912 "To Provide for the Exercise by the State of its Option to Call in and Pay the Whole or Any Part of the Brown Bonds and Stocks Issued under an Act Entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Redemption of That Portion of The State Debt Known as the Brown Consol. Bonds and Stocks by the Issue of Other Bonds and Stocks,' Approved December 22d, A. D. 1892"; and will be coupon bonds in the denomination of Five hundred dollars and One thousand dollars, and registered stock (bonds and stock being interchangable) bearing interest at the rate of 4% per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year; principal and interest payable in gold or its equivalent at the State Treasury in the City of Columbia, or at the Agencies of the State in the Cities of Charleston and New York.

Said bonds and certificates of stock shall become payable at the end of the term of forty years from the first day of January, A. D. 1912, but the State shall reserve to itself the right to call in and pay the whole or any part of the issue at any time after the expiration of twenty years from date of issue.

Bonds to be delivered as soon after sale as can be prepared.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for 1% of the bid, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the State of South Carolina on a National Bank, a State Bank, or a Trust Company doing business in this State.

Proposals to be enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Columbia, South Carolina, and endorsed "Proposal for the purchase of Bonds."

No bid will be considered at less than par and accrued interest. The State reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,
RICHD. I. MANNING, Governor and Chairman.
Attest: D. H. MEANS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE preferred and common shareholders of record, at the close of business February 19th, 1916, of the Sapulpa Refining Company, will be given the privilege of subscribing to their respective proportions of the increased $250,000 common capital stock of the company, as authorized at a special meeting of stockholders held January 31st, 1916. Warrants showing the rights of the stockholders to subscribe, as above, will be mailed February 29th. Preferred and common stock transfer books will be closed February 20th, 1916, until March 1st, 1916, both days inclusive. The privilege must be exercised on on before March 10th, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES E. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE of common stock numbered E-14474, dated November 27th, 1907, for five (5) shares of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company of Jersey City, New Jersey, issued in the name of J. Frank Locke, has been lost or mislaid, and application will be made to said company to issue a new certificate for the same on March 1st, 1916.

If the said certificate of stock has been found, please return the same to the undersigned on or before said date and a suitable reward will be paid.
J. FRANK LOCKE,
Brookfield, Vermont.

LOST

New York, January 30, 1916.
75 SHARES E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY COMMON STOCK, Certificate No. A-3747, and 50 Shares of the same stock, Certificate No. A-1417, in the name of R. H. DUNHAM. If found notify The Chatham and Phenix National Bank, 192 Broadway, New York. Transfer has been stopped and all parties are cautioned against negotiating the same.

DIVIDENDS.

Horn Silver Mining Company of Frisco, Utah.
No. 27 Cedar Street, New York.
February 4th, 1916.

A dividend of five cents a share has been declared upon the stock of this Company, payable on and after February 29th, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business February 16th, 1916.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., February 16th, 1916, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on March 1st, 1916.
EDWARD F. EMMET, Secretary.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
72d PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the seventy-second consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital stock of the Company, payable February 29th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 16th, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.
F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

SAPULPA REFINING COMPANY.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3.

A monthly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared, payable to shareholders of record at the close of business February 19, 1916.

Stock transfer books will be closed from February 20, 1916, to March 1st, 1916, both days inclusive.
JAMES E. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE MANHATTAN SHIRT COMPANY,
89 Madison Avenue.
New York, Feb. 11, 1916.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 4.

A regular quarterly dividend of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) will be paid March 1, 1916, to the common stockholders of record as of the 24th day of February, 1916.
LOUIS B. TIM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm, Despite Handicaps —A Source of Increased Buying Power.

Notwithstanding the general handicap of an unfavorable technical market position and the special handicap of an impending two-day holiday, which was likely to increase traders' selling, the stock market yesterday showed a good deal of strength. This was particularly true of the copper shares, which two days ago came into special prominence, but it was true likewise of a good many other issues. This was all the more noteworthy in view of the emphasis laid in the Washington dispatches on the possibility of complications growing out of the latest movement of the Teutonic allies in notifying neutral countries of their purpose to sink armed merchantmen without warning. A market which had several times seen acute crises growing out of Germany's method of sea warfare pass without bringing a break between Germany and this country did not feel called upon to show any concern over such a complication as that suggested by the German notice against armed merchant ships.

The advances were helped by the feeling which has been gaining ground in Stock Exchange circles that the market is in a fair way to reflect the cumulative effect of trade activity. Even the retarding influence of international uncertainties might be overridden by the uplifting effect of the excellent business situation. Besides the international political situation the stock market has also to face the probable continuance of European selling here, and also to contend with the restrictions which are placed on the market by the fact that brokerage capital and borrowing capacity are already employed close to the limit. The fact that sentiment has been veering in favor of a further rise in prices shows how much importance is attached to the activity in trade as a market influence.

In banking circles it is being pointed out that as authentic information regarding the earnings of industrial companies come to hand the banks may be disposed to raise somewhat the values at which they have been admitting these stocks into loans. That is one of the processes by which the Street's buying power can be increased. While it is a somewhat slow process, it is one which adds its force to the influence, and it is a great influence, which is exerted by the very unusual, if not unparalleled, prosperity which the merchants and manufacturers of the country are enjoying. The main link between those two, the railroads, are sharing as they must in this increased prosperity, although in their case the troublesome form which regulation has sometimes taken, and the concern which the demands of railway labor are causing, are having the effect of keeping many investors away. It can hardly be doubted, however, that the position of the railroads, as a whole, even in the face of labor demands, is being strengthened by current record earnings, as undoubtedly the position of industrial companies has been and is being strengthened.

The longer these influences make themselves felt the greater will be the opportunity for conservative readjustment of the values at which securities are accepted as collateral. It is in no way desirable, however, that the banks should adopt a less conservative course in the matter of stock market loans. The market has in many respects been restricted, but its position has been unusually sound for such a time because of the unusually large margin between the prices at which stocks have been selling and the prices at which they have been taken in loans. It would do possibly much harm, and certainly no good, to increase buying power by measures which would weaken the loan position.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4½
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	.	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	.	4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	.	3½	4	4½
San Francisco	3			

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	.
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	.
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	.	.	.
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	.	.	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Sixty days .... 2@2¼
Ninety days .... 2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2¼	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.
60 days .... 2½@2¾
90 days 2¾
4 months .... 2¾@3
5 months .... 3@3½
6 months .... 3@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.
4 to 6 months .... 3 @3
30 to 90 days .... 2¾@3
Other Names.
4 to 6 months .... 3¼@3

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76	$4.75⅞	$4.76	+.00⅛
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	+.00 1/16
Paris—				
Demand	5.86	5.88	5.86	+.02⅝
Cables	5.85½	5.87¼	5.85½	+.02⅝
Berlin—				
Demand	75.75	75.50	75.75	+0.75
Cables	75.87½	75.62½	75.87½	+0.75

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange adapted based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted at so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76	4.76 7/16
5.1826	Paris	5.86	5.88½
95.28	Berlin	75.75	75.87½
20.20	Austria	14.00	14.10
26.70	Scandinavia	28.10	28.15
19.29	Spain	19.00	19.05
5.1826	Switzerland	5.21⅝	5.21
40.19	Holland	42.18¾	42.31¼
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.75¼	6.74½
51.45	Russia	....	31.50
	China—		
...	Hongkong	46.70	46.80
...	Shanghai	63.75	63.87½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.00	42.12½
32.44	Rio	22.50	22.62½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $481,612,066; balance, $26,638,362; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,475,082.

The local banks have lost $3,706,022 in their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c. discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.375 premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 27d, unchanged; New York, 56⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 43¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	574,042
Same day last year	Holiday
Year to date	22,054,135
Same period last year	7,408,010
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.65 — .01
Same day last year	*Holiday

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

*Previous day's close, 62.57.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf	98½	100½	98½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	465	480	465	480
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Displays Upward Tendency, Particularly in Copper Shares.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were steady today. American exchange was active at 4.76⅜@4.76½ for cable transfers. Petrograd rates were easier on the expected arrival of commercial bills and the issue of $50,000,000 Russian Treasury bills to replace a similar amount falling due.

The stock market was steady with an upward tendency, particularly in copper shares on the position of the metal. The war loan, consols and Canadian issues were in good demand and rubber stocks were firm, while there was rather more doing in American rails and bonds.

The Government replaced last week's supplementary buying list with a fresh list of forty-five bonds.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Real Political Rumor.

The sudden resignation from the Cabinet of Secretary Garrison might have proved very disturbing, especially to the stocks of companies looking for war orders when the United States gets down to work on its preparedness program, but this important development seemed to have little effect on sentiment. Perhaps that was the reason for the appearance of a rumor that the entire Cabinet had followed Mr. Garrison out. Like all interesting rumors, this one traveled through the financial district with the speed of the wind, but it was so preposterous on its face that it exercised little influence, if any, in prices. In the minds of many traders Mr. Garrison represented the strength of the Wilson Cabinet, and his retirement caused general regret, but they saw no reason to fear any serious consequences from his disagreement with the President.

⁂

Distribution of Trading.

Yesterday saw another flash in the pan in the long awaited advance in rails. For months old traders have awaited the turn that would bring them activity on a rising scale, but the impending conflict with the unions has dampened interest once more. The ten most active stocks yesterday were American Zinc, Anaconda, Butte & Superior, Chino, Inspiration, International Mercantile Marine preferred, Mexican Petroleum, Shattuck Arizona, United States Steel and Utah, six of them copper stocks. The most active railroad issue was Erie, with 11,000 shares, while the smallest total for any of the ten leading industrials was 17,000.

⁂

A Mysterious Spurt.

The copper stocks appeared to be absorbing all the attention on the Exchange early yesterday afternoon when suddenly there was an abrupt change on the ticker tape. A yard of sales of railroad stocks was ground out and sales began to jump by halves and whole points. New Haven led the procession, rising 3½ points in about 3½ minutes. Traders were astounded by the quick change, for, with the exception of Erie, there had been practically no sales of rail stocks for two hours. Rushes were made to the order windows in many brokerage houses, for there seemed to be ground for a belief that the long awaited "move" in the rail stocks had begun. Quick purchases followed in most of the leading rails, but it developed that the runners-up were operating on the bull side in only a limited number of stocks. These included, besides New Haven, Reading and Lehigh Valley and a total of about 20,000 shares of these three stocks proved sufficient to lift them an average of two points. It required just ten minutes to effect this upward movement. Then the public buying set in and there was an indication that the well-known public got and kept the 20,000 shares. Stocks, like Southern Pacific and St. Paul, did not share in the rise at all and actually sold off. Canadian Pacific, which had led the spurts of the last few days, remained unchanged, and so did Erie. Brokers, after the close of the market, were unable to explain the short-lived switch to the rails. They referred to the spurt as mysterious. They did not believe, they said, that any developments in the New Haven road had caused the rise. If traders had acted on good news, they said, they would have been stirred to action by the New York Central's earning statement for December and the calendar year 1915.

⁂

A Case of Good News.

A big trunk line, despite a blockade of traffic, made so much money in December that it was able to show an increase in the income available for dividends, compared with the previous December, of 827 per cent. This was a fact which should have brought great elation to the stockholders of that road. The wide publication of that fact, moreover, might have prompted some buying. But Wall Street passed the good news without any consideration whatever. The Street acted as if it had been disappointed that a 1,000 per cent. increase was not reported. The road, of course, was the New York Central. The stock of that road sold off ½ point under the strain of the amazing report of net earnings. It is not fair to say that the operating department's work on the New York Central has not been appreciated, for the stock sold around $85 a share just a year ago, compared with a price of $107 made at the closing yesterday. It does appear, however, that there was no generous public appreciation of the low operating ratio on which the road was run in December.

⁂

Great Lakes Case.

Interest attaches to the hearing in Philadelphia this morning in the Federal District Court on the application of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to restrain the Government from carrying out the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Great Lakes Case. By this decree the Lehigh, with other roads operating steamship lines on the lakes, is ordered to dispose of them. An interpretation of the Panama Canal act is at issue and if the Lehigh wins the decision may reopen the case in the courts. The strong point of the Lehigh is that since the Lehigh's rail line does not extend west of Buffalo it is not conceivable how a lake line operating west of Buffalo can be in competition with the rail line.

⁂

Good Business Helps Bonds.

Compared with the attention paid to stocks of industrial companies which have profited from big business little is said about the enhancement in value of bonds of those concerns. The course of Lackawanna Steel 5s, from low in the 60s last year to 94, is a classic in current bond history, but other issues of prominent companies have scored large gains. Republic Iron & Steel first mortgage 5s, due 1940, sold yesterday to a new high record of 99½, compared with last year's lowest quotation of 90½. Since Jan. 1 the issue has advanced nearly two points gross.

QUOTATIONS IN BERLIN.

New York Exchange Is Listed at 5.29 on the Boerse.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Official quotations of foreign exchanges were posted on the Boerse today as follows, according to the Overseas News Agency:

New York, 5.29 to 5.31; Holland, 227¾ to 228¼; Sweden, 151¾ to 152¼; Norway, 151¼ to 151¾; Switzerland, 102⅛ to 102⅝; Austria-Hungary, 70.95 to 71.05; Rumania, 84⅞ to 85⅜; Bulgaria, 77 to 78.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$7,034,355	$119,649,153
Ord. int. rev. receipts	10,770,372	232,595,069
Income tax	931,649	17,524,799
Miscellaneous	1,335,722	28,209,444
Total receipts	$20,072,098	$397,978,466
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	1,690,863	54,703,159
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	350,597	47,315,564
Expenditures	21,771,962	452,681,625

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Feb. 11	$3,971,500
Same day last year	Holiday
Year to date	80,217,500
Same period last year	76,246,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.37 — .03
Same day last year	*Holiday

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Rock Isl'd.	½	⅝
Rumely (M) Co pf cts.	23¾	28
St L & S Fran	4½	5
Do 1st pf	8¼	9½
Do 2d pf	6½	7
St L S W pf	..	45
Seab A L.	17	17½
S-S S & I pf	97	98
So P R S.	160	164
Do pf	105	106½
So Ry pf	59¾	60
So R, M & O ctfs	65	75
St'd Mill.	90	92
Do pf	86½	87½
Studeb Co pf	112	114
T P L Tr.	109	..
Tob P pf	99½	102½
T. St L & West	5	8
Do ctfs	3	6
Do pf	9	12
Do ctfs	8	11
T C R T.	95	96
Do pf	128¼	..
Und Type.	84	90
Do pf	110	115
U B & P pf	28	30¼
U C S pf	11½	11⅞
Un Cig M.	60½	62
Do pf	106	111
Un Dry G.	20½	..
Do pf	67	70
U Rys In.	17	18
U S Exp.	45	48
U S I A pf	105	108
U S R & Imp	35	38
U S R & Ref pf	2¼	2½
U S R 1st pf	106½	107
Va-Car Ch pf	109½	109⅞
Va I C & Coke	55	59
Va R & P.	47	50
W Md pf	40	44
W E & M 1st pf	77	79
Weym-Bru	230	240
Do pf	114	119
W & L E 1st pf	12	15
Do 2d pf	3½	4½

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 3 centimes.

NO BAN ON JAPANESE BONDS.

German Ownership Has No Effect on Payment of Interest.

An impression shared by some bankers that the German stamped Japanese 4½ per cent. bonds might be repudiated during the war, since to pay interest on them is to help a nation at war with Japan, was quickly dissipated yesterday upon publication of a statement giving the fear of repudiation as the reason for the low price of the German stamped bonds.

These securities cannot be sold in London, but there is no discrimination against them in any neutral country for the reason that the bonds contain a provision calling for payment, even to an enemy, in time of war. In the listing statement filed with the Stock Exchange it is stated that "the interest on the bonds shall be paid, and the payment of the principal shall take place, as well in time of war as of peace, and whether the holder of the bond be the subject of a friendly or a hostile State."

Because of this very unusual clause the coupons on bonds showing evidence of German ownership are paid in New York without discrimination.

Loss of the London market was said to account for the fact that the German stamped bonds are selling 7½ points under bonds of the same issue which had not come from German holders. The Japanese Government has taken advantage of the low price at which the bonds have been selling to buy about £750,000 of both the first and second series for the sinking fund.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16¼	16¾	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	670	680	670	690
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	108	111	108	110
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line	44	46	44	46
Cumberland Pipe L.	62	67	62	65
Eureka Pipe Line	235	245	235	245
Galena Signal Oil	148	152	148	152
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line	187	190	186	188
Indiana Pipe Line	105	107	105	107
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13	13¼
National Transit	31	33	31	33
New York Transit	203	208	205	210
Northern Pipe Line	104	107	103	106
Ohio Oil	223	226	240	245
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	64	62	64
Prairie Oil & Gas	420	425	420	425
Prairie Pipe Line	232	235	232	234
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	212	216	218	222
South Penn Oil	370	375	373	378
Southwestern Penn.	115	120	115	120
Std. Oil of Cal.	370	373	370	375
Std. Oil of Ind.	509	512	508	512
Std. Oil of Kan.	445	455	440	450
Std. Oil of Ky.	355	360	355	360
Std. Oil of Neb.	350	370	350	370
Std. Oil of N. J.	527	533	530	535
Std. Oil of N. Y.	216	219	217	220
Std. Oil of Ohio	550	560	550	560
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	84	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	217	221	217	221
Washington Oil	48	53	48	53

100 Years of Commercial Banking
THE
CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Resources, - 70,000,000
Charter Member N. Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.
BRANCHES
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
345 Grand St.
Fifth Avenue and 14th St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Fifth Avenue and 20th St.
2 West 33rd Street
57th Street and Third Ave.
86th Street at Second Ave.
Broadway and 104th Street
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lex. Ave.
We Invite Your Account

Income Tax
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York assists customers and others in solving perplexing questions concerning the Income Tax Law requirements. Acts as agent for those who desire to be relieved of the trouble and annoyance of making out certificates and compiling annual returns.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO. will be held at the office of the Company, 115 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Monday, February 28, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business Monday, February 14, 1916, until the morning of Tuesday, February 29, 1916.
JOHN HIGGINS, Secretary.

THE ORINOKO MILLS.

To the Stockholders of the Orinoko Mills.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of The Orinoko Mills will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 215 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of February, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and passing upon the acts of the Board of Directors since the last annual meeting of stockholders, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
F. D. POLLAK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of ANDREW H. KELLOGG COMPANY for the election of directors and such other business as shall come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, 141 East 25th Street, Manhattan, New York City, on February 17, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GRIFFITH C. LITTLE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, February 15, 1916, for Contract 172 for furnishing and delivering bronze gate valves for the city tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct, in New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.00) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, Room 802, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Keyport Harbor and Shrewsbury River, N. J., will be received here until 12 M. February 24, 1916, and then opened. Bids for one or both of these works will be considered. Information on application.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Less Active, with Prices Little Changed from Previous Day's Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 331,918 shares of stock and $729,500 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 82,603; oil, 52,195, and mining, 197,120. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Aetna Explo.	60	60	58	58
8,000	‡Aetna Exp.,w.i.	20½	*20⅝	20	20⅝
4,000	‡Aetna Exp.,rts	1¼	1¾	1	1½
600	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70½	70⅞	70½	70⅞
1,200	A.,G.&W.I.S.S.	29⅞	31	29⅞	31
1,250	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	46⅝	48	46⅝	46½
640	Balt. Tube Co.	105	*110	105	108
1,500	Can. N. G.Cor.	2	2	1½	1⅞
690	‡Car, Lt, & P.	6¼	6½	6⅛	6⅜
733	Carwen Steel..	8½	*9	8½	8⅝
2,600	‡Chandler Mot.	91½	92⅞	90⅝	92⅞
500	‡Chevrolet Mot Car Co.	130½	131	130	130
150	‡Crocker-W'ler.	107	107½	107	107½
6,900	‡Cuba C. Sug.	53⅝	53¾	52½	52½
500	Curtiss Aeroplane, v.t.cfs.	55	55	53	53
300	Driggs-S'bury.	144½	144½	143	143½
800	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Emerson Phon.	12	12½	12	12½
500	Fed. Dyestuff & Ch., w. i.	46¼	46¼	46	46
100	Hartman Cor., w. i.	74½	74½	74½	74½
1,010	Haskell & Barker Car Co.	51	51	*50½	50⅝
50	Hopkins-Allen.	75	75	75	75
225	‡I. Mer. Mar.	16½	16½	16½	16½
2,500	‡I. Nickel, new	53	53⅜	53	53⅜
200	Kath. Br'ze pf	22	22	22	22
200	‡Kelly S.T.,w.i.	72	72	72	72
600	‡S. S. K., w. i.	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15½
700	‡Lake T. Boat.	11	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝
100	Man. Transit..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Marconi of Am.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	M. A. v. t. ctfs	31½	32	31½	31½
800	‡Maxim Mun..	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜
8,400	‡Midvale Steel.	69	69¼	68⅞	69¼
5,000	Mid. S. rights.	2⅝	2⅜	2½	2¼
500	‡Nevins Elec..	½	½	½	½
180	P.T. & M. Corp	26½	27	26½	26½
250	‡Pyrene M. Co.	20¼	20¼	20	20
350	Corp.of B. & H	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
680	Redtop E., Inc.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
415	‡Sax. M. C. Co.	70½	71	70	70½
1,200	‡Stand. Motors.	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10
780	Stand. Ship'g..	13⅛	13⅛	13	13
8,000	‡St. Joseph L.	15½	16	15¼	15⅞
1,200	S. B. v. t. ctfs.	38	38⅝	38	38
5,000	‡Texas Co. rgts	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞
1,000	‡Tob. Products.	35½	36	35	35
7,000	Tri. F. v. t.ctfs	5	5½	4⅞	5
3,800	U. C. S., w. i.	93	95¼	93	94⅝
400	U.C.S. pf.,w. i.	117½	117½	117¼	117⅜
4,850	United Prof. S.	1½	1⅝	1½	1½
2,000	Uni. M., w. i..	4	4½	4	4¼
450	‡U.S. L. & H.C	3¾	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
1,200	‡U.S.L.&H.C.pf	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
500	‡Virginian Ry.	24	24½	24	24½
800	White Mot. Co.	51	51	50⅝	50⅝
3,000	W. F. C.v.t.ctfs	2⅛	2⅛	2	2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Ill. Pipe Line.	190	187	188	...
1,500	Ohio Oil	243	234	235	−6
80	Prairie Oil&G.	430	420	420	−5
50	So. Penn. Oil.	377	373	375	...
75	S. O. of Cal...	375	371	371	−3
30	S. O. of Ind...	513	508	508	−2
40	S. O. of N. J..	535	528	535	+7
120	S. O. of N. Y..	220	217	217	+2

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4,850	‡B'nett Oil&G	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
4,000	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	*22⅝	22	22¼	+¼
600	Empire Petrl	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
16,500	‡Federal Oil.	13-16	¾	¾	+1-16
3,600	‡Houston Oil.	22⅝	21	21⅝	+⅛
1,900	‡Intern'l Pet.	13½	13⅜	13½	+⅛
1,200	Midwest Ref.	63	61	62	+2
5,500	‡Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	15⅜	14¾	14⅞	−⅛
1,000	‡Victoria Oil.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+¼
11,050	Wayland O&G.	6	5¼	5½	+⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	†‡Am. Com....	10	10½	10	10½
2,500	†‡Atlanta ...	20	20	19½	20
3,000	Butte Cop. & Zinc,v.t.ctfs..	8⅝	9	8½	8½
2,000	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	3⅜	3	3⅜
400	‡Calaveras Cop.	3⅜	3¾	3⅝	3¾
2,700	†Caledonia	95	96	95	96
500	†Beaver Cons.	36	36	36	36
500	‡Canada Cop..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,020	Cerro de Pasco Copper	41⅝	42¼	41¾	42
1,200	Con. Ariz. Smlt	1⅝	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16
2,000	‡C'stock Tun..	11½	11½	11½	11½
900	†Domin. Gold (a prospect)..	25	26	25	26
15,400	†‡Emma Cop.	58	60	58	59
18,000	†‡Fed. Res. M.	20	23	20	21
500	Cons. Nev. Ut.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,100	1st Nat. Cop..	7¼	7½	6⅞	7
6,000	†G'field Cons..	87	93	87	91
6,000	†‡G'field Mer..	17	17	16	16½
5,500	Howe Sound..	7	7¼	7	7¼
1,000	†Kewanas	18	18	18	18
2,000	†‡Intl. Mines..	16	17	16	17
300	†‡Iron Blossom	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
1,200	†‡Jim Butler..	95	95	94	95
2,500	Jumbo Ext....	1¼	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16
15,000	Ken'c't Cop'r..	54½	54⅞	54	54⅝
2,000	Magma Cop'r..	16⅝	17¼	16¼	16⅝
1,700	†Majestic M...	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
2,500	†‡Marsh Min'g	36	37	36	37
100	†McK.-Dar. ..	47	47	47	47
200	Mines of Am..	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
500	‡Mojave Tung.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
400	†‡Mon. Cons...	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
10,000	†‡Mother Lode.	23	23	22	22½
400	‡Natl. Z. & L.	2⅝	2½	2⅜	2½
900	New Utah B..	3⅞	4	3¾	4
1,000	Nipissing	7⅛	7⅜	7	7⅛
700	‡Nor. Butte D.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	†‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
2,300	‡Ray Hercules	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼
800	†‡Rex Cons....	26	26	26	26
8,000	†Rochester	59	59	57	59
2,500	†San Toy ...	18½	19½	18½	19½
3,000	†Scr. Gr. Gold.	72	75	70	75
600	Seven Tr. Co'n	44	44	44	44
16,000	†‡Silver Tip (a prospect) ...	17	18	17	18
2,000	†‡Silver Pick..	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	Stand. Sil.-L...	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4,000	Stewart	½	½	½	½
1,000	Sup. & Boston	3 15-16	4	3 15-16	4
15,700	†‡Success Min.	83	85	83	84
4,000	†Sup. Min. Co. (a prospect).	34	34	34	34
250	‡Ton. Belmont	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
350	Ton. Exten...	4½	4 7-16	4⅜	4 7-16
8,000	Tri-Bullion ...	7-16	½	7-16	½
2,000	†‡U. S. C. M..	10½	10½	10½	10½
11,300	U. Verde Ext.	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11
700	†W. End Con.	75	75	74	74
700	Yukon G. M...	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1,350	Yuk. Al. tr. c.	39¾	39¾	39	39
700	†Ton. Jim B..	93	94	93	94
50	Ton. of Nev..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$11,000	‡Balt. & Ohio new 5s	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
30,000	C. de P.C. 6s.	122	122	121	121
25,000	‡C., M. & St. P. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
450,000	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100½	100⅞	100½	100⅞
1,000	C. Ariz. cv.5s	33	33	33	33
200,000	‡Erie cv. 4s, w. i.	88⅜	88½	88⅜	88½
7,500	‡Erie rts....	11-16	11-16	11-16	⅝
5,000	Mid. Steel 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼

‡Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	15	16	15	16
British-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	15	16	15	16
Guantanamo Sugar..	74	76	74	76
Hendee Mfg	27½	29	27½	29
Inter. Arms & Fuse..	17	17¼	17	17¼
Lima Locomotive ...	18	22	18	22
N. Y. Transportation	14	15	14	15
MINING.				
Hecla	3¾	3 13-16	3¾	3⅞
Oatman Gold	60	65	60	65
Oatman Crescent	38	46	38	46
Oatman ext	12½	..	12½	..

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	81	84	81	84
American Brass	255	265	255	265
Atlas Powder	245	265	245	255
Atlas Powder pf	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	117	120	117	120
Bliss, (E. W.)	345	360	345	360
Bliss (E. W.) pf	73	83	73	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	175	197	175	197
Canadian Explosives..	320	340	320	340
Can. Explosives pf...	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	810	840	810	840
Du Pont Powd., new	375	385	375	385
Du Pont Powder pf..	106½	108⅛	107	110
Hercules Powder	383	393	380	390
Hercules Powder pf..	114	120	114	120
International Arms..	17	20	18	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	160	167	165	170
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovill Mfg. Co.	470	485	473	485
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,450	2,550	2,400	2,550

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin	41.25	....	41.25	....
Lead	6.15	6.25	6.15	6.25
Spelter	20.25	....	20.25	....
Antimony	43.00	44.00	43.00	44.00
Quicksilver	$300.00	....	$300.00	....
Aluminium	*55.00	57.00	*56.00	58.00
Iron, No.2 X f'dry	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 26¼@26½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	103	10	0	104	10	0
Copper, futures	103	0	0	103	0	0
Tin, spot	179	10	0	179	10	0
Tin, futures	179	10	0	179	10	0
Spelter	93	0	0	92	0	0
Lead	32	0	6	32	0	0

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Friday, Feb. 11, 1916.

AVERAGE FIGURES

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RES. BANK.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$4,729,100	$34,369,000	$2,441,000	$939,000	$589,000	$2,000	......	$2,281,000	......	$31,500,000	$991,000	$797,000
Mer. National	2,000,000	2,197,000	31,576,000	1,082,000	712,000	1,629,000	26,000	36,000	2,470,000	......	31,557,000	......	1,853,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	8,952,500	126,307,000	23,269,000	5,750,000	4,103,000	92,000	26,000	10,503,000	......	148,160,000	2,135,000	4,944,000
National City	25,000,000	†37,427,600	374,011,000	105,765,000	16,109,000	7,302,000	140,000	584,000	36,905,000	......	470,994,000	1,483,000	1,799,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	7,911,300	36,326,000	893,000	952,000	2,796,000	42,000	3,000	2,705,000	......	32,339,000	......	450,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	774,000	11,949,000	653,000	280,000	636,000	45,000	29,000	1,037,000	......	12,549,000	125,000	377,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov..	300,000	81,700	2,124,000	74,000	29,000	108,000	1,000	......	129,000	......	1,742,000	......	47,000
Am. Exch. National..	5,000,000	5,104,900	85,238,000	3,643,000	1,884,000	3,603,000	174,000	71,000	9,219,000	......	86,272,000	3,168,000	4,577,000
Nat. Bank of Com...	25,000,000	17,574,800	240,885,000	18,675,000	6,036,000	3,795,000	30,000	11,000	18,954,000	......	244,587,000	145,000	2,227,000
Chat. & Phenix Nat..	3,500,000	2,063,200	56,672,000	2,901,000	1,182,000	2,018,000	359,000	180,000	4,359,000	......	55,135,000	5,234,000	1,773,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	15,459,500	129,800,000	18,492,000	1,559,000	2,795,000	16,000	22,000	10,694,000	......	144,882,000	......	130,000
Citizens' Cent. Nat..	2,550,000	2,450,300	29,091,000	1,585,000	207,000	992,000	53,000	16,000	2,494,000	......	26,752,000	1,142,000	1,634,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	1,964,600	8,938,000	1,487,000	864,000	1,150,000	95,000	5,000	914,000	......	10,298,000	......	224,000
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,562,000	35,283,000	1,635,000	1,286,000	1,224,000	24,000	......	2,416,000	......	32,728,000	......	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	15,258,000	146,348,000	10,914,000	1,116,000	4,014,000	91,000	79,000	11,304,000	......	148,590,000	1,346,000	3,553,000
East River National.	250,000	72,400	2,319,000	102,000	27,600	192,000	12,000	......	207,000	......	2,550,000	......	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,234,700	17,830,000	1,243,000	246,000	842,000	63,000	110,000	1,206,000	......	15,834,000	......	698,000
First National	10,000,000	23,759,000	174,281,000	16,796,000	2,415,000	3,289,000	52,000	......	12,909,000	......	173,847,000	125,000	4,158,000
Irving National	4,000,000	3,837,000	66,577,000	3,910,000	1,432,000	5,563,000	45,000	129,000	5,596,000	......	74,613,000	143,000	740,000
N. Y. County Nat....	500,000	1,186,400	10,406,000	388,000	42,000	566,000	121,000	18,000	745,000	......	10,466,000	......	198,000
Chase National	5,000,000	9,821,600	192,064,000	19,186,000	5,336,000	5,036,000	283,000	281,000	18,876,000	......	224,204,000	1,567,000	450,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,864,000	17,670,000	1,460,000	386,000	190,000	42,000	73,000	1,241,000	......	17,384,000	47,000	892,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,243,700	9,571,000	1,136,000	182,000	582,000	36,000	92,000	868,000	......	9,924,000	......	398,000
Fifth National	250,000	399,400	4,762,000	167,000	126,000	238,000	3,000	5,000	337,000	......	4,703,000	130,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	2,810,800	36,383,000	2,968,000	1,035,000	1,458,000	83,000	40,000	4,578,000	......	42,962,000	......	298,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	3,085,800	56,308,000	3,979,000	1,326,000	4,322,000	17,000	77,000	5,331,000	......	64,768,000	2,250,000	500,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	706,100	8,929,000	700,000	189,000	144,000	71,000	7,000	672,000	......	8,882,000	200,000	413,000
Union Exch. National	1,000,000	1,018,700	11,942,000	334,000	208,000	491,000	10,000	......	1,016,000	......	11,647,000	11,000	396,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,101,400	9,513,000	378,000	177,000	566,000	15,000	14,000	645,000	......	9,142,000	......	267,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	902,500	18,572,000	1,599,000	179,000	455,000	59,000	39,000	1,454,000	......	20,028,000	92,000	......
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	4,882,300	49,730,000	9,095,000	1,531,000	837,000	89,000	......	3,543,000	$343,000	59,050,000	......	......
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,152,500	36,624,000	4,161,000	1,850,000	1,195,000	64,000	......	......	......	36,221,000	......	......
Greenwich	500,000	1,190,400	11,188,000	848,000	202,000	412,000	355,000	......	499,000	......	11,762,000	1,000	......
Pacific	500,000	996,800	5,162,000	248,000	647,000	156,000	128,000	......	......	......	4,765,000	......	......
People's	200,000	436,300	2,241,000	140,000	84,000	126,000	4,000	3,000	162,000	15,000	2,698,000	14,000	......
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1,919,100	12,125,000	845,000	628,000	637,000	62,000	36,000	......	......	10,299,000	......	......
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	6,977,100	83,201,000	6,129,000	2,303,000	4,319,000	739,000	......	4,029,000	5,971,000	97,320,000	......	......
Bowery	250,000	791,800	3,775,000	288,000	36,000	75,000	43,000	......	203,000	127,000	3,382,000	15,000	......
German-American	750,000	746,400	5,689,000	595,000	157,000	172,000	9,000	......	213,000	......	5,867,000	20,000	......
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,226,800	17,271,000	1,557,000	1,348,000	1,038,000	76,000	......	......	......	18,576,000	......	......
German Exchange	200,000	800,400	4,352,000	514,000	52,000	118,000	60,000	......	256,000	524,000	4,272,000	......	......
Germania	200,000	1,033,300	6,191,000	544,000	38,000	175,000	100,000	......	331,000	......	6,159,000	......	......
Bank of the Metrop..	1,000,000	2,100,100	14,909,000	1,001,000	266,000	511,000	44,000	14,000	867,000	971,000	14,439,000	......	......
West Side	200,000	701,100	4,605,000	276,000	216,000	106,000	38,000	......	271,000	114,000	4,508,000	......	......
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	997,900	12,324,000	2,140,000	305,000	309,000	109,000	......	860,000	3,024,000	14,327,000	......	......
State	1,500,000	557,500	21,958,000	1,548,000	467,000	773,000	308,000	......	1,468,000	404,000	24,483,000	81,000	......
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.													
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	3,730,700	34,176,000	1,845,000	137,000	334,000	210,000	17,000	1,243,000	2,098,000	24,864,000	8,142,000	......
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	14,694,100	231,645,000	20,552,000	728,000	443,000	21,000	28,000	10,857,000	15,462,000	217,142,000	25,517,000	......
U. S. Mtg. & Trust..	2,000,000	4,241,600	56,992,000	3,549,000	37,000	432,000	151,000	3,000	2,064,000	9,391,000	41,290,000	15,095,000	......
Astor Trust	1,250,000	1,541,100	28,139,000	1,955,000	32,000	179,000	92,000	......	1,149,000	3,666,000	22,971,000	6,079,000	......
Title Guar. & Trust..	5,000,000	11,965,700	37,396,000	1,937,000	282,000	128,000	142,000	17,000	1,209,000	5,132,000	22,540,000	482,000	......
Guaranty Trust	†20,000,000	†22,999,200	359,627,000	44,725,000	2,879,000	1,210,000	561,000	......	17,207,000	20,144,000	344,154,000	40,707,000	......
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,204,800	8,714,000	541,000	56,000	85,000	33,000	......	340,000	839,000	6,812,000	742,000	......
Lawyers Title & Tr..	4,000,000	5,386,100	24,160,000	1,364,000	244,000	67,000	37,000	10,000	834,000	764,000	16,689,000	986,000	......
Columbia Trust	2,000,000	7,659,700	84,223,000	5,153,000	325,000	1,231,000	260,000	109,000	3,441,000	2,459,000	68,829,000	16,502,000	......
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,603,800	19,240,000	1,350,000	81,000	230,000	171,000	37,000	888,000	2,035,000	17,763,000	1,588,000	......
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,247,100	65,954,000	4,397,000	1,234,000	101,000	15,000	31,000	2,549,000	5,975,000	50,917,000	9,190,000	......
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,257,900	20,254,000	1,368,000	72,000	177,000	50,000	9,000	805,000	2,600,000	16,096,000	4,416,000	......
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	503,900	13,503,000	811,000	81,000	412,000	53,000	15,000	671,000	559,000	13,426,000	625,000	......
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	6,087,300	54,411,000	4,665,000	1,203,000	287,000	326,000	......	2,479,000	2,550,000	49,570,000	5,654,000	......
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank.	$115,350,000	$184,554,000	$1,986,044,000	$247,855,000	$52,211,000	$60,688,000	$2,102,000	$1,908,000	$172,155,000	......	$2,169,094,000	$20,284,000	$34,122,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	15,450,000	32,509,800	291,345,000	29,929,000	10,130,000	10,959,000	2,228,000	53,000	12,702,000	$11,493,000	318,128,000	81,000	......
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	54,750,000	94,123,000	1,038,434,000	94,212,000	7,391,000	5,316,000	2,122,000	276,000	45,736,000	74,574,000	913,057,000	136,325,000	......
Agg., 60 members	$185,550,000	$311,186,800	$3,315,823,000	$371,966,000	$69,732,000	$76,963,000	$6,452,000	$2,237,000	$230,593,000	$86,067,000	$3,400,279,000	$156,690,000	$34,122,000
Change	....	....	+20,692,000	+2,779,000	−1,272,000	−581,000	−644,000	−243,000	−3,446,000	+1,160,000	+15,598,000	−791,000	−213,000

ACTUAL CONDITION.

	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm'ts, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	*National Banknotes.	Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$1,993,334,000	$248,811,000	$53,266,000	$58,874,000	$2,307,000	$1,855,000	$171,059,000	......	$2,175,056,000	$20,248,000	$34,082,000
State banks, not members of Fed. Res. Bank.	292,387,000	29,748,000	10,036,000	12,160,000	2,326,000	65,000	12,611,000	$11,230,000	320,044,000	161,000	......
Trust cos., not members of Fed. Res. Bank..	1,041,826,000	95,405,000	8,090,000	6,149,000	2,209,000	261,000	45,960,000	74,707,000	918,471,000	136,061,000	......
Aggregate, 60 members	$3,327,547,000	$373,964,000	$71,412,000	$77,183,000	$6,842,000	$2,181,000	$229,630,000	$85,937,000	$3,413,571,000	$156,470,000	$34,082,000
Change	+29,903,000	+3,247,000	+2,868,000	−530,000	+469,000	+17,000	−1,817,000	−1,585,000	+35,396,000	−3,615,000	+29,000

*National banknotes counted as reserve by State institutions, but not by national banks. †Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $3,000,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

Reserve required on:
Net demand deposits........$390,436,920
Net time deposits........... 1,014,200

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.		Reserve required on:	Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$360,754,000	$172,155,000	Net demand and time dep..	$391,451,120	$141,457,880	+$8,391,190
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank.	53,246,000	12,702,000	Net demand deposits	57,263,040	8,684,960	−5,205,880
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank...	109,041,000	45,736,000	Net demand deposits	136,958,550	17,818,450	−8,026,000
Total	$523,041,000	$230,593,000	Total net deposits	$585,672,710	$167,961,290	−$4,840,690

Actual Figures

Net demand deposits........$391,510,080
Net time deposits........... 1,012,400

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.		Reserve required on:	Excess.	Change.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$360,951,000	$171,059,000	Net demand and time dep...	$392,522,480	$139,487,520	+$739,050
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	54,290,000	12,611,000	Net demand deposits	57,607,920	9,293,080	−721,920
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank..	111,853,000	45,960,000	Net demand deposits	137,770,650	20,042,350	−1,600,050
Total	$527,094,000	$229,630,000	Total net deposits	$587,901,050	$168,822,950	−$1,582,920

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Friday, Feb. 11, 1916.

Institutions Clearing Through Members

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	2,643,000	281,700	69,500	627,500	3,741,700	7,617,300
Colonial	8,296,600	392,500	738,700	1,424,700	77,500	10,015,000
Columbia	8,005,000	631,000	350,000	787,000	9,000	9,234,000
Fidelity	1,164,600	101,400	40,700	296,800	....	1,448,000
Mutual	5,166,000	607,000	288,000	1,600,000	....	7,608,000
New Neth.	3,528,000	135,000	226,000	1,144,000	84,000	4,925,000
Sherman	1,913,600	245,000	160,000	220,000	473,800	8,039,300
23d Ward	1,963,700	93,200	204,100	438,700	25,900	2,682,400
Wash. Hgts.	1,751,000	110,000	82,000	267,000	....	1,779,000
Yorkville	5,250,000	538,600	337,100	1,135,500	20,200	7,018,400
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	4,913,000	147,500	147,000	937,000	79,000	5,076,000
Mechanics'	15,110,400	994,300	1,067,800	4,174,300	118,500	23,007,800
North Side	3,080,851	250,715	134,098	748,517	2,749	4,178,447
Nat. City	5,350,000	168,000	196,000	558,000	423,000	6,303,000
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	4,642,000	224,000	437,000	4,353,000	713,000	9,471,000
Hudson Co.	4,094,231	116,005	195,499	1,163,314	343,876	4,765,360
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,516,200	124,600	109,700	785,000	25,400	5,586,400
Second Nat.	2,829,147	52,666	152,076	801,117	65,472	5,091,845

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	7,384,000	523,000	2,478,000	......	8,967,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	4,244,444	252,010	969,734	468,492	5,673,823

Institutions Not in the Clearing House

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.						
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Euro.	1,926,400	202,400	67,400	97,600	17,900	2,375,400
B'way Cent.	827,000	65,000	47,000	111,000	47,300	974,000
Bronx Boro.	1,609,134	36,107	113,295	163,579	28,176	2,002,268
Bryant Park	1,315,900	85,400	89,900	202,900	....	1,383,900
Chel. Exch.	2,842,000	160,000	238,000	773,000	111,000	3,872,000
Harriman N.	14,352,400	1,380,500	405,300	....	3,532,300	22,545,600
Inter. Bank.	2,652,900	224,400	56,200	798,300	7,400	3,126,800
Public	10,120,300	801,500	502,600	1,482,700	403,600	12,163,200
W'chester Av	1,091,100	42,100	41,800	62,000	5,600	1,116,600
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	549,900	25,000	27,200	68,300	....	534,700
Bk. Fl'bush.	904,100	50,000	76,300	150,200	....	1,106,000
Homestead	756,200	46,200	38,600	56,900	....	739,400
Montauk	546,500	52,300	30,600	191,400	....	797,100
Peoples Nat.	1,141,138	38,000	87,086	444,780	79,311	2,078,328

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.					
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	114,181,363	12,223,886	58,103,586	1,588,638	166,820,024
Empire	23,503,400	1,810,300	9,741,800	2,027,300	34,786,500
Equitable	94,352,000	10,111,600	20,150,000	15,127,000	132,903,000
Farm. Loan.	106,302,000	10,516,300	16,741,900	28,072,400	157,835,600
Fulton	7,766,300	693,600	1,414,200	....	8,752,900
Hudson	3,986,100	343,800	1,381,900	483,000	5,241,100
N. Y. L. Ins.	39,000,700	3,157,000	2,107,800	....	38,604,900
Transatlantic.	2,762,300	61,900	2,264,800	21,400	4,807,100
Union	66,997,484	6,454,775	12,382,267	344,412	80,527,488
United States	67,849,700	5,000,000	8,287,800	....	65,815,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	19,890,779	1,425,645	2,580,315	....	21,027,935
M'facturers'	10,093,800	934,000	1,528,100	....	12,096,500
QUEENS BOROUGH.					
Queens Co.	2,263,500	148,000	281,000	42,600	2,382,500

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Astor	$34,527,544	Lincoln	$15,420,200
Bankers	268,689,000	Metropolitan	60,270,400
Broadway	23,543,000	New York	69,265,200
Brooklyn	36,880,000	Peoples	22,809,400
Columbia	91,548,934	Title Guarantee	33,216,600
Fidelity	10,664,000	United States Mortgage	73,517,000
Franklin	24,866,000		
Guaranty	447,107,000	Total	$1,231,341,978
Lawyers Title Insurance	19,017,700	Change	+5,878,875

RAILROAD EARNINGS

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first of February showed the following changes compared with last year:

Buf., Roch. & Pitts..	$229,867	+$57,257
Can. Northern	429,400	−72,300
Can. Pacific	1,876,000	+436,000
Chesapeake & Ohio..	762,950	+111,480
Clev., Ind. & Louis....	138,023	+30,553
Colorado & Southern.	382,253	+25,684
Denver & Rio Grande.	356,300	+36,400
Minn. & St. Louis...	186,978	+11,667
St. L. & Southwest..	183,000	−16,000
Texas & Pacific	310,632	+39,898

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the first week of February:

Nine roads	$4,672,403	+$821,239
One road	183,000	−16,000
Total (10 roads)	4,855,403	+805,239

The Boston & Maine reports to the Massachusetts Public Service Commission for the quarter ended Dec. 31:

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Oper. revs...	$12,900,042	$11,662,402	$1,237,640
Net after taxs	3,228,074	2,250,593	977,481
Total income.	305,908	371,595	*65,687
Charges	2,612,354	2,549,904	62,450
Net income...	921,628	72,284	849,344

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross sales	$9,289,492	$5,133,308	$5,043,062
Expenses	7,921,691	4,664,907	4,540,383
Net profit	1,367,801	468,400	502,179
Other income	303,962	5,750	650
Total income	1,671,762	474,150	502,838
Interest	†34,089	180,000	180,000
Surplus	1,705,851	294,150	322,838
Dividends	650,565	179,961	44,969
Surplus	1,055,286	114,189	277,869
Prev. surplus	392,058	277,869	......
P. & L. surplus	1,447,344	392,058	277,869

†Net credit to income after payment of interest on income bonds to dates of retirement and restoring to income excess appropriation in previous years.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS for the year ended Dec. 31—

‡Gross sales	22,083,011	13,616,163	37,630,969
Exp., dp., &c.	18,772,628	13,295,554	33,744,494
Mfg. profit	3,310,383	320,609	3,886,474
Othinc.incl.div. Stn.Steel wks	200,000	661,145	787,164
Total inc.	3,510,383	981,754	4,673,639
Chgs., &c.	682,567	631,524	655,838
Net profit	2,827,816	350,230	4,017,800
Pfd. divs	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Surplus	1,427,816	†1,049,770	2,617,800
Com divs.	....	400,000	400,000
Surplus	1,427,816	†1,449,770	2,217,800
Prev. surp.	3,438,021	4,887,791	2,669,991
P. & L. surp..	4,865,837	3,438,021	4,887,791

†Deficit.

‡Gross revenue from production of locomotives and other usual products amounted to $19,339,934 and from work resulting from the war $2,743,077, making a total of $22,083,011.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross receipts	15,715,860	7,927,801	7,640,741
†Net earnings	4,922,402	1,434,755	1,407,212
Interest	36,300	187,500	390,000
Pfd dividends	368,308	223,590	......
Surplus	4,517,794	1,023,666	1,017,212

†After deducting all expenses incident to manufacture and sale, repairs, maintenance, depreciation, &c.

MANUFACTURERS' LIGHT & HEAT CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	6,468,113	6,471,675	6,503,449
Ex. and tax..	3,703,135	3,972,864	3,589,590
Net	2,759,978	2,498,811	2,913,858
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,723,660	2,437,520	2,759,520
Dividends	1,840,000	1,840,000	1,610,000
Surplus	883,660	597,520	1,149,016
Depreo.	714,446	685,013	695,767
Surplus	169,214	‡87,493	453,249
Adj. deb.	7,228	†14,859	46,480
Prev. sur.	4,174,575	4,247,209	3,840,440
P. & L. sur.	4,181,803	4,174,575	4,247,209

†Credit. ‡Deficit.

TWIN CITY LINES—

	1915.	1914.	Inc.
4th wk. Jan...	275,386	245,964	29,421
month Jan....	821,077	762,535	58,542

UNITED RAILWAYS CO. of St. Louis for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross rev.	11,779,684	12,538,826	12,786,995
Op. exp., tax, dep., &c.	11,514,157	12,030,785	11,887,965
Surplus	265,527	508,041	899,030

FOR INVESTORS.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. 10 cents—every Monday—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Much irregularity was reflected by the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The copper shares were again strong features, and one or two of the railroad stocks advanced sharply. On the other hand, several issues dragged most of the day, and there were declines in some others of substantial proportions. The abnormal demand for the copper metal at very high prices continued the stimulating influence in the case of the copper stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Alaska Gold..	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞	22½
100	Alaska G. rts.	.04	.05	.04	.05
240	Allis-Chalm ..	31⅝	32	31⅝	31⅞
160	Am. Ag. Ch...	71⅝	72¼	71⅝	72¼
270	Am. B. Sugar.	70⅝	71⅜	70½	71¼
2,720	Am. Can......	62½	63⅝	62½	62⅞
420	Am. C. & Fdy.	73	73⅞	72½	73⅛
860	Am. Ice Sec..	29⅞	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛
180	Am. Linseed..	24	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝
40	Am. Lin. pf...	43½	43½	43½	43½
470	Am. Locom....	68	68⅛	67⅝	68
1,590	Am. Smelt....	102⅝	103⅜	102½	103¼
10	Am. T. & T...	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
14,990	Anaconda Cop.	89⅝	91⅛	89⅝	91
570	Baldwin Loco.	114¼	115	112⅞	114¼
220	Butte & Sup..	84⅛	89	84⅛	89
70	Calif. Petrol..	33	33	32¼	32¼
70	Cent. Leather.	54⅛	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞
120	Ches. & Ohio..	62⅞	62⅞	62⅝	62⅞
50	C., M. & S. P.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
270	C., R. I. & P.	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
200	Chile Copper..	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
380	Chino Copper..	57⅛	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞
160	Col. Fuel & I.	48	48⅛	47¼	47¼
30	Cont. Can.....	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
240	Corn. Prod....	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛
1,740	Crucible Steel.	82⅛	82⅛	81⅛	81½
320	Dist. Secur....	48⅛	48⅛	47½	48
100	Dome Mines...	29	29	29	29
1,070	Erie	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜
20	Fed. Min. & S. pf.	57	57	57	57
150	Goodrich Rub..	73¼	73¼	72⅞	73⅞
60	Gt. Nor. Ore..	47¼	47¼	46½	46⅞
40	Guggen. Exp..	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
420	Insp. C. Cop..	47⅛	47⅜	47	47
70	Interboro Con.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
50	Inter. Harv...	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
20	Inter. M. M...	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
1,410	Int. M. M. pf.	76⅛	76⅛	74⅛	75
80	Lehigh Valley.	78	78	78	78
50	Lack. Steel...	80	80	80	80
70	Max. Motor...	71	71	70	70
3,890	Mex. Petrol...	108½	110¼	108¼	109½
240	Miami Copper.	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛
20	Mo. Pacific...	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
30	Nat. En. & S.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
110	Nevada Con...	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
640	N. Y. Central.	107⅛	107⅜	107	107⅛
1,280	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	68	71⅝	68	70⅞
30	Nor. Pacific..	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
10	Pacific Mail..	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
20	Pennsylvania..	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
40	Pr. Steel Car..	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
40	R'wy St. Spg.	43½	43½	43½	43½
170	Ray Copper...	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
820	Reading	79	80	78⅝	79⅝
620	Rep. I. & S...	54¼	54⅝	53⅝	54½
80	So. Pacific...	100⅜	101	100⅜	100⅞
520	Studebaker ...	154⅛	154⅛	153⅝	154
420	Tenn. Copper..	61¼	61⅜	60⅞	60⅞
20	Texas Co.....	214	214	214	214
60	Third Av.....	59⅛	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛
590	Union Pacific.	135⅛	135⅜	134⅞	135⅛
50	United Fruit..	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜
80	U. S. Ind. Al..	154⅛	155⅛	154⅛	155⅛
10,420	U. S. Steel...	84⅝	85	84⅛	84⅝
840	Utah Copper..	83½	83⅞	83⅛	83⅛
80	Va.-Car. Ch..	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝
720	West. E. & M.	67⅝	68⅜	67⅝	68
52,160					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Atlanta	.20½	.21	.20½	.20½
400	Dr. Jackpot..	.11	.11	.11	.11
400	Goldf'd Con..	.88	.89	.88	.89
1,000	Goldf'd Merg.	.18	.18	.18	.18
450	Iron-Silver ..	1.35	1.37½	1.35	1.37½
800	Jim Butler...	.95	.95	.95	.95
100	Jumbo Ext....	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
500	Montana	.27	.27	.27	.27
200	Portland	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
200	Tonopah Ext..	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45
200	Union Con....	.54	.54	.54	.54
4,850					

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the Close of Business Feb. 11, 1916.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates:		
Gold settlement fund	$10,964,000.00	
Gold in vaults	150,875,230.00	
Total gold reserve		$161,839,230.00
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin.		5,076,374.45
Total reserve		$166,915,604.45
Bills discounted and bought:		
Commercial paper	$173,893.77	
Bank acceptances	12,217,060.77	
Total		12,390,954.54
Investments — Municipal warrants		9,713,041.06
Federal Reserve notes—net		21,072,705.00
Due from other Federal Reserve banks—net		809,423.43
All other resources		394,019.44
Total resources		$211,295,747.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$11,057,100.00
Reserve deposits—net	190,200,367.53
Government deposits	4,473,508.33
All other liabilities	5,564,772.06
Total liabilities	$211,295,747.92
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$89,240,000.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve agent: Gold and lawful money	89,240,000.00

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

		Change.
Loans, &c.	$658,969,200	+$3,101,300
Specie	55,624,700	+53,100
Legal tenders	9,517,200	+372,900
Total deposits	860,391,400	−4,488,200
Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in New York City	692,213,400	+113,400

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.		P.C.
Cash in vault	$11,464,100	10.97
Deposits in banks and trust companies	19,455,300	18.63
Total	$30,919,400	29.60

RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.		
Cash in vault	$53,677,800	9.04
Deposits in banks and trust companies	139,989,200	23.59
Total	$193,667,000	32.63

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $224,586,400; $2,841,900 decrease; per cent. of legal reserve, 32.20.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans and investmts.	$374,131,500	+$5,299,100
Gold	42,938,900	−2,644,800
Currency and banknotes	21,771,400	−2,460,500
Deposits	505,756,700	−7,948,400
Reserve on deposits.	117,131,900	−6,767,700
Percentage of reserve, 28.1.		

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans and invtmts.	$1,606,638,800	+$20,526,300
Gold	146,990,500	−960,800
Currency and bank bills	18,174,200	−5,845,900
Deposits	1,976,067,700	−149,700
Reserve on deps.	445,298,900	−9,013,800
Percentage of reserve, 27.8.		

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York. 1916.	Total U. S. 1916.
Feb. 11	*$2,177,993,921	
Feb. 5	2,950,429,509	$4,099,117,097
Jan. 29	2,710,187,431	4,388,024,907
Jan. 22	2,764,637,870	4,541,072,660
Jan. 15	2,770,520,034	4,579,665,865
* Five days.		
	1915.	1915.
Feb. 13	$1,391,816,454	$2,655,388,263
Feb. 7	1,848,079,265	3,281,942,247
Jan. 30	1,655,427,609	3,002,702,783
Jan. 23	1,698,845,970	3,113,829,494

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250	Adventure ...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
310	Ahmeek	103	104	103	103
1,765	Alaska Gold..	23¼	23¼	22	22½
18,527	Alaska G. r..	10	11	7	7
250	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛
422	Allouez	73½	74	73	74
27,894	Am. Zinc	71¼	75¼	71	75⅜
570	Anaconda	89⅝	91	89⅝	90⅝
1,255	Ariz. Comm'l.	9⅛	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛
100	Butte A. S...	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
15	Butte & Bal..	5	5	5	5
4,914	Butte & Sup..	84	89	84	88½
*965	Calumet & A.	74¼	74¾	74	74½
44	Cal. & Hecla.	575	580	575	577
10	Chino	58	58¼	58	58¼
980	Copper Range.	65⅝	66⅛	65¼	65⅝
2,060	East Butte...	15	15¼	14⅝	15
240	Franklin	10½	10½	10½	10½
306	Granby	97⅛	97⅞	97	97
220	Hancock	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
150	Inspiration ..	46	47¼	46	47¼
11	Island Cr. pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½
370	Isle Royale ..	29⅞	30	29¼	29¾
110	Keweenaw ...	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
605	Lake	18⅞	19⅛	18⅝	19
135	La Salle	5	5	5	5
300	Mason Valley.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
320	Mass. Con....	13¼	13¼	13	13¼
5	Miami	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
105	Mayflower ...	4½	4½	4½	4½
420	Mohawk	94	94¼	94	94¼
45	Nevada Con..	16¼	16¼	16	16
820	New Arc.....	10	10	9½	10
100	New Idria	20	20	20	20
18	Nipissing	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2,655	North Butte..	30	31¼	30	31
100	Old Colony...	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,165	Old Dom......	71½	71¾	71	71
310	Osceola	95	96	95	95¼
50	Pond Creek...	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
330	Quincy	96½	96½	96	96
65	Ray Cons.....	25	25⅝	25	25⅝
880	Santa Fe	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
7,405	Shannon	11½	12¼	11¼	12
15	South Lake ..	8	8	8	8
1,705	Shattuck & A.	36¼	38¼	36¼	38½
200	South Utah...	35	35	35	35
190	St. Mary's L.	68	68	67	67
3,075	Sup. & Boston	3⅝	4	3⅝	3¾
40	Superior Cop..	23	23	23	23
150	Tamarack ...	53⅝	54	53½	54
80	Trinity	11	11	10½	10½
200	Tuolumne	19	19	19	19
247	Union Cop. L.	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,340	U. S. Smelters	62¼	63	61⅞	62⅜
666	U. S. Sm. pf.	50½	50⅝	50	50⅝
835	Utah Apex ..	3½	3½	3½	3½
150	Utah Con.....	15¼	15½	15	15¼
200	Utah Copper..	83⅝	84⅝	83¼	83⅞
1,090	Victoria	4	4¼	4	4¼
100	Winona	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
63	Wolverine ...	66⅝	66⅝	66¼	66⅝

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Boston Elev..	83	83	82½	82½
37	Bost. & Lowl.	138	145	138	145
1,716	Bost. &Maine	41½	49	41½	49
35	Conn. River..	160	160	160	160
81	Fitchburg pf.	83	85	83	85
30	Maine Cent..	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
15	Mass.Elec. pf	39	40	39	40
153	New Haven...	68⅝	71⅜	68½	71
10	Old Col......	155	155	155	155

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am.Agr. Chm	71½	71⅞	71½	71⅞
78	Do pf.....	98	98½	97½	97½
106	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
32	Am. Sugar...	113¾	113¾	113	113
10	Do pf.....	117	117	117	117
110	Am. T. & T.	127⅝	128	127½	127⅞
315	A. G. & W.I.	29½	31⅛	29½	30½
1,515	Do pf.....	45⅝	47⅜	45⅝	47
75	E. Bost. Land	10½	11	10½	11
30	Ga. Ry. pf...	87	87	87	87
15	General Elec.	171½	172	171½	172
24	Mass. Gas....	85¼	85¼	85	85¼
4	Do pf.....	88	88	88	88
4	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
24	Mergenthaler	165	165	165	165
40	Mex. Tel. pf..	5	5	5	5
60	N. E. Tel.....	136½	137	136½	137
101	Nipe Bay....	132	132	125	132
15	Pullman	164¼	164¼	164¼	164¼
140	Swift	126½	126⅝	126½	126½
1,104	Torrington ...	41⅞	47	41⅞	47
50	Do pf.....	30	30	30	30
1,157	United Fruit.	148⅝	150¼	147⅝	149
5,265	Do Rights..	8	9	8	8⅝
261	Utd ShoeMch	55½	55⅝	55	55½
345	Do pf......	29⅝	29⅝	29	29
100	U. S. Steel...	85	85	84½	84½
50	Do pf.....	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
10	Ventura Oil...	9	9⅝	9⅝	9

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$23,000	Am. T.& T.5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1,000	Anglo-Fch 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1,000	A.G.& W.I. 5s	78	78	78	78
2,000	C.B.& Q.Jt. 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
500	Dom. Coal 5s.	93	93	93	93
1,000	Mass.Gas 4½s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102½
5,000	Swift 5s......	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	Unt. Frt. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
11,000	West. Tel.5s.	100	100	99⅞	99⅞

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado...	.75	1½	Majestic...	1 1-16	1¼
Bay S Gas	.21	.23	McK-Dar...	.46	.50
Bingham...	8½	8¾	Mex Met...	.40	.42
Bohemia...	2½	2½	Mines of A.	2¾	3¼
Boston Ely	.55	.62	New Baltic	3⅝	4
Butte & L.	.38	.40	N Cornelia	12	12¼
Begole	.80	1	Nev-Doug..	.80	.85
B & N Y..	3¼	3¾	Ohio Cop..	.18	.24
Bost & M..	.49	.50	Oneco	.70	.90
Calaveras..	3⅝	3⅞	Onondaga..	1½	1¾
Chief Con.	1⅝	1½	Riker-Heg.	5½	5⅝
Con Cop..	1⅝	1⅞	S W Miami	1	1½
Con Ariz..	1⅝	1¾	Stewart M.	.50	.55
Crown Res	.38	.45	Tono Min..	6⅞	7⅛
1st Nat C.	6⅝	7	Tono Bel..	4⅜	4⅜
Goldf Con.	.80	.90	Truro	....	.13
Houghton..	2⅝	2½	U Verde E.	11¼	11¼
Iron Blos..	1⅛	1⅜	Utah Met..	9⅛	9¼
La Rose...	.60	.70	Yuk'n Gold	2⅝	2⅝

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,155	Arundel Sand & Gravel...	41½	41½	39½	40¼
200	Balt. Tin Pl..	98	98	98	98
135	Balt. T.P. rcts	98	98	98	98
605	Balt. Tube...	109⅝	109⅝	106¾	109½
410	Balt. Tube pf.	92	92	91	91
10	Bank of Balt..	158	158	158	158
60	Con. Power pf.	112	112	112	112
60	Con.G.& E. pf.	112	112	112	112
2,250	Cosden	22	22¼	21⅞	22¼
275	Dav'son Chem.	67½	67½	67	67
3	Drov.& M. Bk.	203	203	203	203
90	Farm. & Mech. Nat. Bank..	46	46	46	46
11	Fil. & Dep'st.	138	138	138	138
5,750	Houston Oil..	21⅞	22⅝	21⅜	22¼
65	Houston O. pf.	65	65	65	65
26	Mt. V. Cot. M.	12	12	12	12
25	Mer. & M. Bk.	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
21	Mercan. Trust.	223	223	223	223
10	Nat'l Bank...	158	158	158	158
73	Pa. W. & Pow	76⅝	76⅝	76¼	76¼
1,850	Sapulpa	15⅛	15¼	15	15
25	Sapulpa pf...	15	15	15	15
4,300	Sapulpa rts., W. I.	2	2	2	2
2,350	United Rys...	27½	29	27½	29
10,800	Wayland Oil..	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5½

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Ala. Co. 5s...	78	78	78	78
2,000	Ana. & Pot. 5s	99	99	99	99
1,000	Balt. & Sp. Pt. 4½s	97	97	97	97
3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s...	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4,000	Coal & Coke Ry. 5s...	88	88	88	88
2,000	Con. Coal Ref. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½
6,000	Cosden 6s	124	124	120	123
500	City of Balt. 4s, 1954	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
4,000	Dav'son Ch.6s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3,000	Ga.S. & Fl. 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Houston Oil Div. ctf.....	82	82	82	82
2,000	Macon Ry. & Lt. 5s	92	92	92	92
3,000	Mer. & Miners' Tran. 6s....	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
8,000	Maryld Elec.5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1,000	Pa. W. P. 5s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
500	Jamison Coal & Coke 5s...	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
60,000	U. Rys. inc. 5s	62	62½	61⅞	62½
4,000	U. Rys. fdg. 5s	86	86¼	86	86
17,000	U. Rys. notes..	99	99⅝	99	99⅜

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Ship....	38⅝	39	38⅝	39
175	Booth pf.....	73	73	73	73
100	Ch. C.&C. Ry.	3½	3¾	3½	3½
25	Chi. Pn. Tool.	74⅝	74⅝	74	74
62	Ch. Ry. Ser. 1.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
25	Ch. Ry. Ser. 2.	18	18	18	18
20	Com. Edison..	144	144¼	144	144¼
590	Diam'd Match.	105⅝	106	105¼	106
125	Ill Brick	78	79½	79	79½
500	Lindsay Lt....	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
100	Lindsay Lt. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½
1	Mont. Wd. pf..	113½	113½	113½	113½
80	Nat. Carbon..	180⅛	182	180⅛	182
40	Nat. Carb. pf.	122	122	122	122
50	Peo. Gas.....	103	103	103	103
25	Pub. Serv....	114	114	114	114
25	Pub. Serv. pf.	103	103	103	103
91	Sears-Roebuck.	180⅛	181⅝	180⅛	180⅜
5	Sears-Roeb. pf.	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛
148	Stew. War....	87⅝	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝
135	Union Carbide.	175½	175½	175	175
25	Inland Steel..	365	365	365	365
50	Shattuck Cop..	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Armour 4½s..	94½	94½	94½	94½
2,000	Chi. Rys. 5s..	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4,000	Chi. Ry. B 5s.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
22,000	City C. Ry. 5s.	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
5,000	Com. Ed. 5s..	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
22,000	Morris 4½s...	92¼	92¼	92¼	91¼
1,000	Pub. Serv. 5s..	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
425	Am. W. G. M..	47⅝	48	47⅝	48
65	A. W. G. M. pf.	140	140	140	140
50	Caney R. Gas.	40¼	40	40	40
810	Columbia Gas..	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛
50	Ind. Brew. pf..	17	17	17	17
42	Mfrs. L. & H..	51	51	51	51
410	Nat. F'proof..	11⅝	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10	Nat. F'proof. pf.	23	23	23	23
55	Ohio Fuel....	38⅝	38½	38½	38½
125	Ohio Fuel Oil..	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
25	Oklahoma Gas..	72	72	72	72
150	Pitts. Brew....	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
140	Pitts. Brew. pf..	18	18	18	18
50	Pitts. P. Glass.	116	116	116	116
735	Pure Oil......	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝
10	Pitts. O. & G..	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,900	San Toy	18	18	18	18
30	Union S. & S..	120	120	120	120
70	U. S. Glass....	30½	31	30½	30½
50	Un. Nat. Gas..	142½	142½	142½	142½
35	W'house A. B..	135	135	135	135

BOND.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$500	Pitts. C. deb.5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alliance Ins...	19⅝	20	19⅝	20
10	Am. Gas	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼
300	Am. Can	62⅞	63⅝	62⅞	63⅛
30	Brill	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
8,771	Cambria Steel.	80¼	80⅝	80¼	80¼
10	Chino Copper..	57½	57½	57½	57½
351	Elec. Stor. B.	66	66¼	65⅝	65⅝
100	Erie R. R.....	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
900	Goodrich	73	73	73	73
100	Keystone Tel..	13½	13½	13¼	13¼
2,445	L. Sup. Corp..	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
13	Lehigh Nav...	77⅝	78	77⅝	78
1	L. V. R. R....	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
25	L. V. Transit..	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
8	L. V. Tr. pf...	42	42	42	42
207	Miami Copper.	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝
681	Pennsyl. R. R.	57⅛	57½	56⅝	57⅝
728	Penn. Salt Mfg.	100½	102	100½	102
40	Penn. Steel ...	62	63	62	63
1,796	Penn. Steel pf.	85	94	85	93
795	Phila. Electric	27¼	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1,241	Phil. R. T., t.c.	20	20	19⅞	20
20	Rep. I. & S...	54	54¼	54	54¼
215	Reading R. R.	79¼	80¼	79¼	79⅞
30	Reading 1st pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
405	Tonopah-Bel....	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
5	Tonoph Min...	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
216	Union Traction	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝
371	Unit. Gas Imp.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
70	Un. Cos., N. J.	227	227	227	227
6,350	U. S. Steel....	84⅝	85	84⅝	84⅝
100	Westinghouse..	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
50	Warw. I. & S..	10½	10½	10⅝	10½
80	York Rys......	9	9½	9	9½

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. G. & E.5s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,500	El. & Peo.T.4s.	82	82	81½	81½
2,000	Equi. Ill. G. 5s.	106½	106½	106½	106½
16,000	Key. Tel. 1st 5s	98⅝	100	98⅝	100
9,000	L Sup. C.inc.5s	29	29	29	29
1,000	L. V. gen.4s,r.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
5,000	L. V. gen. 4½s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	Penn.con.4s,'48	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	Peo. Pass. 4s..	83	83	83	83
21,000	Phil. Co.con.5s	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92⅝
4,600	Phil. Elec. 4s..	83⅝	84	83⅝	84
5,000	Phil. Elec. 5s..	104	104	104	104
6,000	Read. gen. 4s..	95¼	95½	95¼	95½
1,000	Stand. Gas 6s..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	W.N.Y.& P.4s.	82½	82½	82½	82½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	22½	24
Adirondack Electric Power pf	75	78
*American Gas & Electric	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Light & Traction	377	381
American Light & Traction pf	113	115
American Power & Light	65½	67
American Power & Light pf	86½	87
American Public Utilities	43	46
American Public Utilities pf	73	76
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	8¼
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	15	18
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	55	58
American Gas Co	120	123
Associated Gas & Electric pf	80	85
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	96	99
Cities Service	112	115
Cities Service pf	75	77
Colorado Power	25	26
Colorado Power pf	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L	61½	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	85	87
Consumers Power pf., (Me.)	92	95
Consumers P. 5s, 1929	102	104
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric pf	77	82
Federal Light & Traction	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf	40	45
Gas & Electric Securities	120	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf	88	91
Great Western P. 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ont. Light & Power pf	59	64
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. 6s, '31	84	88
Northern States Power	45⅝	46¼
Northern States Power pf	90½	92
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	63	63½
Pacific Gas & Electric, old, pf	91	93
Pacific Gas & Electric, new, pf	89	92¼
Republic Ry. & Light Co	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	67	70
Southern California Edison	89	91
Southern California Edison pf	103	105
South. P. & L. pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¾	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	31¼	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10¼
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	44½	45
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	19	21
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf	50	55
United Light & Rys	44½	46½
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	72	74
Western Power	17	17¼
Western Power pf	58¼	59

*Par value, $50.

HINT OF NEW STEEL DEAL.

Schwab Said to be After the Pennsylvania, and Stock Jumps.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Since the announcement of the deal for the sale of Cambria Steel to Midvale interests the Street has been of the belief that the next evelopment in the steel situation would involve the Pennsylvania Steel Company. A report was current this afternoon that Charles M. Schwab, President of Bethlehem Steel, visited the Broad Street Station today for a conference with Pennsylvania Railroad officials. The financial district forthwith associated this with a violent rise of nearly $10 in Pennsylvania Steel preferred stock on the Philadelphia market. The stock sold up to 94, against 85 last night.

The company earned 10 per cent. on its stock last year, but the probability of a dividend in May is regarded as very remote. The last dividend on the preferred stock was 2½ per cent., which was paid on Nov. 1, 1913.

Neither officials of the railroad nor the steel company would deny or confirm the reported conference with Mr. Schwab.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
3s —Sept., 1917	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
4½s—June, 1965	107⅝	108	107⅝	107⅞
4½s—Mar., 1963	107½	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
4½s—Nov., 1957	107¼	107½	107½	107½
4½s—May, 1957	107¼	107½	107½	107½
4½s—Nov., 1917	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
4½s—May, 1917	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4¼s—Mar., 1964	102⅝	102¼	102¼	102¼
4¼s—Mar., 1962	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4¼s—Sept., 1960	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4¼s—Mar., 1930-60	102¼	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
4s —May, 1959	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s —Nov., 1958	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	99
4s —May, 1957	98⅝	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
4s —Nov., 1956	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4s —Nov., 1955	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
4s —Nov., 1936	98	..	98	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	88	..	88	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	88⅝	89	88⅝	89
3½s—May, 1954	88⅝	89	88⅝	89

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1916	2	1¾	1¾	1910	3	2¼	2¾
1915	2¼	1⅞	2	1909	2⅜	2	2¼
1914	2	1½	1¾	1908	2	1¾	1⅞
1913	4½	2½	3⅝	1907	6	2½	4⅝
1912	2¼	2	2¼	1906	4½	2½	4
1911	2½	1½	2¼				

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.06	Kentucky Con	.02
Alpha Con	.03	Mexican	.22
Andes	.06	Occidental Con	.75
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	.35	Overman	.08
Confidence	.20	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	Sierra Nevada	.23
Hale & Norcross	.03	Jacket Con	.05
Justice	.03	Union Con	.40

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.35	Comb. Fraction	.06
Halifax	.47	Diamondf. B. B.	.03
Jim Butler	.95	Diamondf. Daisy	.03
McNamara	.03	Florence	.47
Midway	.16	Goldf'd Con	.91
Mizpah Ext	.18	Goldf'd Kewanas	.17
Montana	.25	Goldf'd Merger	.16
North Star	.14	Jumbo Ext	1.15
Rescue Eula	.07	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Ext	4.40	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Nevada	6.50	Spearhead	.09
West End	.73	**OTHER DISTRICTS.**	
GOLDFIELD.		Manhat'n Big Four	.04
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.17
Booth	.30	Nevada Packard	.32
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.54
		Round Mountain	.54

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	10⅝	10⅞	Isabella	22¼	22⅝
Elkton	33½	35	McKinney	44½	45
El Paso	90	94	Jackpot	6½	9
Findlay	4½	4⅞	Portland	175	180
Gold. Cycle	213	215	Vindicator	235	245
Gold Dollar	3	5	Rav. B. H.	2¼	3
Gold Sov.	4⅝	9¼			

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company

To the Stockholders of Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company:

The directors have decided to extend to the stockholders of the Company the privilege of subscribing for $25,000,000 par value of the capital stock of this company, consisting of 500,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, the privilege of so subscribing to be on the terms and conditions herein and in the subscription warrants set forth.

The right to so subscribe will be accorded to stockholders who are registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1916.

Each stockholder will be entitled to subscribe to the new stock, at the price of $60 per share, to the extent of one-third of the amount of the stock registered in his name at the time aforesaid, provided that, in respect of fractional amounts, no right to subscribe will be accorded except upon surrender of sufficient fractional warrants, on or before March 10, 1916, to aggregate a full share, and the issuance of a full warrant therefor.

On said 21st day of February, 1916, or as soon thereafter as practicable, there will be issued and mailed to each of said stockholders, at his address as the same appears on the books of the company, warrants in respect of such subscription rights.

Payments on subscriptions for full shares are to be made to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, in New York funds, not later than the 13th day of March, 1916, on the terms and conditions set forth in the full warrants of subscription. Certificates for such stock will be delivered as soon as practicable thereafter.

Full warrants of subscription for stock will become wholly void and of no value if the right to subscribe is not exercised and payment thereon made on or before March 13, 1916, and fractional warrants will become wholly void and of no value after March 10, 1916.

The aforesaid $25,000,000 par value of stock has been underwritten by a syndicate, which has agreed to take the same, or such part thereof as the shareholders may not subscribe, at $60 per share, the company having agreed to pay to said syndicate a commission for such underwriting.

The issue of the stock offered as aforesaid will exhaust the present authorized capital stock of the company, leaving no stock for further issue to meet the possible future requirements of the company unless the amount of authorized capital stock be increased. It is contemplated and intended to finance the purchase of stock of the Cambria Steel Company through the funds which will be derived from the offering of $25,000,000 par value of stock above mentioned and the issue by the company of collateral trust bonds of approximately $50,000,000 in principal amount, which bonds, according to the present plans, will be convertible into capital stock of the company at the price of $100 for $50 par value of such stock. Under the circumstances, the Board of Directors have determined that it is advisable to increase the amount of the authorized capital stock of the company from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 and have accordingly called a special meeting of the stockholders to consider such increase, to be held March 11, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and for the purpose of said meeting have ordered the stock transfer books closed at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1916, to be reopened at the opening of business on the 13th day of March, 1916. Formal notice of said meeting, as required by law and the by-laws, will hereafter be mailed to each stockholder. If such increase in the capital stock be authorized at said stockholders' meeting there will be reserved from issue the amount necessary to satisfy the conversion privilege of the bonds to be issued as above mentioned, leaving approximately $25,000,000 par value of unissued stock to meet possible future requirements of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM B. DICKSON, Secretary,
Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company.

Dated, New York, February 11th, 1916.

COTTON DECLINES AFTER SLIGHT BULGE

Surprisingly Large Shipments Abroad Fail to Keep Prices at Top Level.

HOLIDAY RESTRICTS TRADE

Monday's Census Figures Expected to Break Records—No Ocean Freight Change.

Influences in cotton yesterday showed no new feature aside from heavy export clearances, which amounted to nearly 66,000 bales for the day. Although the amount was surprisingly large, the covering movement which took place only sent prices up to the recent high level around 12.25c. for May and 12.41c. for July. A reaction on profit taking in the last half hour brought about a net loss of 8 to 12 points. The undertone was barely steady.

Trading was restricted on account of today's holiday. The New York market will be closed, but Liverpool and New Orleans will be open.

There was no especial feature to the week-end figures. The intosight for the week was 248,044 bales, against 495,883 last year. The total for the season was placed at 9,026,000, against 10,907,000 last year. Spinners' takings for the week were 335,788 bales, against 387,768 last year. The total for the season was 7,798,000, against 6,812,000 last year.

Trading was on a moderate scale and most of the selling seemed to come from local trade sources. The buying on the bulge was largely for the account of Wall Street.

One feature of the Liverpool weekly statement was the big item of exports to continental Europe, which amounted 32,000 bales.

There is no change in the ocean freight situation, and there seems to be no immediate expectation of a change in rates.

On Monday the Census Bureau will issue its report on supply and distribution, giving the consumption of cotton by American mills during January. The figures are expected to break all records for any month in the history of the American textile trade.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. Norfolk, 13 points advance; Houston, 5 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline; 12.10c. for middling. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Mar.	12.04	11.92	11.92@11.93	12.04@12.05
May	12.25	12.15	12.14@12.15	12.24@12.25
July	12.41	12.30	12.31@12.32	12.39@12.40
Oct.	12.44	12.35	12.36@12.37	12.43@12.44
Dec.	12.57	12.50	12.48@12.49	12.55@12.56
Jan.	12.62	12.50	12.53@12.55	12.60@12.61

Total port receipts, 29,111 bales; last week, 37,404 bales; last year, 74,464 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	1,498	8,384	22,932
Galveston	8,181	2,320	11,134
Mobile	162	280	1,155
Charleston	644	185	1,332
Savannah	3,707	3,759	16,094
Wilmington	179	49	2,643
Norfolk	1,978	1,853	4,254
INTERIOR RECEIPTS.			
Augusta	321	710	1,915
Memphis	607	3,723	4,463
St. Louis	201	4,756	7,599
Houston	4,758	4,280	20,643

Exports, 65,818 bales; total thus far this season, 3,108,959 bales; total last season, 4,526,634 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,255	Galveston	12.10	309,285	600,950
220	New Orleans	11.62	426,118	431,960
25	Mobile	11.38	19,869	50,629
1,977	Savannah	11⅞	224,880	317,749
....	Charleston	11⅝	......	125,989
....	Wilmington	11⅝	43,722	59,06[illegible]
741	Norfolk	11.88	126,522	82,222
1,304	Augusta	11.75	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,150	Memphis	12.00	234,914	226,532
....	St. Louis	12⅛	17,240	38,099
1,352	Houston	12.05	199,447	208,351

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling 1 point advance, at 8.05d. Sales 5,000 bales. Receipts 12,000, all American. Market closed quiet and steady.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11.—Sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston this week:

Sales.		Price.
5	American Glue Co. pf	149
14	American Linen Co	75⅛
50	Appleton Co.	200
4	Arkwright Mills	6[illegible]⅜
4	Arkwright Mills	60½
80	Arlington Mills	100¼@102
11	Berkshire Cotton Mfg. Co.	201
10	Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co.	83
5	Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co. pf.	111@111¼
5	Boston Belting Co.	117½
4	Davis Mills	116
4	Davis Mills	116¾
1	Davol Mills	100¾
1	Dwight Mfg. Co.	1,100
60	Farr Alpaca Co.	143@144½
2	Great Falls Mfg. Co.	192
18	Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co. pf.	100
20	Lawrence Mfg Co.	182¾
1	Ludlow Mfg. Associates	130
40	Manomet Mills rights	4¼
1	Massachusetts Cotton Mills	131
25	Merrimac Chemical Co.	100
85	*Merrimac Mfg. Co.	45@45¼
1	*Merrimac Mfg. Co. pf	85
15	Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	192½
60	Pacific Mills	135
6	Plymouth Cordage Co.	196¾
8	Potomska Mills	130
1	Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	161
1	Richard Borden Mfg Co.	162¼
2	Wamsutta Mills	123⅜

*Ex dividend.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.
DECISIONS.

Composite Metal Lath Co., respt., v. Glasco Ice Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

M. Stoller, applt., v. John Franken, respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

Re opening West 172d St.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

G. Counes, respt., v. C. Cranides et al., applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

F. S. Williamson, respt., v. The City of New York, applt.—Judgment and order so far as appealed from reversed, with costs, and complaint as to third cause of action dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Dowling and Smith, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

A. B. Gross et al., respts., v. A. Mendel et al., applts.—Judgment modified as indicated in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs to respondents. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

F. G. Fleischman, respt., v. R. B. Steele, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

E. Barnett, respt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed. (Dowling, J., dissenting.)

Re O. O. Miller, applt.; estate of Sarah Akin, decd., A. Akin et al., respts.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

E. Noah, respt., v. Bank for Savings in the City of New York, applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Scott, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

P. Ottmann, respt., v. Blaugas Co. of Cuba et al., applts.—As to Directors, who were not members of the Executive Committee, judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs; in other respects, judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Scott and Page, JJ. (Dowling and Page, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

J. J. Little & Ives Co., respt., v. Lecouver Press Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Dowling, J. Order filed.

Sure Seal Company, applt., v. C. C. Loeber et al., respts.—Judgment and orders reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to avide event. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Metallurgical Securities Co., applt., v. Mechanics and Metals' National Bank of N. Y., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Smith, J. Order filed.

A. Humpfner, respt., v. L. H. Beers et al., applts.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for defendant as stated in opinion, with costs. Opinions by Scott and Page, JJ. (Page, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

National Reserve Bank of the City of New York, applt., v. The Corn Exchange Bank, respt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

A. M. Rogers, respt., v. J. D. Voorhees, applt.—Judgment and orders reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Smith and Dowling, JJ. (Dowling and Page, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.

T. Kharas, applt., v. B. C. Collier, Inc., respt.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Page, J. Order filed.

I. Boffe et al., respts., v. Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Co., applt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Page, J. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re W. C. Baker, respt., v. A. J. McGuire et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re C. L. Craig, respt., v. A. M. Long, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion denied. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

L. H. Kane et al., respts., v. M. J. Odell et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as stated in opinion. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

S. L. Rau, respt., v. Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

F. Herrmann, applt., v. H. M. Susswein, as admr., and O. Herrmann, impld., respts.—Order reversed as to Henry Susswein as admr., &c., and affirmed as to Oscar Herrmann, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion, with $10 costs and disbursements to the applt. against the admr. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

M. Walter et al., applts., v. K. G. Farrell, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Re supplementary proceedings against E. K. Stallo, respt., by G. G. Niles, Jr., as ancillary admr., &c., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, the time for the judgment debtor to appear to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

S. Lashinsky, respt., v. Board of Education of the City of N. Y., applt.—Order so far as appealed from reversed, with $10 costs and disbrusements, and motion to that extent denied. No opinion. Order filed.

Re J. W. Merriam.—Order reversed and motion granted to the extent stated in order hereon. No opinion. Order filed.

The Mylvirn Corp., applt., v. N. Passman & Son, impld., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Re Eva G. Jeffries.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

A. W. Duckett & Co., respt., v. N. L. Carout costs. No opinion. Order filed.

F. L. Johanns, applt., v. T. Ficke, et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.—No opinion. Order filed.

E. L. Sasse, respt., v. Order of United Commercial Travelers of America, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

D. H. Hyman, applt., v. J. Dunston, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements; motion denied, with $10 costs, and order for examination reinstated, the date for the examination to be fixed in the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

R. Sobel, respt., v. S. P. Sebel, indy., &c., applt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Re Belmont Av.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

V. Carmiscian, applt., v. Mason-Seaman Trans. Co., respt.—Order so far as appealed from reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to that extent denied. No opinion. Order filed.

G. P. Fox, as admr., v. City of New York—penter et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with—Motion denied on condition stated in order. Order filed.

J. L. Kernan v. W. A. Miller et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. W. Harburger v. B. Levy—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

W. P. Fisher v. Mechanics and Metals National Bank—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

McK. B. Hopkins v. J. R. Hopkins—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

L. Torregiani et al. v. M. Attanasio et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

D. Gotman v. I. Schreiber et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Same v. same—Motion granted, with $10 costs. (Pego, J., not sitting.) Order filed.

J. Miller v. W. Lohrman et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re John Shipway & Bro.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

E. Reich v. E. W. Bliss Buildings, Inc.—Motion denied, without costs. Memo. per curiam. Order filed.

T. Gilson v. J. Silverstein—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

L. Zucker v. F. W. Whitridge, as recvr.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Rabbi Jacob Joseph School v. Fidelity and Casualty Co. — Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Isaac Polstein v. General Accident, Fire, and Life Assurance Corpn. — Application granted. Order signed.

Lalance & Grosjean Mfg. Co. v. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Mechanics and Metals National Bank v. G. Termini.—Application granted on stipulation. Order signed.

S. H. Spear v. C. A. Robinson et al.; same v. same.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

The Mylvirn Corpn. v. N. Passman & Son, Inc.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

B. Finkelstein v. N. Finkelstein.—Motion granted. Memo. per curiam. Settle order on notice.

T. Gilson v. J. Silverstein.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

L. E. Brown v. C. A. Robinson et al.—Motion granted. Memo. per curiam. Settle order on notice.

J. Schneider v. Union Dime Savings Bank.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

P. Munter Co. v. Toilette Products Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Re J. Palmieri.—Reference ordered to official referee. Settle order on notice.

Re J. Haire.—Supplementary charges and reply referred to Hon. John J. Freedman to whom original charges were referred. Settle order on notice.

KINGS COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION — SECOND DEPARTMENT.
DECISIONS.

Re application of Rose Ealls Bres for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

M. A. Karten, respt., v. Oster et al., defts.; C.N.Y., applt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

G. A. Molitor, as trustee in bankruptcy of Charles Wenz, Inc., respt., v. H. Schneider, applt.—Motion for reargument denied, without costs.

E. W. Bogart, as admx., &c., of C. J. Bogert, deceased, respt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., applt—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

Re application of W. H. Judson and E. Herrick, as exrs. &c., of H. Rowe, decd., &c.—Decree of the Surrogate's Court of Dutchess County affirmed, with costs.

Re application of F. C. Ormsby, relator-respt., for a writ of mandamus; G. H. Bell, as Com. of Licenses, &c., applt.—Order modified, without costs, in accordance with opinion by Jenks, P. J.—Settle order before Presiding Justice.

C. Millang, applt., v. J. Gilkinson, respt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

G. M. Miller and J. E. Miller, respts., v. Eagle Savings and Loan Co., applt.—Reargument ordered and case set down for March 7.

The People, &c., respts., v. Suffolk Cont. Co. et al., applts.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

F. Baptiste, relator, v. Arthur Woods, &c., respt.—Determination annulled and writ sustained, with $10 costs and disbursements.

H. P. Lee, relator, v. Robert Adamson, &c., respt.—Writ dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Reedy Elevator Co., applt., v. the Monok Co. et al., defts.; A. G. Farrell, respt.—Judgment reversed, with costs of this appeal, and case remitted to the Special Term to adjust the equities and render judgment of foreclosure and sale.

L. Schutrick, respt., v. A. Douglas, applt.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with costs.

U. S. Drainage and Irrigation Co., respt., v. E. J. Lucas, applt., (Acts. 1 and 2.)—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Order denying motion for new trial affirmed, with costs.

S. T. Williams and A. H. White, respts., v. Peter Keeler Bldg. Co. and New England Casualty Co., applts. — Judgment affirmed, with costs, and defendants may have stay of execution of ten days after the order is entered herein.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
25 ft. house on
WEST 54TH ST.
near
5th Avenue
BUSINESS or RESIDENCE
APPLY TO
Geo. R. Read & Co.
30 NASSAU STREET

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

West End Avenue Deal Near Seventy-second Street for Apartment.—Rockefellers to Build Business Structure Next to St. Thomas's Church—Good Bronx Sales—Active Leasing Market.

Samuel A. Herzog has purchased a plot fronting 42 by 100 at 253 and 255 West End Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Seventy-second Street, for immediate improvement with a four-story apartment hotel, which will be a prominent addition to the large number of high-class apartment structures recently erected in that Seventy-second Street locality. The property, now covered by two old dwellings, was sold to Mr. Herzog through Slawson & Hobbs and the Hall-Berwin Corporation.

On the opposite side of the avenue, covering the large northeast corner of Seventy-first Street, is a twelve-story apartment, opened about two years ago. The new building will contain suites of one, two and three rooms, for which there has been a steady demand in the neighborhood, as all of the apartment hotels there are well rented. Mr. Herzog has lately been identified with the erection of several houses in the east side Park Avenue section, and is now completing a twelve-story house at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

Rockefeller to Build on Fifth Avenue.

Plans have been completed for the erection of two six-story business structures on the vacant plot on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, adjoining St. Thomas's Church, on the former corner and the residence of Mrs. H. McK. Twombly on the latter corner. The property was puchased over two years ago by John D. Rockefeller to prevent the erection of an objectionable structure abutting his residence in Fifty-fourth Street, just west of the avenue. It was purchased from Dr. Seward Webb, whose residence occupied the site, and the house was torn down. Plans for the new buildings have been prepared by the architect, William Wells Bosworth. The plot fronts 52.1 by 108 in depth, having an outlet to Fifty-fourth Street through a 4-foot alley. The estimated cost of the new buildings is $250,000.

Deal in Washington Place.

Pepe & Brother, in conjunction with the Cruikshank Company, have sold for David B. Ogden and Thomas E. Phelps, 71 Washington Place, a four-story and basement building, on a lot 22.6 by 97, to Alice Loughran.

The property, which is about 150 feet west of Washington Square, may be altered into studios, as several other houses in this vicinity have during the last year.

Street & Smith Increase West Side Holdings.

George C. and Ormond G. Smith of the firm of Street & Smith, publishers, have purchased from Clifford Van Schurman the property known as 161-163-165 West Fifteenth Street, consisting of vacant ground and old buildings. The acquisition of this property by Street & Smith give them 150 feet on Fifteenth Street, their present publishing house being 129 feet on Seventh Avenue.

For the last ten years negotiations have been carried on to purchase this property, all of which efforts were unsuccessful. Mr. Van Schurman began accumulating the property, having bought 161 West Fifteenth Street in April, 1914, and the recent purchase of the vacant ground was consummated last month. The vacant plot was sold by the Duross Company for Julia P. Thornton of New Bedford, Mass., and Eliza W. Morgan of Oakland, Cal., who inherited it from the Parmelee estate.

Colored Branch of Y. M. C. A. for Harlem.

As a site for a colored branch of the Young Men's Christian Association Nail & Parker sold for Charles H. Southard 179 and 181 West 135th Street, and for Freida Lewin, 185 West 135th Street, making a plot of 75 by 99.11, to the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York. The association will begin erection of a building about May 1. This is the first transfer of the property in twenty years. It is located 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue. The new structure will cost about $150,000 and with the property represents an investment of about $180,000.

Recent Buyers.

Arthur D. Weekes is the buyer of the James D. Layng property at 931 Fifth Avenue.

Theresa Rosenberg is the purchaser of 164 West Forty-eighth Street, sold recently by J. B. English for Lewine & Kempner.

$175,000 West Bronx Purchase.

Imperial Court and Bedford Hall, two five-story apartment houses recently completed on the northeast corner of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and 198th Street, have been sold by the J. L. S. Building Company to Charles Koeppel for investment.

Imperial Court stands on the immediate corner, occupying a plot 79.6 by 89.2. Bedford Hall, adjoining on the Concourse, is on a plot 67.4 by 88. The houses have fire towers, which are unique in buildings of that size.

John La Spina, President of the J. L. S. Company, bought the site a year ago from Bernard Block, giving in part payment a seventy-five foot plot at 246-250 East 152d Street. The property has been held at $175,000. E. Osborne Smith negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

Brady & Reale sold to Walter H. Rutter the plot 100 by 100, on the southwest corner of 236th Street and Napier Avenue, Woodlawn Heights. The same brokers in conjunction with D. A. Trotta resold the plot to the Bronx Development Company, who gave in part payment the premises known as 2,490 Hoffman Street, a three-story building with store, on a plot 25 by 117.

Nicholas Lopard sold for Robert Erts the two-family detached house, 1,538 Bryant Avenue, Bronx, to George T. Van Volkenberg, who gave in part payment four lots on Dittmar Avenue, East Elmhurst, L. I., fronting on Flushing Bay.

Heller & Sussman, in conjunction with R. Elkan, sold for the Benenson Realty Company 981 Avenue St. John, a five-story modern apartment house covering a plot 58 by 100, for cash to an investing client. The same brokers also sold for Mr. Klein a plot 25 by 114 by irregular, on the west side of Carter Avenue, seventy-two feet north of 174th Street, to a builder for improvement.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for the K. and G. Holding Company to a client for occupancy the two-story and cellar brick one-family house 553 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 18 by 100.

Frank H. Malone has sold for Theodore Schneider a plot 109 by 120, on the southeasterly corner of Ridge Boulevard and Seventy-sixth Street, to a builder for immediate improvement.

Westchester County.

The River View Building Company of Yonkers has sold to an investor the one-family, two-and-one-half-story cottage now in course of construction at the southwest corner of North Broadway and Morsemere Place, North Yonkers.

Commercial Leases.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. have effected a lease of the corner store in the Hotel Buckingham at Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue to the Roseville Pottery Company of Zanesville, Ohio, which is now located at 133 Fifth Avenue. This lease dates from March 1, 1916.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have leased for the estate of Thomas E. Crimmins, for a term of years, a store in the building at the northeast corner of Ninety-ninth Street and Broadway to Samuel Davis, electrical supplies.

John Peters has leased to Reinis & Rolland, for a term of years, the store and basement at 210 East Fourteenth Street, as a lunch room.

Charles S. Kohler has leased the large double store at 1,389 St. Nicholas Avenue, between 179th and 180th Streets, for Mrs. Rose C. Newman, to the Beck Shoe Company, for a long term of years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased the store at 125 Greene Street to the Hatters' Fur Exchange, and for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at 226 Fifth Avenue, the store to the Great Barnes Company.

Ames & Co. have leased the entire four-story building at 477 Sixth Avenue for the Wendel estate for a term of years to Christ Rompapas, wholesale and retail stationer. Also the store and loft at 520 Sixth Avenue, corner of Thirty-first Street, for M. J. Murphy, to Locker Brothers & Cohen.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased the store and basement No. 39-41 West Twenty-ninth Street, to George B. Herzig Company, for a term of years.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Mrs. Henry M. Flagler has leased from John T. Pratt his house, 11 East Sixty-first Street, for a term of years. Mr. Pratt expects to occupy his new residence adjoining, at 7 and 9 East Sixty-first Street, in the Fall of 1916. Worthington Whitehouse and Harris & Vaughan negotiated the lease.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Harlan Stone, as attorney for the owners, the five-story American basement dwelling 15 East Seventy-seventh Street, to E. K. Dalziel.

Madison Avenue Corner Improvement.

Negotiations are reported pending between Abercrombie & Fitch, sporting goods dealers, and the Henry Phipps estates, whereby the latter will improve the property they own, 100 by 100.5 feet, on the northwest corner of Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

The site is now covered by five old dwellings, principally used for business purposes, and, accordng to report, it is to be improved with a six-story structure for the exclusive occupancy of the prospective tenants under a long leasehold proposition.

Brooklyn Flats Planned.

Plans have been completed by W. T. McCarthy for four four-story apartment buildings, to be built by the Arden Construction Company, Inc., on a plot 200 by 88.3 feet, to cost $160,000, located on the north side of Woodruff Avenue, 39 feet east of Parade Place, Brooklyn.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for a six-story apartment house to be erected on the south side of South Tenth Street, 146 feet east of Berry Street, to accommodate thirty-five families, for the Keap Construction Company as owners.

Realty Notes.

In part payment for 570 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Morgan Howe gave C. Grayson Martin the six-story tenement and stores at 1,713 to 1,715 Third Avenue, on plot 49 by 100 feet, adjoining the northeast corner of Ninety-sixth Street; also a mortgage for $75,000 on the adjoining corner building.

Alfred C. Bossum has prepared plans for a new bank building for the Greenwich Trust Company, to be erected at Greenwich, Conn., at a cost of about $700,000. He has also drawn plans for a country house at Rye for Paul Bayne to cost about $25,000.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.,
92 William St. Tel. 2000 John
Have large amount of money available for centrally located properties
At 4½%

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

2d St, 157 East, s s, 120.9 ft e of Avenue A, 24.6x105.6, five-story tenement; leasehold; Jonas Weil and another against E. A. Hechler, individually and executrix, et al.; I. S. Heller, attorney; Henry Fluegelman, referee; due, $10,362.81; taxes, &c., $45.80; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

Park Av, s e corner of 101st St, 100.11x16, three-story dwelling; M. W. Hancox against G. L. Smith et al.; Phelps & E., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $8,840.69; taxes, &c., $267.70; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

99th St, 216 East, s s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Bernhard Mayer against Rachel Gluck et al.; I. S. Heller, attorney; H. V. Story, referee; due, $11,250.81; taxes, &c., $47; prior mortgage, $13,000; to the plaintiff for $13,500.

By Henry Brady.

Henry St, 156, s s, 105 ft e of Rutgers St, 26.1x100, three-story school; St. Vincent's Hospital against Rabbi Isaac Elchonon Theological Seminary Association et al.; B. L. Peck attorney; C. D. Donohue, referee; due, $21,980.22; taxes, &c., $165.37; to the plaintiff for $15,500.

By Samuel Marx.

26th St, 130 West, s s, 350 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9, seven-story loft building; adjourned to Feb. 16.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Creston Av, w s, 248.7 ft n of 184th St, 224.5x119.2x irregular, two frame houses and vacant; withdrawn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

167th St, s e corner of Kelly St, for a six-story brick tenement, 19.4½x85.9; Samuel Minskoff, 927 East 163d St, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architects; cost, $30,000.

Rogers Place, n e corner of Hall Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 70x142; Absar Realty Co.; Abraham Weisman, 919 Fox St, President, owners; Kreymborg Architectural Co., architects; cost, $60,000.

Intervale Av, w s, 165 ft n of 165th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 44x56.6¾x73.5¼; Absar Realty Co., owners; Kreymborg Architectural Co., architects; cost, $50,000.

Clinton Av, w s, 132.18 ft n of 181st St, for three five-story brick tenements, 44.06x96; Traf Building Co.; John W. Dertinger, 4,029 Lowerre Place, President, owners; John P. Boyland, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $135,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

6th Av, n e corner of 13th St, to a ten-story department store; Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau St, owner; John B. Snook Sons, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $20,000.

17th St, 440 to 446 West, to a three and four-story factory and storage house; Elder & Wells, 65 9th Av, owners; Friedman, Robertson & Keeler, 90 West St, architects; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BEAUMONT AV, w s, 300 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; Rebecca C. McEnroe to Bertha Pearsall, Baldwin, N. Y., Feb. 1, mtg $5,000; attorney, G. M. Bode, Baldwin, N. Y....$1

BROADWAY, n e cor of Fairview Av, 100x100; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Mamie & Lillie Selig....$15,000

BROADWAY, e s, 100 ft n of Fairview Av, 100x100; same to Richard C. Bondy..$13,500

BROADWAY, e s, 200 ft n of Fairview Av, 100x100; same to same, et al, executors; Emil C. Bondy....$13,500

BROADWAY, e s, 300 ft n of Fairview Av, 100x100; same to Lina Stix....$12,000

BRYANT AV, w s, 130 ft w of Jennings St, 20x100; B. Peter Cerussi to Abraham Grossman, 904 Tiffany St, Nov. 30, 1915, mtg 9,000; attorney, Max Miller, 50 Broad St....$1

CANNON ST, 133, w s, 80 ft s of Houston St, 20x100; Frank P. Brody to Samuel S. Manheimer, mtg $18,000....$100

FORSYTH ST, 118, e s, 100 ft n of Broome St, 25.10x100.3x irregular; Max Fine to Forsyth Holding Co., mtg $40,000....$100

HUDSON ST, n w cor West 11th St, 24.10x78.1; Edward R. Finch, trustee in bankruptcy of Henry W. Richardson, to Hamilton M. Weed; all title, mtg $29,000....$275

SAME property; Hamilton M. Weed to Henry W. Richardson, Jr.; all title, mtg $29,000.$1

KATONAH AV, s w corner of 241st St, 40x85; Mary E. Foley to John F. Foley, 4,331 Katonah Av, Feb. 25; attorney, John F. Foley, 4,332 Katonah Av....$100

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 3,050, s e s, 25x97x25x97.4, Matthew Danahy to Oliver E. Newton, 3,050 Kingsbridge Terrace, Feb. 10, mtg, 5,500; attorneys, T. G. and T. Co, 176 Broadway....$1

LINCOLN AV, s e cor of 138th St, 50x100; Thos. C. Larkin, Referee, to Emma Gett & ano, 866 Lancaster St, Albany, N. Y.; Oct. 15, 1915; attorney, H. A. Whipple, 220 Broadway....$4,000

LOT 294, map of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Henrietta Stricker to Jennie Fox, 840 Woodlock Av, Feb. 9, mtg $700; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway....$1

LOT 15, map of 175 lots of L. G. Morris; William O. Weir to Edward F. Branning, 1,731 Montgomery Av, Feb. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOT 33, map of Coster Estate; Michael Zito to Francisco Russo, 245 East 149th St, Feb. 5; attorney, Francesco Russo, 245 East 149th St....$1

LOTS 153 and 155, map of partition of real estate of William Ades; Maynard M. Miller to David C. McBride, 1,756 Topping Av, Feb. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

PARK AV, s e corner of 173d St, 100x100; Bessie B. Frey to Joseph Rosenthal Realty Co., 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, Feb. 9, mtg $8,000; attorney, L. J. Frey, 31 Liberty St.$1

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 612.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 60x78.11x45.11x82.4; Jas. T. Barry to Gerard Holding Corp., 220 E. 130th St, Feb. 10, mtg, 35,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Bway.$100

SNIFFEN COURT, e s, 141 ft w of 3d Av, 19.9x41; Gertie A. Gorman to Harriet W. Freshmuth....$12,000

STEBBINS AV, 948 e s, 18.10x80; also Stebbins Av, 950, e s, 18.7x80, Walter Scott Jessurun to Albert E. Jessurun, 4,700 Broadway, Feb. 3; attorneys, Breed, A. and M., 82 Liberty St....$1

TINTON AV, e s, 146.2 ft n of 152d St, 35.9x121.5x58.8x112.1; Ellner Reichard Realty Co., Inc., to Charlotte D. Ellner, 777 Hewitt Place, July 19, 1915, mtg $34,250; attorney, B. Siegelstein, 99 Nassau St....$1

TOPPING AV, 1,655, w s, 20x95; Frances T. Dunn to Eliz. A. Dunn, 1,655 Topping Av, Feb. 9, mtg $6,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 B'way....$1

TREMONT AV, s s, 25 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x99.9x25x99.8; also Tremont Av, s s, 50 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x99.9; East 180th St. Bldg. Corp. to Robert J. Moorehead, 311 Bedford Park Blvd, Oct. 1, mtg $5,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway....$100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s w corner of Reiss Place, 94.9x145.8x83.1x131.6; Wm. F. Norden and another to Mary H. Norden, 214 W. 96th St, Jan. 31, mtg $3,750; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av. and 148th St..$100

15TH ST, 161 West, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; Lawyers' Realty Co. to Ormond G. Smith, George C. Smith, and Cora A. Gould, mtg. $32,000....$100

15TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; same to same....$1

19TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of Avenue A, 50x184 to n s of 18th St; Louisa J. Hutchinson to Rosa E., wife of Frank R. Merrall....$1

26TH ST, n s, 144 ft e of 7th Av, 107.6x150x irregular; Marconi Realty Corporation to George A. Wheelock, mtg $545,000....$100

33D ST, 30 to 38 East, s s, 116.8 ft e of Madison Av, 83.4x98.9; George A. Wheelock to Wallach Construction Co., mtg $137,500....$100

44TH ST, s s, 184.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 15.6x100.5; Park Av, 25, e s, 49.5 ft n of 36th St, 24.8x80; Charles E. Chetwood to Chet Realty Corporation....$100

48TH ST, 164 West, s s, 140 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Lewin & Kempner to Theresa Rosenberg, mtg $34,000....$100

52D ST, s s, 103.11 ft w of Broadway, 55x100.5x irreg; Alland Realty Corporation to Leon Alland and Maurice Alland, mtg $50,000....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Leon and Grace Alland and Maurice Alland to same, mtg $67,500....$1

70TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 166.8x100.5; Rande Realty Co. to Directors Realty Holding Co....$1

115TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Hy. Cleland, Inc., to Wentworth Mortgage Co., mtg $18,000....$100

118TH ST, 37 West, n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Je[illegible]e Farian to James Powers, mtg $20,[illegible]....$1

118TH ST, 4 W[illegible] s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Ma[illegible] [illegible]roder to Gustave Jaretsky....$100

125TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 100x99.11; Charles Neukirch to Blanche B. Neukirch.$1

135TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Charles H. Southard to Young Men's Christian Association, mtg $17,000....$1

135TH ST, 183 West, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Frieda Lewin to Young Men's Christian Association, mtg $10,000....$1

141ST ST, n s, 121.11 ft e of Southern Blvd, 246.2x irreg., to Whitlock Av; Norcross Properties, Inc., to Norcross Brothers Company, 103 Park Av, Oct. 12, 1908, mtg $85,000; attorney, Norcross Brothers Company, 103 Park Av....$100

171ST ST, 498 East, s s, 16x100, Lawyers Mortgage Co to Rosetta Tannenbaum, 498 East 171th St, Feb. 9; attorneys, T. G. & T. Co, 176 Broadway....$100

176TH ST, 502 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 44x99.11, foreclosure; Robert L. Luce, referee, to Joseph J. Cullen....$41,000

181ST ST, 908 East, e s, 50x78.1x50x80.5; Trojan Building Corporation to Arthur C. Mason, Flint, Mich., Feb. 10, mtg $34,500; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

212TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 250x99.11; William R. Wilcox to James A. Lynch, ½ part....$1

239TH St, w s, 50 ft w of Martha Av, 50x100; Dora M. Schrenkeisen to Ehrich Peterson, 2,254 Ryer Av, Jan 27; attorneys, Otis & O., 60 Wall St....$1

### Bronx.

FOREST AV, e s, 196 ft s of Home St, 107.3x irregular; Joseph Stolz to Mary Stolz, 1122 Forest Av, Feb. 5; attorneys, Goldsmith and R. M. & B., 35 Nassau St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; John Stolz to Anna Stolz, 1703 Fulton Av., Feb. 5; attorneys, same....$1

GARRISON AV, s s, 25 ft w of Whittier St. 75x100; Fairfield Holding Corporation to Anton Bodo, 339 E. 6th St., Feb. 5; mtg. $3,500; attorneys, Lawyers' Title and Trust co., 160 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anton Bodo to Vaclav F. Kouba, 212 E. 69th St., Feb. 10; mtg. $3,200; attorneys, same....$1

INTERVALE AV, w s, 266.11 ft s of 166th St, 75x85x75.9x77.4; Keoe Meyer and another to Morris Hirsch, 1479 Madison Av., Feb. 9; mtg. $46,000; attorneys, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

KELLY ST, e s, 68.11 ft s of Intervale Av, 36x100; Joseph R. Truesdale, referee to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Feb. 10; attorney, Cary & Co., 59 Wall St..$27,500

VILLA AV, w s, 25 ft s of 205th St, 25x100; Orsolina Toccilla to Domenico Costiello, 251 E. 204th St, Feb. 11; attorney, V. Toccilla, 3133 Villa Av....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 91, e s, 100 ft n of 63d St, 25.5x100, prior mtg $20,000; Herman Katz to Martha F. Diestel, 5 years, 4½ and 5 p. c....$7,000

CHERRY ST, 122, 22.8x104; Whelan Realty Co. to John Winn, 3 years, 6 p. c....$3,000

FRONT ST, 33, s s, 28x105.10; Howard G. Wallace to James C. Thomson, 3 years, per cent, as per bond....$12,000

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 64th St, 24.5x90; Annie N. Hoes to Empire Trust Co., prior mtg $8,000, due June 4, 1916, 6 p. c....$11,500

SNIFFEN COURT, e s, 141 ft w of 3d Av, 39.6 ft s of 36th St, 19.9x41; Harriet W. Frishmuth to Gertie A. Gorman, due as per bond....$7,200

10TH AV, 552, e s, 39.5 ft s of 41st St, 19.5x64; Joseph M. Garvey to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., due, &c., as per bond..$7,500

15TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 7th Av, 45x103.3; Ormond G. Smith et al. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 3 years....$35,000

26TH ST, n s, 144 ft e of 7th Av, 150.1x—; George A. Wheelock to Moses Crystal, prior mtg $545,000, due March 1, 1921, 6 p. c....$50,000

26TH ST, n s, 196.6 ft w of 10th Av, 63.6x98.9; Harris H. Uris to Rebecca Abrams, prior mtg $44,000, due as per bond..$20,000

28TH ST, 320 East, s s, 25x98.9; James McElroy to Frank D. Arthur and another, executors of George D. Arthur, due Feb. 1, 1921, 5½ p. c....$8,500

48TH ST, 164 West, s s, 140 ft e of 7th Av, 17x100.4, prior mtg $27,500; Theresa Rosenberg to Lewine & Kempner, due, &c., as per bond....$6,500

52D ST, s s, 103.11 ft w of Broadway, 55x—; Leon Alland and another to Maurice Alland, 4 years, 4 p. c....$17,500

83D ST, s s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 150x102.2; Hennessey Realty Co. to New Netherland Bond and Mortgage Co., prior mtg $240,000, 2 years, 6 p. c....$25,000

175TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 44x99.11; Joseph J. Cullen to New York Title Insurance Co., due Feb. 1, 1919, 5½ p. c....$33,000

### Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 125 ft s of Brandt Pl, four lots together, in size 226.9x112.7x225.2x100; four mtgs, each $7,500, 1,640 University Av, Inc., to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 B'way; four prior mtgs $42,500 each, Feb 10, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Ins. Company, 135 B'way.$30,000

BOSTON AV, s e s, 175 ft s w of Perot St, 25x97.4; Oliver E. Newton to Mathew Danahy, 3,252 Kingsbridge Terrace, prior mtg $2,000, Feb. 10, installments; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way..$3,500

BROOK AV, s e corner of 3d Av, 89.2x70x118x59; Attilio Pasquini to James McConnell, 330 Arlington Av, Jersey City, prior mtg $23,000, Feb. 1, due April 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Alfred D. Britton, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn....$1,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 158th St, 74x80; Wick Realty Company to Marks Wolff, 3,768 Barnes Av, prior mtg $50,000; Feb, 4; due as per bond; attorney, M. N. Krakauer, 320 B'way....$6,000

LOTS 153 to 155, map Wm. Adee; David C. MacBride to Nicholas J. Sofka, 819 E. 152d St, Feb. 10, due Jan. 1, 1920, 5½ per cent.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,000

SAME PROP; same to Marie T. Dunn Rousset, Portiers, France, prior mtg $5,000, Feb. 10, 1 year, 6 per cent; attorney, same....$2,000

LOTS 151 and 152, same map; same to same, prior mtg $5,000, Feb. 10, 1 year, 6 per cent; attorney, same....$3,000

WALTON AV, n w s, 288.1 ft s w of 164th St, 110x irregular; John H. J. Ronner to William A. De Long, 306 West 93d St, prior mtg $25,000, Feb. 9; due as per bond; attorney, William A. De Long, 306 West 93d St....$5,000

163D ST, n s, 160 ft w of Prospect Av, 54x71.3; Jacob Schoefer to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Feb. 9, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St....$2,500

171ST ST, 498 E., s s, 16x100; Rosetta Tannenbaum to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

175TH ST, s s, now 174th St, 171.64 ft w of Macomb's Rd, 25x100; also 175th St, now 174th St, s s, 196.8 ft w of Macomb's Rd; Phoebe Turner to West Side Bank, 481 8th Av, Feb. 10; due as per note; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 B'way....$4,000

181ST ST, 908 East, s s, 50.1x80.5; Arthur C. Mason to Trojan Bldg. Corp., 509 Willis Av, prior mtg $34,500, Feb. 10, due April 1, 1916, 6 per cent; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,300

205TH ST, w s, 75.4 ft n of Hull Av, 25x79.2; Karnes M. Mugrdichian to Josephine Schelnin, 2,102 Tiebout Av, prior mtg, $5,500, Feb. 10, due June 10, 1918, 6 per cent.; attorney, Chas. A. Weber, 391 E. 149th St....$1,000

235TH ST, 68 East, s s, 25x150; Eliz. M. Considine to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 B'way, Feb. 11; due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 B'way....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

FULTON ST, 191; William P. Andrews to Frederick W. Barlow & another; 8 3-12 years....$1,700

HESTER ST, 193; Rocco Verrilli & another to Michael Pascale; 5 years....$924

HUDSON ST, 316 to 322; Rector, &c, Trinity Church to American News Co; 5 years....$6,000

WEST END AV, 325; Charmion Construction Co to Charles Hendricks; 5 years....$5,500

8TH AV, 89; Anna J. Herg to Lewis L. Pierce; 4 years....$1,000

7TH ST, 69 East; Sigmund Schnee to Henry W. Robinson; 2 years....$780

116TH ST, 108 West; Williams Building Corporation to Joseph Shupper; 10 years....$2,750

127TH ST, 552 to 558 West; Klein Operating Co, Inc, to Harry W. Hitchcock; 21 years....$4,800

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

38TH ST, 66 and 68 West; David Stern against T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Philip Rhinelander, owners; Paul De B. Leighton and Butler Davenport, contractors, (renewal)....$1,225

163D ST, 560 West; Marshak & Minkoff against Elizabeth Hafner, owner and contractor....$415.85

2D AV, s w corner of 40th St, 24.8x105; Cohen & Hupert, Inc., against Patrick Purcell, owner; Michael Flood and William H. Bennett, lessees and contractors....$85

### Bronx.

HOME ST, 835; Harry Feldman against New York and Eastern Realty Co., owner and contractor....$145.25

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,043 and 2,045; Alfred C. Kennedy against Park Hill Construction Co., Inc., owners; United States Marble Co., contractors....$275

STEBBINS AV, w s, 104 ft n of 163d St, 78x136.1; William H. Penney against Sinai Congregation of the Bronx, owner; Jardin & Co., Inc., contractor....$971.80

191ST ST, 558 and 560 East; Harry Feldman against New York and Eastern Realty Co., owner and contractor....$97.25

218TH ST, 927 East; Pasquale Tavolacci against Louis and Antonia Satriale, owners; Giovanni Platania and Angelo Restivo, contractors....$239

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MOTT ST, 154; Guarantee Roofing Co. against Esther Cohen et al, April 23, 1915....$25

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 122d St; Davis, Laheney & Co. against William Koenig et al, Dec. 8, 1915....$400

12TH ST, 148 and 150 West; Mason Mfg. Co. against St. Vincent's Hospital of the City of N. Y. et al, Dec. 13, 1915....$334

### Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, 1,061; Sam Minskoff against Keve Meyer et al, Jan. 25, 1916....$1,200

145TH ST, 542 East; Kay-Bee Construction Co., Inc., against Isadore Horowitz et al, Jan. 18, 1916....$5,673

145TH ST, 542 East; Jarcho & Ebert against Isadore Horowitz et al, Jan. 31, 1916...$250

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHERRY ST, 276; General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States against Jacob Eisenstadt et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Murray, Ingersoll, Hoge & Humphrey.

MADISON AV, w s, 51 ft s of 120th St, 25x100; Katharine A. Kingsland against Lilly Cohen et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. De P. Foster.

WATER ST, n s, 95 ft e of Scammel St, 50x80, two actions; Citizens' Savings Bank against Abraham Gans et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorney, J. A. Beall.

7TH AV, e s, 40 ft n of 145th St, 39.10x100; Seymour Realty Co. against Louis Stamm et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Kurzman, Frankenheimer & Gutman.

77TH ST, 225 to 231 West, and Broadway, 2,182 to 2,186; Rufus Darrows, Inc., against Lester L. Thurston et al., counterclaim; attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

SAME PROPERTY; A. W. Gerstner Co. against Lester L. Thurston et al., counterclaim; attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

108TH ST, 229 East; Abraham Jacobi against Bertha Pollack et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Milne, Blake, McAneny & Durham.

112TH ST, 232 to 236 East; General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States against Harry Miller et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Murray, Ingersoll, Hoge & Humphrey.

### Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, w s, 120 ft n of 196th St, 20x91.6; Linda M. Allen against Burdick Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

BROOK AV, 1,526; Burlock E. Rabell, as executor, against Gertie Halpin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. V. Gabriel.

HONEYWELL AV, e s, 54.6 ft s of 179th St, 22.9x111.6; Maximilian Herzig against Gisella Radlauer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. L. Davis.

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, e s, 552.1 ft n of Bailey Av, 52.3x109.1; Elizabeth K. Dooling against Filomena Ventarola et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Knox & Dooling.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 104.7 ft n of 163d St, 75x136.9; William A. Thomas Co. against Sinai Congregation of the Bronx et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorneys, Gantz & Tucker.

3D AV, 3,752, and 1,463 Crotona Place; Annie Deutsch against Charles N. Mazza, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. S. Deutsch.

156TH ST, 949 East; Elizabeth C. Miller against Joseph W. Babcock et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hogan & Ramirez.

165TH ST, n s, 50.5 ft w of Carroll Place, 25.3x134.6; City Real Estate Co. against Rose A. Gaffney et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

173D ST, s s, 90 ft e of Webster Av, 20x117.9; Ernest Hall, as executor, against Peter Zimmermann et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. Freeman.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

42nd Street, between Eighth and Ninth Aves., 50x100; desirable for garage or loft building; will sell at a sacrifice, very easy terms.

42nd Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Aves., 58x100; choice spot for garage, factory or loft building. Must sell at a bargain. First bona fide offer gets it.

Henry I. Cooper, 200 B'way.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Craftsman Homes
WITH HOLLOW TILE GARAGE

ONLY $5,800

Open fireplace, steam heat (American Radiator Company's Ideal Boiler), parquet floors, electric lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations.

High-class, restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach Subway NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, Park Row, N. Y. Fare, 5c.

Send for Booklet "T," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 635.

Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, B'k'n.

STOP! LOOK!! LISTEN!!!

STOP and consider the advantage of location. Union Street, between Nostrand and Rogers Avenues; one block to new Subway station.

LOOK and see what a cute seven-room and bath House we are offering; all improvements, steam heat and parquet floors throughout.

LISTEN Price only $6,750; terms as easy as you could desire.

Call and see sample house, 1,237 Union St., or apply
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague Street.

What Shall I Do?
I WANT A HOME

I can call my own and can pay for about like rent. I have a few hundred dollars saved and must be careful.

ANSWER TO ABOVE:

Send for our 20-page illustrated booklet (free) giving complete details of our 20-year payment plan—new Subway Brooklyn—22 minutes—5-cent fare. Beautifully decorated; semi-detached BRICK HOMES all ready to move into. Prices $4,500 to $6,000.
ALCO CO., 99A Liberty St., N. Y. Cort. 7440.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Easy Housekeeping Homes.

With Private Driveway and Garage Space.

Brooklyn's finest offering from the standpoint of accessibility, appearance, construction and price.

Seven and eight rooms, hardwood floors, spacious porches, hot-water heat, electric light, unequaled closet room, tiled baths and kitchens, extra wash basins, two toilets.

Lots, 20 ft. wide by 120 ft. deep.

Price $8,500—$1,200 Cash.
BALANCE $55 MONTHLY, COVERING PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

Title Guarantee and Trust Co. policy, insuring title to premises, free to the purchaser.

Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs., and reached by Rogers Av., Nostrand Av., St. John's Place, Ocean Av., or Franklin Av. cars to Crown St. Subway (now building) only two blocks away. Representative on the property. Telephone Main 6480.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

One of the finest Summer and Winter homes for a business man in New York; about 6½ acres of land, with a very handsome, commodious house, with stable, garage, etc.

House was designed by James Barton Keene, and has frequently been pictured in "Country Life" on account of its architectural beauty. About $140,000 has been expended on this property, which is beautifully laid out.

Can be purchased for $105,000 net. A representative of the owner will be on the premises each Saturday and Sunday.

This place is located adjoining the
Woodmere Country Club,
at Woodmere, Long Island.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Stamp of Approval

Every home community is judged by the people who live in it. A most representative group of men of affairs have expressed their appreciation by buying or building homes at

Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service
MANY NEW HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED.
Prices $9,000 to $22,500.
On Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.
Information on request from

JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway & 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A. M.; 12:30 (12:52 Saturday only), (1:15 Saturday only); 1:25, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00 (5:11 except Saturday), (5:18 Saturday only), 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY — 8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:17, 11:34 A. M.; 1:08, 1:56, 2:12, 3:03, 4:11, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A COUNTRY HOME

with all city conveniences; high, healthy location; accessible all hours day or night. Take Broadway subway to Van Cortlandt Park, then Green trolley to City Line, or motor up Broadway to

VAN CORTLANDT TERRACE

The best, high-class and most accessible suburban development on west side of New York City. New dwellings contain every convenience; decorated to suit. Price $16,000 to $25,000, on easy terms. Salesman on premises, or see DAVID STEWART, 203 Broadway, Manhattan.

Relatively Few Places For Rent at Mount Vernon. Why?

Only 28 minutes from Grand Central. High and healthy. Conveniences of city. Suburban attractions.

Modern 11-room house, near New Haven station. 2 baths, garage, $1,020 per year.

Large place, 3 baths, all modern improvements, elegant suroundings, garage for 2 cars; $1,500 per year.

English style country house, convenient location, 11 large rooms, 2 baths, grounds, garage. $1,500.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta. Mount Vernon N.Y.

LONG, LOW, SLOPING ROOF.

Big outside chimney, with inside fireplace. 25-foot living room; dining room, 15 feet square. Large, light bedrooms, a couple of bathrooms, a sleeping porch. Everything in best taste and style. House and nice plot with big trees. Chester Hill section of Mount Vernon. $11,000.

Anderson Realty Co. Near New Haven Sta. Mount Vernon, N.Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Lawrence, L. I.

3 Acres; beautiful grounds; magnificent Colonial residence; greatest bargain offered.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. 4030 Murray Hill

SHORE HOME

Large, modern residence overlooking Sound, 176 acres, finest section; 4,000 feet shore front, large trees, beautiful drives, tennis court. Private dock, sandy beach. Sale preferred, but rental considered.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. 15 & 17 West 44th Street. Bryant 5610.

UP-TO-DATE BUNGALOW

5 rooms and bath, within two minutes' walk of bathing beach; has electricity, water, gas, sidewalks, &c.; full price $2,700; terms $200 cash, balance easy monthly payments. B SHORE, 243 West 34th St.

IDEAL HOME

of 7 rooms and bath, 35 minutes from city, large plot of ground, $200 cash needed at once; balance as rent.
HOME, 134 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GOLF GROUNDS
OF THE GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB

adjoin this splendid house of 16 rooms and 3 baths, on large corner plot, on summit of hill, in the best residential section of a suburban city of 15,000. Five minutes from two express stations and trolley. Terms arranged to suit responsible buyer.

PAUL DELMONT, ROOM 178,
Tel. 8748 Cortlandt. 50 Church St., N.Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

For rent: Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel Service.

THE LORRAINE
2 EAST 45TH STREET.

FOR INVESTORS.

The Open Security Market in The Annalist gives bid and asked prices of hundreds of unlisted bonds and stocks offered by well-known houses. The Annalist, every Monday, 10 cents—$4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

HAVE AN INCOME

OWN your HOME and have apartments to let that will give you rent free and pay all your carrying expenses. We have just completed several hollow tile and stucco two-family houses with up to date improvements, in fine location on Richmond Road. 5c. trolley line, 35 minutes from St. George Ferry to Manhattan; 5c. more for ferriage with a transfer will carry you to 155th St. in New York City.

These houses are on high ground at

NEW DORP MANOR

Staten Island, accessible by 5c. trolley to Midland Beach. Pure ocean air and city piped water in abundance. Four large rooms on each first floor and 5 rooms on each second floor.

You should investigate our offer and own a home by saving the rent you now pay for owning nothing.

A Small Amount Down

to guarantee careful usage and then $30 monthly. If interested, call at 1 o'clock week day or Sunday, and we will take you to our property at our expense, or write for our free map.

STATEN ISLAND HOMES CO.,
25 Ann St., near Nassau St., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOR SALE
Four-Story and Basement Factory Building

Situated on South West corner of 27th St. and First Ave., on plot 75x100. Suitable for a laundry or any manufacturing business; excellent light; freight elevator, etc. This property can be purchased at a very reasonable figure and on easy payments. For further particulars consult

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
Broadway and 79th Street.

Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row
and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
OFFICES TO LET
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.
16-Story Modern Office Building.
3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service.
(Opposite City Hall Park)

29 West 34th Street
LORING BUILDING.
OFFICES TO RENT
BEST VALUES.
Large, light offices and floors; steam heat; 2 Otis electric elevators.
Building open Sundays and all night.

FOR SALE OR LEASE
Particularly Desirable, Centrally Located MANUFACTURING PLANT.
Suitable for any kind of mechanical or textile enterprise. For particulars apply to
ESTATE OF DANIEL PAINE,
11 Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

CLUB HOUSE

three floors, near Columbus Circle; ideally appointed and connected with adjoining hotel for service; completely furnished; sleeping rooms. Reisenwebers, 58th St. and 8th Av.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

We Have an Unusually Large Demand for Furnished Apartments
2 to 6 Rooms, $50 to $175 a Month
Write or 'phone this office, giving full particulars.
Thomas J. O'Reilly,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Partnership Management

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Just Completed. 69 Apts. in 2 new High Class Bldgs.
Broadway Corner 207th St.
Few minutes from 207th B'way Sub. Sta. Apartments are arranged in

3 ROOMS	$25 TO $28
4 ROOMS	$30 TO $32
4 ROOMS	$36 TO $40
5 ROOMS	$38 TO $40
5 ROOMS, CORNER	$45
6 ROOMS	$42 TO $45

ROOMS are unusually large, light and airy; parquet flooring throughout; electricity, telephones, hall service, &c.; kitchens and bathrooms have tiled floors.

SPACIOUS CLOSET ROOM.
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Telephone Audubon 461.

9 Rooms and 2 Baths
The ROSARY
306 West 99th St.
Rental $1,400.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.
2299 BROADWAY
Cor. 83d St. Phone Schuyler 3979

ROCKLEDGE COURT,
3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5 ROOMS, ALL IMP.
$23 to $36
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Call at above address ONLY.

THE GOLDEN GATE,
273 MANHATTAN AVE. (Cor. 111th.)
5-7 extra large rooms overlooking Morningside Park; one block from L. High-class elevator apartments, all latest improvements, $45-$65.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The pressure is high over practically all parts of the country except the Southwest, where an area of low pressure is forming. This distribution has resulted in cold weather in the Northern border States from Maine to Montana, while temperatures are much above the seasonal average throughout the South and the Rocky Mountain region.

The weather is overcast, with light local snows in the North and east of the Rockies, and there have been rains in the North Pacific States. Fair weather prevailed elsewhere.

Indications are that there will be local snows in the region of the Great Lakes, New York, and New England, and overcast weather, with probably rain, in the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee.

Fair weather will continue Saturday and Sunday in the South Atlantic States, while in the East Gulf States fair weather Saturday will be followed by rain on Sunday.

Temperatures will be lower Sunday in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and it will change little elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic States will be moderate east; Middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable, mostly east and southeast; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain on Coast, rain or snow in interior, Saturday and Sunday.

Southern New England—Probably rain or snow Saturday and Sunday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably rain Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York and Northern New England—Probably snow Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	27	24	4 P. M.	42	28
6 A. M.	26	22	6 P. M.	42	28
9 A. M.	29	25	9 P. M.	35	30
12 M.	37	27	11 P. M.	35	26

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 34; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 25; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 30 degrees at 5 P. M.; minimum, 22 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M., 53 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.48 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
1:00—Four-masted schooner Bosseit; off Sandy Hook.....Total
1:23—183-185 8 Av.; Spiegel Bros..Not given
3:15—483 E. Tremont Av.; Winterroth & Co.....$1,000
7:10—201 W. 38 St.; Thomas Broderick.Slight
9:25—625 E. 12 St.; Mary Weiner.......$200
10:35—555 Brook Av.; Dominick Floria..Slight
P. M.
12:10—932 Columbus Av.; not given....Slight
12:55—154 W. 14 St.; Custen Bros......Slight
1:05—336 E. 101 St.; Samuel Feugelbaum.....Slight
1:35—138-140 W. 14 St.; Avon Art Brass Co.....Slight
1:35—102 Sullivan St.; Nicola Fourida.Slight
2:00—131 Pitt St.; Victor Hellweld....Slight
2:55—276 E. 223 St.; Frank Whitman..Slight
3:10—4,004 3 Av.; Janie Joblin........$500
3:30—212 E. 35 St.; Bernar Simon......Slight
4:00—4,240 Vireo Av.; Michael Gerrity..None
4:05—698 10 Av.; Tony Sergeant.......Trifling
5:00—550 W. 156 St.; A. G. Saolet.....Slight
6:00—503 6 Av.; Fashion Pleating Co..Slight
6:00—298 Brook Av.; Pincus Fromowitz...$25
6:10—135 Goerck St.; Julius Leff.......Slight
6:20—320 E. Houston St.; Isador Zwerling.....Slight
7:20—229 W. 62d; Helen Butler.........Slight
7:45—46 Great Jones St.; N. Weinman.Slight
8:20—237 E. 39th; Catherine Berhout.Slight
8:40—64 Essex St; Louis Beecher......Slight
8:50—2,430 B'way; Astor Estate.......Slight
9:10—223 E. 102d; T. H. Raphael.......Slight
9:35—Front 110 E. 42d, (planking in subway construction).........Slight
9:50—6-8 W. 62d; Detroit Cadillac Co.Slight
10:25—521 E. 138th; Kate Rooney.....Slight
10:35—2,910 3 Av.; Henry Winkseller...Slight
11:40—244 Thompson St.; Sidney Carlysle. Not given

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments: Patrol., at 4 P. M. Feb. 12: J. Edmunds, 69 to 77, to bicycle duty, excused from reserve duty; P. K. Wood, 77 to Marine Div., assign, to bicycle duty discont.

Temporary Assignments: Inspector T. H. Murphy, 15 I. D., to assume the duties of Borough Insp., Brooklyn and Queens, in addition to his other duties, 1 day, 6 A. M. Feb. 16; Capt. J. Brown, Traffic Div., Subdiv. E, as drill instructor of infantry, in addition to his other duties, 8 A. M. Feb. 14 to 8 A. M. May 8; Lieuts. 8 A. M. Feb. 14 to 8 A. M. May 8: F. J Mott, commanding Boiler Squad, as drill instr. of Bicycle Squad, in addition to his other duties; C. E. Schofield, Training School, as drill instr. of special batt. in addition to his other duties; A. L. Howe, Traffic Div., Subdiv. E, as asst. drill instr. on days when drill instructions are given, in addition to his other duties; Mounted Lieut. J. A. Park, Central Office Squad, as drill instr. of mounted regt., in addition to his other duties; Motor Cycle Sergt. S. W. Johnson, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, as drill instructor of Motor Cycle Squad, in addition to his other duties.

Leaves of Absence—With full pay: Borough Inspector J. E. Dillon, Brooklyn and Queens, 1 day, 6 A. M., Feb. 16, to be deducted from vacation; without pay: Patrol. B. G. Stephenson, 6, 1 day, 4 P. M. Feb. 14; J. J. Bohans, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M. Feb. 18; H. J. Dowling, 42, 2 days, 8 A. M. Feb. 27; F. E. McGreevy, 144, 1 day, 8 A. M. Feb. 12.

Death: Patrol. M. Halloran, 144, at 6 A. M. Feb. 9.

Appointed Special Patrol. by the Police Commissioner: M. J. Davis, with Milliken Bros., Inc., Milliken, Staten Island.

Advancements to Grades: To $1,150 Grade, Feb. 20, L. Muller, 6; F. H. Wilshire, 10; J. M. McGowan, 15; W. J. Silver, 21; M. J. Hunt, 66; D. J. O'Hanlon, 2d Dist.; C. E. O'Brien, 10th Dist.; P. H. Powers, Traffic C; T. F. Berkery, C. O.; W. T. Millar, 6; H. A. Shaw, 13; W. J. Sager, 16; E. J. Leahy, 26; J. F. Marshall, 145; F. J. Sullivan, 4th Dist.; F. V. Oswald, Traffic B; J. Gaine, Boiler Squad.

To $1,150 Grade, Feb. 21, A. L. Kelly, 2; L. A. Brandenberger, 2; J. H. McWilliams, 15; W. J. Moore, 16; W. J. Armstrong, 25; D. Keohane, 26; K. M. Huber, 36; W. C. Lewis, 42; H. Yost, 68; J. J. Powers, 66; T. F. Custer, 159; J. O'Reilly, Traffic A; W. A. Hegarty, 2; F. Vollers, 10; J. Ruddy, 15; W. Brod, 23; R. A. O'Brien, 26; H. Wallach, 36; J. Sheehy, 39; W. Doherty, 153; J. E. Kinney, 164; S. Rosenthal, 165; A. L. Bourke, Traffic E; T. L. O'Rourke, C. O.

To $1,250 Grade—Feb. 27: E. F. Lunny, 1; F. X. Hogan, 21; J. B. Yost, 31; R. H. J. Duggan, 38; S. Sullivan, 42; J. J. Corcoran, 42; H. L. Dunwoody, 68; E. J. Blaney, 143; A. H. Gunther, 150; J. H. Hellriegel, 154; D. J. O'Mara, 167; C. R. Wackerly, D. B.; F. Frinstinsky, 16th Dist.; C. Masterson, 6; J. F. Murtha, 21; J. Hughes, 37; W. F. Hayes, 38; J. F. P. Haack, 42; M. Connolly, 42; J. J. McGowan, 143; A. W. Jayne, 145; M. Malley, 153; J. G. Brunig, 154; H. E. Young, 170; B. J. Stager, Traffic C; W. J. McCafferty, D. B.

To $1,350 Grade—Feb. 23: F. H. Gieselman, 5; W. G. Gleason, 7; H. H. Schwarz, 15; D. H. Eberle, 26; T. Berry, 31; C. F. Scheid, 31; H. G. Ford, 40; F. F. Long, 81; W. S. Whipple, 144; F. C. Marron, 146; J. Renz, 155; P. Fee, 156; I. Reeder, 167; J. Doran, 277; W. J. Kenny, D. B.; J. O'Rourke, 5; G. T. Daggett, 14; T. A. Malley, 15; T. Jeffrey, 31; W. Sinnott, 31; T. J. Shea, 39; C. Innes, 42; W. J. Manning, 143; J. W. McDonough, 144; J. Byrnes, 146; A. Kollmer, 156; J. J. Connors, 164; L. Rickes, 277; A. Mealli, D. B.; H. S. Greene, Traffic C.

To $1,350 Grade—A. Johnson, 80, Feb. 24. To $1,400 Grade—N. M. Grotheer, Traff. A., Feb. 25.

Fire Department.

Retired: Eng. of Stmer. G. W. Hurst, Eng. 242, (on his own application,) annual pension of $800, 8 P. M., Feb. 15; Eng. of Stmer. J. H. Van Pelt, Eng. 270, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $800, 8 P. M., Feb. 15; Fire. 1st gr. J. E. Lehman, Eng. 242, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700, 8 P. M., Feb. 15; Fire. 1st gr. E. J. McCarthy, Eng. 1, (on his own application,) on annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., Feb. 12.

Fined: Fire. 1st gr. J. F. Dunn, Eng. 293, $5, (loss of coat badge;) Fire. 1st gr. H. Walsh, H. & L. 14, $5, (loss of Theatre Detail Badge.)

Decisions rendered: Fire. 1st gr. T. F. Nolan, H. & L. 109, (absence without leave,) 5 leaves withheld; Fire. 1st gr. L. R. Boss, H. & L. 136, (absence without leave, disobedience of orders,) 7 leaves; Fire. 1st gr. H. E. Cordes, H. & L. 124, (neglect of duty, absence without leave, being under the influence of liquor,) 7 leaves.

The members of the Department Band will be directed to report to Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer at 1,091 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, at 1:45 P. M. today.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters, through J. O. Schwank, Superintendent of Fire Patrol, invites the members of the department who are off duty to attend the funeral of Captain Peter N. Cornwell of Patrol 2, who died from injuries received in the discharge of his duty. The funeral will take place at 1:45 P. M. today from his late residence, 1,091 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, thence to the Church of St. Timothy, Howard Av., between Herkimer St. and Atlantic Av.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. 2d gr. J. Rosenberg, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 13; Fire. 2d gr. C. F. Harrigan, H. & L. 25, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 14; Fire. 3d gr. P. J. B. Anderson, Eng. 224, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 14; Chief of Bat. S. E. Poling, 17th Bat., 24 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 15; Eng. of Stmer. W. J. Hussey, Eng. 1, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 12.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Capt. H. S. Heetrick, Corps of Engrs., to New Orleans and report to Maj. W. G. Caples, Corps of Engrs., for temporary duty, then to his station.

1st Lt. H. W. Huntley, 1st F. A., upon arrival in United States, to West Point Academy for duty.

Capt. W. B. Baker, Q. M. C., to Reed Hospital, sick.

Orders of Feb. 8 relating to Maj. H. O. Williams, Inspector-General, revoked.

1st Lt. F. H. Dixon, M. C., from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Mercedes, Tex., and report to commanding officer, First Squadron, 12th Cav., for duty with that organization en route to Canal Zone.

1st. Lt. C. R. Castlen, M. C., from Ft. Bayard, N. M., to Ft. Bliss, Tex., report to commanding officer, Second Battalion, 4th F. A., for duty with that organization en route to Canal Zone.

Leave: Maj. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, from Feb. 10 to and including Feb. 14.

Navy.

Lt. Commander W. L. Pryor, from command to the Ericsson to charge of Naval Magazine, St. Julien's Creek, Va.

Jr. Grade Lt P. F. Foster, to command the G-4.

Gunner H. Jorgensen, the Maryland, to New York Yard.

Machinist H. H. Fowler, appointed from Feb. 10, to temporary duty Receiving Ship at New York.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Aylwin and Ericsson, at Quacanayabo Bay; Buffalo, at Tiburon; Delaware, at Guantanamo; Denver, at Corinto; G-3, at New York Yard; Hull, Oregon and St. Louis, at San Francisco; Leonidas, at Survey Grounds off North coast of Panama; Pampanga, at Canton, and Potomac, at Balboa.

Sailed—Cleveland, Corinto for Balboa; Montana, Guantanamo, for Port au Prince; Panther, Hampton Roads, for Key West; Sterling, Philadelphia for Norfolk, and Yorktown, San Francisco for San Diego.

The Jacob Jones was placed in commission at Philadelphia Yards Feb. 10.

The Glacier, now at Mare Island Yard, will leave about Feb. 15 for Mexican waters, stopping at San Diego en route.

The Bushnell, which left Cristobal for Boston on Feb. 9, will stop at Key West en route.

The Columbia, which left Philadelphia on Feb. 7 for Pensacola, will stop at Key West en route.

The Dolphin, now at Washington Yard, has been ordered to New York Yard to arrive by Feb. 16.

The Kentucky, now at Vera Cruz, has been ordered to New Orleans to arrive by March 2 to participate in the Mardi Gras festivities at that place, upon the completion of which she will return to Mexican waters.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The list for female social investigator is announced. It contains 161 names. Those who received a rating of more than 82 are as follows:

Bertha F. Johnson, 89.40; Ruth M. Underhill, 88.60; Elizabeth C. Alling, 88.40; Josephine F. A. Dawson, 87.20; Bessie De Koster, 87; Marion White, 86.60; Mary J. Van Hook, 86.40; M. Elma Dame, 85.40; Eva A. Marty, 85.20; Elizabeth E. MacKaye, 84.80; Caroline B. Rogers, 84.60; Mabel F. Morris, 84; Mary Hallahan, 82.80; Anna C. Phillips, 82.80; Muriel Deane, 82.60; Antonia C. Friedman, 82.40; Dora Ardman, 82.20.

United States.

An examination for apprentice map engraver, male, to fill a vacancy in the Geological Survey at $1.25 a day, will be held on Feb. 23. Applicants will be given credit for any kind of previous training which would tend to qualify them for this position. They must have reached their sixteenth, but not their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A concert, under the auspices of the Parents' Association of P. S. 4, the Bronx, and the People's Music League of the People's Institute, will be given in the school at 8:30 P. M. on Feb. 11.

There will be a hearing in the Supreme Court on Feb. 18 upon the application of teachers on the promotion list to have the injunction, stopping the Board of Education from assigning special teachers to the grades, made permanent.

District State Commissioner Finnegan at 2 P. M. on Feb. 19, at Albany, will give a hearing upon the appeal of teachers and taxpayers from the action of the Board of Education in assigning kindergartners and special teachers to the grades.

A free exhibition of art will be opened at 4 P. M., today at the Washington Irving High School. Dr. James P. Haney will speak on "The Development of the Graphic Arts."

The Alumni Association of P. S. 109, Brooklyn, will hold its first ball this evening at the Labor Lyceum.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—$3,000 on fine Brooklyn residence, 5½%, 3 years; no commission. Collins, 39 Harrison St. Telephone 2259 Worth.

4½% MANHATTAN MORTGAGE MONEY. S. S. Korn, attorney-at-law, 220 Broadway.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

CORNER BUILDING—LOFTS—POWER.
174-182 Worth Street, between subway and Third Avenue "L" Stations.
Sprinklers—Elevator—High Ceilings.
Apply ENGINEER or your broker.

Lofts.—Light manufacturing or storage; 2,000 to 4,000 square feet, $40 month upward; freight elevator; heat. 408-12 West 13th St.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Loft in Mount Vernon; 4,500 square feet; good for all kinds of manufacturing purposes; also loft in Mamaroneck, N. Y., for all purposes. Apply Kingsbury, 17 West 110th St.

Space for storage, Wall St. district, 450 square feet, in light loft; steam heat; elevator service; terms reasonable. M 206 Times Downtown.

$45.00.—Splendid large store, with 3 rooms and bath; steam heated, plenty hot water; best location for ladies' tailor. 1,461 Madison Av.

Parlors.—Beautiful, large; parquet floors; clubs, dancing, business. 180 Madison Av., (34th.)

Nice, light loft, 2,100 square feet; $50; electric elevator; steam heat. 129 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

8TH AVE., No. 2548.
Large store and basement; 135th "L" station.

Basement; good location, shopping district; antiques, rugs, any business. 18 East 37th.

To let, store; best location in town. L. Udelman, South Norwalk, Conn.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

LOFT SPACE WANTED.

Approximately 7,500 square feet net of loft space required; may be on one, the top floor, or two floors; if the latter, one must be the top floor, with skylights, ample, protected light on at least three sides, one of which must be a north light; building must be supplied with gas, electricity, abundant water supply, and well heated; storage space in the basement, about 700 to 800 square feet, also required; there must be good elevator service, both freight and passenger; the building must be a modern, fireproof building, equipped with sprinkler system, standpipes, &c., and restricted against manufacturing; lease for ten years will be made; any location between 4th and 7th Avs., 23d and 48th Sts., Manhattan; space not necessarily required before Feb. 1, 1917. For further particulars address Y 265 Times Annex.

WANTED.—Well lighted loft space, about 25x40, between 26th and 34th Sts., within 2 blocks of 5th Av., either direction. Will take divided space. Address Room 505, 43 Cedar Street.

Wanted, space in office or studio, telephone service, between 34th and 50th Sts.; business with no stock and few callers; must be good tone, not typical, desk room. J 25 Times.

Private office or part thereof, including service. M 204 Times Downtown.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On February 4, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 100 Cases Tomato Pulp upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 21, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

February 4, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY REAL ESTATE,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Owner must sacrifice improved lot, 25x100; good revenue; great future; asking price 10 per cent. below cost, 50 per cent. below adjoining parcels. Hoeckn, Inc., 650 9th Av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,
160 West 121st St., 3-story dwelling; sacrifice. Room 70, 174 Fulton St., N. Y.

Beautiful private house, West End Av., for sale at an attractive figure for cash; principals only. Apply P 110 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE GARAGE, 178 EAST 75TH ST. William F. Fuerst, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

STABLE OR GARAGE, 242 WEST 69TH ST. William F. Fuerst, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

A.—51 Bronx lots in Arden section, near Baychester Av. station of N. Y., W. & B. R. R., for $200 each.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

$1,000 CASH.
RENT $2,064—PRICE $16,500.

Fine avenue, store property; good investment. GILBERT ELLIOTT, 165 Broadway, New York. Phone 1621 Cort.

Bargain.—Three-story brick, 9th St., near 5th Av. and subway; suitable business or dwelling; fine order; $2,000 cash. Sauter, 431 5th Av.

A beautiful eleven-room home with garage on Parkway; bargain at $17,000. Apply Owner, L 337 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

for the season, (or longer,) 7-room cottage with modern conveniences; delightfully furnished, situated on gentleman's estate; 16¼ acres; 368-foot elevation; 40 minutes from Wall St.; perfect tennis court. Y 225 Times Annex.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

YONKERS.—707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

White Plains, N. Y.—For sale, detached frame house, nine rooms and bath; also barn; corner lot, 50x100; fifteen minutes from Harlem Railroad Depot; convenient to Mount Vernon trolley; price moderate. L 362 Times Downtown.

BRONXVILLE and Tuckahoe Offices open Lincoln's Birthday. BURKE STONE, INC.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE—About 60 acres, unfinished development in village fronting on waterway, within 25 miles of New York City, on Long Island; little cash required. For further particulars apply B, Room 2,901, 165 Broadway, Manhattan.

$300 CASH, BALANCE AS RENT.

Freeport, L. I. Two houses, 6 and 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; hot-water heat; large plots; between railroad station and bay; finest section. A. A. SEALY, Freeport Club or 165 Broadway, New York.

Small old bungalow, needing some repairs to make good, all-year home, located in pretty spot on north shore, near water; will sacrifice on easy terms to party that will improve place. B. Johnson, Box 175 Times Downtown.

FOR LOW-COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHT WATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Garden City Estates.—House, 11 rooms, handsomely furnished and decorated, 2 baths, open fireplaces, beamed ceilings, &c., $125 a month. J. P., 142 Brixton Road.

SUBURBAN HOMES, restricted, refined; 30 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500. Send for "1916 Spring List." Queens Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. Tel. 3876 Cortlandt.

Must sell my small house, complete, for $850; near trolley and town; only $50 down, balance $7 monthly. B. House, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Have 4 good high-and-dry lots at Huntington, L. I.; will sell for $50 each on terms of $35 cash; investigate this bargain. B. Altman, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owner's prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporationsn now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

MONTCLAIR.

Ideal house, semi-detached, 11 rooms, 2 baths; front, side porch; driveway; gas, electric light; refined neighborhood; convenient schools, town centre, trolley, Lackawanna; rent, $700. Mme. Anthony, 226 West 75th St. Telephone Columbus 5110.

Large, old-fashioned residence modernized; barn, large grounds, garden, fruit, attractive surroundings; $100 monthly. Apply Summit agents or owner, 674 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Valuable corner plot, buildings, opposite station, vacant May 1st. Week days only. Cash, $3,000; balance bond and mortgage. C. B. HUNTER, Bergenfield, N. J.

Very attractive gentleman's 10-room home, modern conveniences, garden, fruit, barn, $85 monthly. Eugene Jobs, Summit, N. J.

Modern semi-detached seven room house, fine neighborhood; price $4,000. 88 Steuben Street, East Orange.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Schroon Lake, Adirondacks.—Four miles from village, on State road; over six acres land; eight-room furnished cottage, running spring water, improvements. Carson, 976 Whitlock Av., New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY. 141 Broadway.

To Let.—Furnished.

TO LET

At St. Irene, County of Charlevoix, Quebec, near Murray Bay, comfortable Summer cottage, completely furnished, facing St. Lawrence River; contains 12 rooms; large living and dining room, 2 bathrooms; all modern conveniences; telephone, electricity, also tennis court; large grounds and stables if desired. For further particulars apply to C. Donohue, 28 St. Foy Road, Quebec.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

170th, 709 West.—Apartment to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Inquire premises.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
ELEVATOR APTS. LARGE ROOMS.
805 ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 150TH ST.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

170th, 709 West.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Inquire premises.

8 ROOMS, CORNER, $70.
400 WEST 152D ST., (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way, (147th.)

Finley Manor, 574 St. Nicholas Av.—Sublet apartment, 5 large outside rooms, 2 blocks from "L" station, facing park.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

565 West 181st St.—5 large, light rooms and bath, all improvements; electric light and telephone; rent $30.

Sublet.—Apartment 7 rooms and bath; high-class elevator apartment; $65 rent. 602 West 137th St., Apartment 56.

Non-housekeeping apts.; Spencer Arms; 2, 3, & 4 rooms. S. E. cor. 69th St. & B'way, N. Y.

Two room apartment, bath, maid service, restaurant, high-class. Apt. 2D, 309 West 86.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

56th St., 34 West.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, elegantly furnished.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted—West 60th to 82d, 3 single bedrooms, with 1 sitting room; $17 to $22. L 349 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

62d, 24 East.—Bachelor apartment; fine private residence; 2 rooms and bath, 1 room and bath; all improvements.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
105 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 8970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

98th, 307 West, (Schuyler Arms Hotel,) between Riverside and Broadway.—Strictly high-class hotel, beautifully furnished; 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower bath; all-night service; rent, $60 to $115 monthly, $15 to $30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3964 Riverside.

Four large furnished rooms; every window has sunshine and extensive view; telephone, electric light; sublet $50 month to September. Armstrong, 654 St. Nicholas Av. Call or phone Audubon 6460.

116th, 606 West.—Seven rooms, four chambers, modern, all outside, southern, large; delightful Summer apartment; one minute Riverside or Broadway; excellent transportation. Apartment 82.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5382.

Central Park West, 300.—Three or five room suit facing Central Park; very bright and sunny apartment; high-class house; with all modern conveniences; maid service. Ward.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. Leon Sobel Co. Tel. 7540 River.

Sublet six rooms and bath, high-class elevator apartment. 605 West 141st. Telephone 2960 Audubon.

98th, 215 West.—Elegantly furnished corner apartment, seven (7) rooms; large foyer; 3 baths; sublet. Apt. 11A.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

Handsomely furnished four rooms; kitchenette, linen, silver; reasonable. Coyle, 137 West 82d St.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—Three rooms and kitchen; piano; select neighborhood.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
F. L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

113th, 507 West.—4-room apartment; beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Beautifully furnished, sunny, 8-room elevator apartment. 15 West 91st St.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table. Stuyvesant 4275.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board; references; table board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Large front room; private bath; one flight; excellent table.

West Side.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Warm rooms; running water; excellent board; quiet home atmosphere; telephone.

NO. 16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms, with board; table board; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; references; table guests.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive large, small; private bath; excellent; Southern cooking. Smith.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double room with bath; price reasonable; excellent meals.

73D, 153 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny hall room; electricity; telephone; subway express.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, good table; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well appointed house; superior table; table guests.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; double, single rooms, baths, home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge. steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive second floor rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large second-story room, with board; private bath; high grade.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Two handsome rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; refined private family.

82D, 55 WEST.—Second floor, front; also entire third floor; bath; exceptional table; private family.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large room; running water; table guests; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Second floor room; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; references.

96TH, 65 WEST.—Sunny front room; two, $14; others; private bath; single rooms.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, in private residence; meals optional; references.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractive home; front, sunny room; superior meals. Apartment 51.

123D, 111 WEST.—Quiet, refined home; excellent table; reasonable.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large, light rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; telephone; reasonable rates.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—"Audubon," bright rooms; splendid meals; excellent service; $8 up, singly, $15 up, two; expected vacant, floor two rooms, bath, every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

BACHELORS.

If three or four gentlemen would like to join four others who have a nice home close to Drive we can take care of them. Very large rooms, good cook, butler; entirely different from hotel or boarding house; just like your own home. Telephone 3951 River. 321 West 89th St.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, Morningside Park Hotel.—Excellent rooms and board; social surroundings; $8 per week up; all conveniences; near "L." Morningside 4021.

PRIVATE FAMILY offer room and board to couple or two gentlemen wishing exclusive accommodation, west side. Y 242 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (Cor. 94th.)—Attractively furnished room, where one can feel right at home; excellent cuisine. Apt. 4.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 808, Corner 151st St. Private house; attractive large, small rooms; excellent Southern cooking; reasonable; table guests accommodated; references.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Charming Family Home of High Standard.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive.—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Japanese couple desire room, with board; private American family; high-class apartment; 80th to 100th St., west. A. B., 31 East 17th St.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2077.

Private Home—Aged or invalids, mentally, physically ill. C. Bell, Bernardsville, N. J.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with modern country home, will care for invalids or convalescents; prices $10 to $15 per week. Address Country, Y 262 Times Annex.

NURSE, owning farm and beautiful house, will take tubercular patients; board and nursing, $15 per week. Address Graduate, Y 263 Times Annex.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

West End Av., 794, (98th.)—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; moderate.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

To Rent.—Main floor, 50 by 95, in one of the most prosperous cities in the Northwest; population, quarter of a million; the most prominent corner in the main business section; either in whole or in separate departments; building occupied for women's ready-to-wear; suitable for cotton, wool, and silk dress goods, gents' furnishings, ladies' underwear, and hosiery and knitt goods, jewelry, notions, neckwear, leather goods, gloves, &c. Apply M 47 Times.

Large, modern machine shop, in operation, for sale by receiver as a going business, March 1; new building, fully equipped; never shut down; no labor troubles; in natural gas field. Inquire Robert Adair, Wooster, Ohio.

Will sell profitable Paterson silk mill, with over 30 looms in perfect condition, at reasonable price; owner has other interests. Address Box Y 264 Times Annex.

Interest in metal manufacturing company for sale; officership if desired. J 3 Times.

DENTAL RUBBERS.

Advertiser has for sale formulae and methods of working of a complete range of Dental Rubbers. Principals only write. Agents not answered. "PARA," Care Dorland Advertising Agency, 366 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NEW LAID EGGS, express, C. O. D., standard cases; less than city wholesale prices. Write for details. W. A. TUTHILL, Marissa, Ill.

Furnished rooming house, near Natural History Museum; long lease; electricity; income, $175 above rent. Apply 126 West 78th.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large front and back room; clean, quiet, select house.

18TH, 114 EAST.—Large, sunny, pleasant rooms, $3 up; congenial surroundings; centre dry goods district. Stuyvesant 1224.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman; private house.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large room; bath, electricity; select; choice location; gentleman; permanent.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Beautiful furnished room; private bath; electric lights; telephone.

West Side.

2D AND 3D FLOORS in private house, furnished, two rooms on each floor, with bath; will let singly or en suite. Plaza 1805.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; bachelor; hot water plant, electricity; references.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Select rooms, communicating; steam; electricity; open fireplace; references required.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; gentlemen.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room, with private lavatory. Keen.

58TH ST., 344 WEST.—Furnished large, small rooms; also large parlor; reasonable rent.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Resident, non-resident studios, rooms furnished; studio by hour. Plaza 3655.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; electricity, telephone, heat; $6.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Elegant furnished back parlor, other select rooms, front basement; gentlemen.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium-sized room, with running water, adjoining bath; steam heat; superior service.

69TH, 1 WEST.—Single room in exclusive apartment, overlooking Park; private family; references.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Warm medium rooms; steam; electricity; hot water; reference; telephone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive home; suite with private bath, or will divide; references.

70TH, 284 WEST.—Fine rooms, suites, $3.50 to $10; gentlemen. Phone Columbus 806.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Nice, airy rooms; parquet floors, electric light; references.

72D, 240 WEST.—Single room or suite; grand piano; private bath; elegantly furnished.

72D ST., 121 WEST.
Large room, with bath and kitchenette.

73D, 159 WEST.—Pleasant double room; southern exposure; hot water; bathroom floor; reference.

73D, 258 WEST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

73D, (near West End Av.)—Two handsome rooms; telephone 9059 Columbus.

73D, 269 WEST, (West End.)—Two adjoining medium rooms; sunny; $3, $6.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor; private bath; flight up; other rooms; reasonable.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family has large room with bath for couple; references. Owner.

75TH, 46 WEST, (near Park.)—Large room, with private bath; southern exposure; reasonable.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large, front room; private dressing room; all conveniences; telephone.

75TH, 253 WEST.—High grade rooms; newly furnished; references exchanged.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; other attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; references.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Select rooms, hot water heat; back parlor, kitchenette; electricity, telephone.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Elegant large rooms with bath; second floor; private family.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive medium and small sunny rooms; telephone; reception room.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, single, double; block subway; every convenience; reasonable.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Small costly furnished outside room; private house; select. Schuyler 10117.

82D, 134 WEST.—Second-floor front room; handsome; well furnished; reasonable rates; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished large sunny front room, and well heated.

88TH, 100 WEST.—Well furnished connecting rooms; telephone, steam; reasonable; comfortable. Agassiz.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Elegant single, double rooms; water, steam, electricity, telephone; references; reasonable.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; private washroom; adjoining bath; every convenience.

84TH, 54 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, sunny rooms; parlors for guests' use.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; near Drive; breakfast; reference.

88TH, 105 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike room; private family; telephone. Alvoid.

91ST, 54 WEST, (Near Park.)—Front parlor with connecting bedroom; electricity; $8; telephone.

94TH, 172 WEST.—Large front room; private house; private family; telephone; gentlemen.

94TH, 163 WEST.—Entire floor, sitting room, bed room, bath. Owner. References.

95TH, 171 WEST.—Newly furnished large, sunny room; fine single room. Marsh.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 230 West, (Broadway.)—Rooms, single, double; board optional. Apt. 6A.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny, high-class room; moderate. Apt. 4D.

97TH, (745 West End Av.)—Two adjoining rooms or single; bath, piano.

106TH, 221 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, sunny, outside room; gentlemen; near 103d subway. Kistler.

102D, 211 WEST.—Elegantly furnished parlor, connecting bedroom, together, singly; steam, bath. Phone Riverside 1399. Williams.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished room; bath; telephone.

104TH, 140 WEST.—Single or suite of rooms; L, subway; every convenience. Hamilton.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Bright, comfortable room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Copeland.

107TH ST., 205 WEST.
Single room, also bedroom with parlor; private, modern; breakfast. Riverside 820. Pelham.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms, single or ensuite; no other rooms, rate $4 and $5. Apartment 21.

111TH, 529 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Attractively furnished room. Apt. 4.

111TH ST., 535 WEST.—Large room, next bath; shower, electricity; family 2. Apt. 61.

112TH ST., 504 WEST.—Large, sunny room; reasonable; restaurant in house; convenient to car lines. 6th floor, west.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive front room in high-class elevator apartment. Bridges.

113TH, 508 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished, immaculate; elevator, electricity, telephone. Coffey.

114TH ST., 606 WEST.—KITCHENETTE, $7; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; OTHER LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; REASONABLE.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Gentlemen, opportunity! Sunny front room; near bath; phone Morningside 2896.

118TH, 419 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Pleasant suite, with kitchen; near Columbia University; attendance, telephone, elevator. Apt. 52.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny rooms; all conveniences; $2 up; private house; references.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, large, small, beautifully furnished, quiet; subway. Seller.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; 'phone, electricity, steam heat, elevator. McCague.

122D, 423 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, $3 and up; steam heat, electricity, shower, elevator. Phone 5550 Morningside. Apt. 54.

122D, 514 WEST.—Exceptional outside, single room; all conveniences; private family. 2W.

122D, 500 WEST.—Quiet, outside room, for two; three windows; elevator. Whyte.

123D, 541 WEST.—Two rooms; front; near Columbia, Riverside; 'phone, &c. Duncan.

128TH, 40 WEST.—Large, small, pleasant rooms; heat, elevator, phone; 6th Apt. Favorat.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Unusual large and small rooms; well heated; running water; telephone.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Beautiful outside rooms; mahogany furniture, Oriental rugs; $3. Audubon 6568.

141ST, 462 WEST.—Clean room; southern exposure; heat; electricity; bath same floor.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, scrupulously clean; elevator. Apt. 27.

145TH ST., 518 WEST.—Connected, sunny, clean rooms; double bed in one; lavatory; electricity; phone; $2.50; near subway. Ross.

148TH, (414 Convent Av.)—Single room, suitable business woman or man; private.

BROADWAY, 2,731, (103D SUBWAY.)
Attractive room; elevator apartment; breakfast optional. Telephone 10129 Riverside, 4th floor south.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (66th St.)—One block subway, L; rent moderate; choice outside rooms, facing park; gentlemen. Freeze.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471.—Connecting outside rooms; running water; gentleman. Beeten. 7878 Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 471.—Connecting outside rooms; gentleman. Beeten, 7878 Riverside.

CLAREMONT AV., 47, (Opposite Columbia University.)—Bright, comfortable rooms, $4.50. Apt. 54.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM; connecting bath; exclusive, private home; references exchanged. J 15 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable front room; reasonable; gentlemen. Apartment 31. Wise.

RIVERSIDE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny outside room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 35.

VERY ATTRACTIVE large room, in modern American basement private residence; exclusive and convenient location, West Seventies; gentleman only. Private, H 202 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV., 451.—Large, comfortable, front room; breakfast if desired; bath convenient. Lounsbery.

WEST END AV., 251, (Near 72d.)—Attractive rooms in private residence; private bath.

WEST END AV., 936.—Large front; running water; modern elevator. McNamee.

Brooklyn.

HENRY ST., 115.—Thoroughly renovated, new management; pleasant rooms; moderate rates; convenient.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CASHIER.—Young man, or woman as night cashier in restaurant; state experience and salary expected in own handwriting. Box Y 248 Times Annex.

FILE CLERK.—Graduate file clerk wanted for large institution; must be quick and accurate. Address, stating references, experience, and salary expected, Y 258 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—Young English girl as nursery governess in children's home in New Jersey. Apply 237 East 17th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Family of two adults, occupying six-room apartment, seek experienced white American or German-American houseworker; good home and liberal salary to right party. Apply Saturday morning, between 10 and 12, Apartment 4A, 1 West 85th St.

MILLINERS WANTED—EXPERIENCED WORKERS.
PEGGY HOYT,
516 5TH AV.,
NEW YORK.

MODEL, size 36, for coat house; bright young lady, capable of taking charge of show room. Hermit Cloak Co., 30 West 26th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good opportunity in downtown city office for attractive, ambitious girl; must have high school education and good appearance; willing to pay good salary with sure advancement to right girl. Apply in own handwriting, giving experience and salary. Y 251 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and typist; steady position; good salary; must be of ability and experience. Levy & Co., 9 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with good knowledge of English, age 20, wanted by large corporation. A. M., Box 70, Station D.

YOUNG GIRL wanted; willing to learn architecture and do typewriting. M 71 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WE HAVE OPEN a number of positions for typists, stenographers, and language translators at salaries ranging from $10 to $35 weekly. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Inc., Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, fourteen years' experience; entire charge office; exceptional recomendations. M 63 Times.

CARETAKERS; trustworthy couple; country; any distance; references. E Times Harlem.

CULTURED ENGLISHWOMAN.—Excellent linguist, musician, etc., desires position as social secretary, manager of large establishment, chaperon or visiting governess in wealthy American family; used to entire control with highest English families, chaperoning, introducing girls in society; high English and American references. Y 256 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; street, reception, evening gowns; remodels; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. 1158 Circle.

LADY speaking 4 languages wishes position as interpreter or companion. J 5 Times.

SECRETARY, stenographer, seven years' experience; thoroughly competent, accustomed to responsibilities; refined, well educated; reliable; no agencies. Gellner, 64 East 86th St. Tel., Lenox 6683.

RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL to mind baby morning and afternoon. J 34 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; references; possessing common sense. E. W., Times Harlem.

VIENNA DRESSMAKER desires few more customers; out by day; $3.50. T 90 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MISS CONKLIN'S
SECRETARIAL
SCHOOL.
17th year. Booklet on request.
Removed from 7 West 42nd St. to
Commercial Engineers' Building,
37 WEST 39TH STREET.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobile, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and newly painted and are guaranteed same as new; we will accept any reasonable offer. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Studebaker, 1914 touring car; excellent condition throughout; must be seen to be appreciated; $400.
J. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Overland, 1914 touring car; excellent in condition and appearance; fully equipped; $385. Diuguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

PACKARDS, NEW TWIN SIXES WITH SPECIAL BUILT LANDAULET BODIES; IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. C 23 TIMES.

Renault "30"; sale or rent, monthly; landaulet; like new. Favier, 118 East 60th St.

Detroit brougham, electric, $700. Perfect condition. DR. BUERGER, 40 East 41st, N. Y.

Automobiles for Rent.

Auto Renting Service.—Renaults, S. G. V., Packards, high-grade cars, at reasonable rates; coupe landaulets, coupe limousines, landaulet limousines; monthly, weekly; theatre calls. E. Halliters, 36 West 64th St. Columbus 2958.

Packard landaulet, new, handsomely equipped; rental weekly or monthly; owner drives in uniform. Mr. Davis, 333 5th Av., care of Martin & Martin.

Egidi Auto Service; latest models.
Lowest rates; day, week, month, year.
123 West 52d St. Phone 774 Circle.

Packard handsome limousine; best service, lowest rates; hour, month. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Packard limousine, 1915, weekly preferred; Westinghouse springs; owner driver, livery. 1294 Circle.

Owner will rent his Sedan limousine, by day or week. Spring 6236.

Late Pierce-Arrow limousine six 48, $275 monthly to desirable party. 5358 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Art.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS by Ryder and Morrelli, and others. 248 West 72d St. Phone, 1894 Columbus.

Purchase and Exchange.

We buy diamonds, pearls, jewelry, silverware, bric-a-brac, bronzes, pawn tickets. Berger, 204 West 42d St., Times Square.

LOST AND FOUND

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Sunday, 6th, on Broadway, Flushing, between bridge and railroad crossing, between 12 and 1 o'clock, leather handbag marked "N. P. N." containing gold vanity case marked "N. P. N." handkerchief, and $19 in cash; $50 reward. Return to A. K. Nimick, 823 Park Av., N. Y. Phone 7111 Lenox.

LOST—Platinum and diamond lorgnette with platinum chain; took taxi West 69th St. to Belmont Hotel, then to Metropolitan Opera House Thursday evening. If found kindly telephone 6631 Columbus. Reward.

LOST—Tuesday night, at Biltmore Hotel, diamond bar pin. Liberal reward and no questions asked if returned to D. A. Way, 162 West 54th St.

LOST—Feb. 7, Grand Central Station, or 4:03 Stamford local train, box containing rose point lace. Return to Madame Obry Cleaning Establishment, Grand Central Depot; reward.

LOST—Pocketbook on Academy St., containing cash and jewelry. Finder may keep cash and return jewelry. T. J. Harte, 674 Academy St., City.

LOST—Leather purse containing New Rochelle commutation, Broadway car or 78th and Hotel Ansonia, Feb. 10. D. Fitzgerald, 62 Woodlawn Av., New Rochelle.

LOST—Plain gold bracelet, with three small diamonds, between 110th and Warren Sts. Reward. Graham, 434 Central Park West.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, small gunmetal watch, with black ribbon fob and bronze medal; reward. Beiderhase, 202 W. 86th St.

LOST—Diamond and pearl pin, shape of lily of the valley; liberal reward. Call A. Gershel, 15 East 26th St.

LOST—Reward, diamond and pearl crescent pin, Wednesday; no questions. Myers, 39 Claremont Av.

LOST—Feb. 8, diamond sunburst pin, in Shubert Theatre or taxi. Liberal reward. Shannon, 29 Claremont Av.

LOST—Gold bracelet watch Tuesday afternoon; reward. Phone Schuyler 7855.

LIBERAL REWARD—Feb. 7, gentleman's gold ring, set with sapphires, two diamonds; inscription and "1908" inside band. J. E. Kelley, 94 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J.

REWARD—Diamond bowknot with large heart-shaped amethyst, Thursday, vicinity 181st and 173d. W. Hollweg, 90 Pinehurst Av.

REWARD.—Gold watch fob, ribbon engraving, "J. H. M.," Feb. 4, vicinity Broadway, Myrtle, subway, 42d. Mahnken, 937 Broadway, Brooklyn.

$20 REWARD.—Friday, brown velvet handbag containing gold powder box. 11 E. 32d.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Public Administrator New York County. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 230 of Laws of 1898, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1915, was published in the CITY RECORD three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 24, 1916.
WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator of the County of New York.

LAWYERS OF AMERICA, MEMBERS OF profession honored by Abraham Lincoln, will you compel Congress, through public opinion, to pay the old women, widows navy yard workmen, the wages found due their dead husbands by the Court of Claims. Respectfully, GEORGE HIRAM MANN.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED, leading concern, manufacturing lubricants and greases, looking for high-grade, thoroughly equipped lubricating oil and grease man, who understands minutely the export and jobbing business and can handle department; good position and salary for right party; all communications and interviews strictly confidential. Y 201 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate, neat; give age, experience, and salary expected. J 44 Times.

BOND SALESMAN Wanted.—Experienced; none others need apply; commission. G 314 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE WALL ST. BROKERAGE BOOKS, CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS. APPLY FIELDSTEEL & CO., 50 BROAD ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—New York Stock Exchange house; state age, salary, experience. G 377 Times Downtown.

BOOK SALESMEN, high class, wanted; very successful real estate proposition; minimum earnings $100 weekly; state experience. C 26 Times Annex.

CASHIER.—Young man or woman as night cashier in restaurant; state experience and salary expected in own handwriting. Box Y 248 Times Annex.

CREDIT MAN.

LARGE WHOLESALE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS FIRM HAVE OPENING FOR A CREDIT MAN; MUST HAVE HAD AT LEAST 10 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED IN STRICT CONFIDENCE; MENTION REFERENCES AND ALL PARTICULARS IN DETAIL; RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS L 376 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DISTRICT MANAGERS and Salesmen wanted, (several speaking foreign languages,) to present proved advertising proposition to merchants; premium, stamp, and specialty men preferred; campaign radius 100 miles New York; interview arranged in your section; drawing account to those who qualify. D. N. S., 910 Ordway Building, Newark, N.J.

DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED.
MECHANICAL DESIGNERS AND DETAILERS WITH GENERAL EXPERIENCE FOR LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY IN NEW YORK STATE; GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY BOX Y 238 TIMES ANNEX.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR PICTURE SECTION.
APPLY AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 5TH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

GLASS BLOWERS.—Several experienced men wanted immediately by old-established firm located near New York; permanent positions to capable men. Address Box Y 239 Times Annex.

MAN wanted to work in porcelain enamel factory; one who understands dipping and firing large pieces; steady work the year round; state wages and experience in first letter. Y 244 Times Annex.

MECHANICS for Great Britain.—Turners, fitters, coppersmiths, and brass finishers accustomed to heavy engines; six months' contract; must be British subects or American citizens of British extraction; union men only eligible. Addres G. B., P. O. Box [illegible], New York City.

PROOFREADER.—Experienced on book and job; one who can fill in on stone and case; union; right. J 54 Times.

PRINTING SALESMAN.—Publication printing plant has opening for experienced salesman who can estimate and is familiar with all branches of publication printing; state experience, references, and salary expected. Address Confidential, M 208 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Prominent banking house will make positions for three or four young men to become bond salesmen; must be recent graduates of regular day course of recognized colleges or universities; real opportunity for men of initiative and ability who are willing to learn the business and make it their life work; state age, when and where graduated, business experience, immediate salary required, and any other items of interest. M 67 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; an overseaming machine salesman with practical experience; please give references, salary. M 68 Times.

SALESMAN.—TWINE SALESMAN; GOOD COMMISSION; STEADY POSITION. G 373 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling to physicians, to sell electro-medical apparatus for inhalation treatment. F. H. Travis, Suite 1,103, 18 East 41st St., New York.

STOCK AND BOND salesman wanted, experienced; thoroughly responsible house; steady, profitable employment right man; state experience. C 25 Times Annex.

TOOL DESIGNERS experienced on jigs, fixtures and dies; state age, salary, and experience in first letter. Y 238 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN.—Five energetic and forceful young men who can learn work in chemical factory near Perth Amboy and develop into foremen; rapid promotion for right men $65 to $95 per month. Y 259 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted in receiving department with experience in wholesale grocery house or restaurant. State age, experience, and salary expected. Y 247 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

IF YOU ARE UNEMPLOYED and possess the qualities necessary to fit you for a position it is possible that we can be of assistance to you.

Please call in person and your case will receive our personal attention. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Inc., Singer Building.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, disentangled; systems installed; tax statements; arrangements, firms, corporations not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Tel. Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT, (32,) office manager; wide experience; well educated; highly recommended, character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, A1 references and qualifications; go anywhere; conscientious. C 30 Times Annex.

ACADEMY COMMERCIAL GRADUATE, speaking four languages, wishes any position; $10. C 22 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, (19;) typist, good penman; high school graduate. M 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (35,) ten years' experience in office management, following up of credits, &c., now in employ of public accountant, desires making a change; can accept position in week or ten days. H. B. R., 1,937, 50 Broad St., city.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, (32,) wishes employment; fourteen years' experience; $18. G 211 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write William Hooker, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Col. 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced; five years' references last employer; city, country. T 132 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced mechanic; best references; city, country. L 364 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC, married, wishes position, private; A1 references; city, country. J 6 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (28;) single; 10 years' experience foreign, American cars; expert mechanic and driver; A1 references; honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, 39 East 42d St., Room 11. Tel. Murray Hill 1525.

DRAFTSMAN (25) seeks position with builder; six years architect's office and superintendent; technical graduate. L. R., 973 Whitlock Av.

EXECUTIVE of proven ability; experienced accountant, correspondent and systematizer; broad-gauged man, well recommended. Address C 31 Times Annex.

MACHINIST HELPER or garage work; understand electricity. Schwab, 1,001 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

MANAGER, (35.)
Sales or office; forceful correspondent; initiative, energy, tact; A1 record. S. K., 32 W. B'way.

MASSEUR, graduate, young Swede, wishes engagements gentlemen's residences; best references. J 26 Times.

REAL ESTATE EXPERT, young man of sterling character, seeks connection with realty owner; knowledge insurance mortgages. T 128 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in automobile specialties and tires, desires to make connection to represent factory in Southwest, headquarters Dallas, Texas; here now to make arrangements. C. H. Perretz, 1,250 President St., Brooklyn.

TRANSLATOR of German into English desires position; can translate very quickly and with reliability; possess highest references. Y 261 Times Annex.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, (28,) preparing for C. P. A. certificate, wishes position, assistant auditor, accountant, or cost manager, with advancement. Address P. O. Box 22, East Orange, N. J.

YOUNG MAN seeks position; high school graduate; anything with advancement; auto experience. J. Runge, 377 9th Av., Astoria, L. I.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

ASSOCIATED BIBLE STUDENTS.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
West 63d St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"The Spiritual Encounter."
8 P. M.—"Refuge From the Tempest."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
Seats Free. No collection.

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Sunday, February 13th.
11 A. M., "Messages to the Churches (V. Sardis)"; 8 P. M., "Purifying the Soul"; 9:45 A. M., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class.
Midweek Bible Study, Thursday Evenings.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., preaches.
11—"Knowing Whom We Believe."
8—"What Lincoln Would Do if He Were President Now."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, }
Dr. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8.
Morning—Seventy-fifth Anniversary Sermon.
Evening—Abraham Lincoln.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"THE CHRISTIAN'S REASONABLE SERVICE; OR, PROVING WHAT IS THE PERFECT WILL OF GOD."
8 P. M.—"WHAT SHALL I DO THEN WITH JESUS; OR, PILATE'S VAIN ATTEMPT TO WASH AWAY HIS GUILT IN WATER."
On Friday Night, February 18, at 8 o'clock, Dr. Haldeman will continue his expositions on "HOW TO READ THE BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, EXODUS, THE BOOK OF REDEMPTION, THE BOOK FULL OF KEYS. WHOEVER CAN READ EXODUS CAN UNDERSTAND THE BIBLE." A Cordial Welcome to All.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. A. RAY PETTY, Acting Pastor, preaches.
11—"The Lure of an Ideal."
8—"Step Lively."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
preaches Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—Hon. WM. S. BENNETT, LL. D.
11 A. M.—"THE INNER WORLD."
8 P. M.—"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 234 W. 11th St.
ROBERT F. Y. PIERCE, D. D., Pastor.
11—"Saving the Saved." 8—"The Medicine of Mirth; or, The Place of Joy in the Religious Life."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent, Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON.
11 A. M.—"Marching Orders."
8 P. M.—"Christian Manliness."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Ave.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Ave. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d.
Sixth Church, 1931 Washington Ave., Bronx.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School 10 A. M. Service 11.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"THE THREE DAYS;—or
THE LAW OF THE RESURRECTION."
Pastor's Class, open to all, 12:20.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.—Dr. JEFFERSON preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Subject 8 P. M., "The Lord's Prayer."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.,
preaches 11 A. M.
8—"Is Immigration a Peril?"

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. FINIS IDLEMAN, 142 West 81st St. 11 and 8. "FOR GOD AND COUNTRY."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. JOHN L. ELLIOTT, Speaker. Subject: What Some Great Americans Have Thought of Religion; Robert G. Ingersoll and Theodore Parker.
8 P. M.—Mr. ALFRED W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: What Do We Know About Moses?

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
5th Av. and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. SAMUEL SCHULMAN,
Sunday morning at 11,
"GOD'S WORD THROUGH AMERICA."

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, AT 10:45.
Dr. Wise: "LIFE'S DEEPER THINGS."
II.—"THE TRAGEDY OF EDUCATION."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Enelow on
"THE SYNAGOGUE AND CITIZENSHIP."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. Silverman on
"THE NEW LIBERALISM."
Monday, 11:00 A. M., Dr. Enelow on
"THE GENEALOGY OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. at 120th St. Dr. HARRIS.
Sat., Feb. 12, 11 A. M.—"The Humanity of Lincoln."
Fri., Feb. 18, 8.15 P. M.—"The Bible as Literature."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. Remensnyder; service 11.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Lecture 10 A. M., J. Melvin Lee, N. Y. U. "Newspaper Ethics."—Dr. Jamieson, 11. PARK AVENUE CHURCH, cor. 86th Street.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH,
Sixtieth Street.
Rev. Worth M. Tippy, D. D., Pastor.
REV. PROFESSOR WALLACE MACMULLEN will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible classes for men and women, 10 A. M. Social hour, 6 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Services at 11 A. M., and at 8 P. M. "Abraham Lincoln," by Congressman Walter M. Chandler. Sermon: "A Clever Detective." Revival all week.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, The Fireside Church,
76th St., west of Columbus Av.
FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, D. D., Minister.
11, "The Religion of Lincoln."
8, "The World's Greatest Love Story."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th Street and West End Avenue.
CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., Preaching by the Pastor.
8 P. M., Address by
SENATOR FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT.
(Subject: "Abraham Lincoln,")
Professor in Hamilton College and Member of the Editorial Staff of the "Outlook." Pews reserved for Hamilton College Alumni and Oneida Co. Association. Every one invited.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th St., west of Broadway.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Rev. William H. Young, Associate Pastor of Washington Square Church.
8 P. M.—Hon. Frank Moss. Patriotic address.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister. 11 and 8.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

NEW THOUGHT.

ANNA W. MILLS.
World's Tower Building, 110 West 40th. Sundays, 11:15, Subject, "Freedom Through Knowing Truth." Thursdays, 3 P. M. Subject, "Happiness and Health." All welcome.

DIVINE SCIENCE,
NORTH BALL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, 45th St. and Broadway. Services 11 A. M.
W. John Murray, Pastor.
Subject: "ENDURANCE."

HARRY GAZE.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M., 218 Madison Av.,
"THE SUPREME SOURCE OF POWER."
All welcome.

HOW TO APPLY NEW THOUGHT PRINCIPLES TO YOUR DAILY NEEDS Every Sunday morning at the Hotel Empire, (Broadway & 63d St.) at 11:15 A. M. Tomorrow's Topic, "MAN AS GOD."

NEW THOUGHT.

"It is not the thing itself but our attitude towards it which determines its effect upon our life."—Sears.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
No other Church like it anywhere.
No creed. No dogma. Non-Sectarian.
Believes in the usefulness and beneficial effects of all Churches and all religions—for those who want them.
Teaches a religion and worship BIG enough to see the GOOD in all other Churches and religions.

CRITERION THEATRE,
Broadway at 44th Street.
Sundays, 11:15 a.m. F. W. Sears, M.P., Speaker
Subject: "Out of Darknes Into LIGHT."
Finest Music. Beautiful Environment.
Unexcelled Lecture.
YOU Are Welcome. Seats Free.

MRS. CHAPIN, THEATRE FRANCAIS,
23 West 44th St. Sunday, 11:15,
"THE SUCCESS OF COURAGE."
Sunday evening service at studio, 21 West 44th St. Classes Saturdays and Mondays at 3:30 P. M.

UNITY SOCIETY.
NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 W. 58th St.
Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M.
Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

28 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11, Mrs. VAN MARTER. Subject:
"THE UPWARD TRAIL."
8 P. M., Francis E. Sheber,
"APPRECIATION AND APPROPRIATION."

PRESBYTERIAN.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D.D., preaches 11 A.M. WEST END PRESBY., Amsterdam at 105th.
8 P. M.—CAPT. RICHMOND P. HOBSON,
"DESTROYING THE DESTROYER!"

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Communion at the morning service.

Capt. RICHMOND P. HOBSON, Hero of the Merrimac, will speak on "Destroying the Great Destroyer," W. 44th St. United Presbyterian Church, Feb. 13, 11 A. M. Welcome.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D.,
Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
4:30 P. M.—The third special monthly musical service, 3 quartettes, assisted by Hans Leetz, violinist; Karl Kirksmith, 'cellist, and Mildred Dilling, harpist.

DR. PARKHURST
Preaches Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Evening: Oratorio of "Elijah."
Prelude, violin, harp, and organ, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. JOWETT
will preach at the morning service and
G. SHERWOOD EDDY
will preach in the afternoon.
Offering for Assembly's Board of Ministerial Relief. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Midweek Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON
174th St. at Broadway.
DR. MARTIN, AT 11 AND 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11—Dr. Work preaches. 8—Musical service.
Dr. Work on Lincoln.

HARLEM-NEW YORK PRESBYTERIAN, 128th St. and 7th Av. Rev. GEORGE W. ARMS preaches, 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. ROBERT RUSSELL WICKS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Short Vesper Service at 4 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Subject: "LINCOLN."

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON preaches at 11 and 8.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, Cor. 141st St.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister,
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill,
{ Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and 4 o'clock.
Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class at 10 A. M.
Prof. Charles Thaddeus Terry, Leader.
Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY,
12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher, the Reverend WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE, D. D., President of Brown University. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner 10th Street.
Rev. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions,
will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. D. ERNEST McCURRY at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dr. W. L. Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Burch. (Service for Daughters of the King.)
Daily services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (Choral, except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Evening prayer and sermon by the Rev. Lyman Howes at 4 P. M. Moving Picture Services at 8 P. M. in Parish House, 251 West 80th St.

CALVARY CHURCH 4th Avenue and 21st Street.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
11 A. M.—The Rev. B. D. Chambers.
8 P. M.—The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Broadway and 155th St., Rev. Dr. GATES, Vicar. —8, 8:45, 9:45, 10:30, 11, 4, 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4. Vespers of the Dead, 5.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
East 89th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30-10 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., Morning Prayer. Sermon by Rector.
Te Deum in E....................Parker
Vested Choir, Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Anthem, "The Sun Shall No More Be Thy Light"..............Woodward
Postlude, Harp Solo, "Consolation," Mendelssohn
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
'Cello Solo, Andante...........Gotterman
Contralto Solo, "O Lord, Rebuke Me Not".........................Wooler
Quartet, "Meditation".....Bach-Gounod
Violin, 'Cello, Harp, Organ.
Anthem, "Sun of My Soul"......Turner
Address by Rector.
8 P. M., EVENSONG.
Sermon by Rev. JOSEPH D. C. WILSON.
Congregational Singing.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
8—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and 6th Avenue.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:45 P. M.—French Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, W. L. Kinsolving.
8:00 P. M.—Thursday—Organ Recital.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rector.
4 P. M.—Evensong, RUSSIAN MUSIC.
RUSSELL B. KINGMAN, 'Cellist.
Address by the Rev. E. Russell Bourne.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 o'clock. 10:30, CALKIN'S MASS AND SERMON. CHORAL EVENSONG and PROCESSION, 4 o'clock. SERMON at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..................8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer, (Rector)........11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital.........7:30 P. M.
Evensong, (Dr. Rushton)..........8:00 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway & 10th St.
Rev. Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, Rector.
8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. W. G. Thayer, D.D.)

POPULAR VESPERS, Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., 4 P. M. Laura Tappen, 'Cellist, "Adagio," Chopin; "Chant du Menestrel," Glazounow. Leo Riggs, Recital Organist, "Toccata," Dubois; "Marche Funebre et Chant Seraphique," Guilmant; "Di Notte," Palumbo; "Cavatina," Raff. Readings from the Apocrypha by Dr. Gates. Address, "Prayer of Esdras."

ST. ANDREW'S,
CORNER 5TH AV. and 127TH ST.
GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, Rector, preaches 11 A. M.; JOHN S. HAIGHT, Curate, 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach.
4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address.
Preacher, Rev. John R. Atkinson.
Cantata, "The 13th Psalm," Mendelssohn.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, East of 3rd Avenue.
All seats free. All welcome.
The Rev. KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11, and 8.
Special music every Sunday evening.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays mass at 7; holy days and Friday at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY.)
4.—Evensong and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN.)

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth St. and Second Av.
Regular morning service—with sermon by the Rector (preceded by musical programme from 10:30 on) at 11 o'clock.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, } Clergy.
JOSIAH MARTYN NEIFERT. }

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.
Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th St., near Broadway.
Dr. SEAGLE (Rector) preaches at 11 and
Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady at 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong, Noble's Gloria Domine.
8—Mr. John Barrett, "The New Americanism: America's Great Opportunity."

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, Preacher, the Rev. W. T. Manning, D. D.; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

Hamilton Grange Reformed Church,
Convent Av. & W. 149 St., nr. Amst. Av.
Paul Seibert Leinbach, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"CHRIST THE ENTHUSIAST."
8 P. M.—"EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION?"

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. J. Frederic Berg, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D. D.,
Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"'Preparedness' for What?"
8 P. M.—"A Cup of Cold Water."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D.,
Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Religion of Abraham Lincoln."
8 P. M.—"The Devil Quoting Scripture."
Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., subject: "The Least and the Greatest in the Kingdom of God." Special Music. Selections from the works of George W. Chadwick.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.,
Rev. Dr. T. R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate.
Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: "WHAT WERE WE SET UPON THIS PLANET TO DO?"
Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the MESSIAH, Park Av., 34th St.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "IS THERE ONE PERFECT LAW OF LIFE?" 8:15 P. M.—Public Conference—Subject: "LEGAL CENSORING OF MOTION PICTURES: A MENACE TO FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS." Speakers: LESTER F. SCOTT and ORRIN G. COCKS.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven.
"EMERSON, THE MAN."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D.D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"CHRIST WILL CONQUER." "WHY AND WHEN?" Dr. HALL. "HOW AND WHERE?" Rev. C. H. VAIL. 4:30 P. M.—Cantata, "The Prophet Psalmist," adapted from Farmer's Mass in B flat.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS,
2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15,
"WHY IS PAIN PERMITTED?"
Mr. Ernest S. Suffern. Lending Library.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 West 45th St. —Public lecture Sunday evening, 8:15; subject: "Soul and Immortality," Edward Herrmann.

Y. M. C. A.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT,
Men's Meeting—"The Quality of Mercy."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL BRANCH, 7 EAST 15TH ST.
SPECIAL JUBILEE SERVICE,
Sunday afternoon, Feb. 13, 3:30.
Mrs. FRANCIS B. FAY will speak on
"OUR COMPANIONSHIP."
Everybody Welcome.

OTHER SERVICES.

DISCUSSIONS ON PREPAREDNESS,
PILGRIM HALL,
(BROADWAY TABERNACLE,)
Broadway and 56th Street.
SPEAKERS:
Tuesday, February 15th,
George Haven Putnam,
Oswald Garrison Villard,
Tuesday, February 29th,
Bainbridge Colby,
Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Vice Chairman of the Woman's Peace Party.
All Meetings at 8 P. M.
PUBLIC CORDIALLY INVITED.

OTHER SERVICES.

DR. WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, Author of "THE MIKADO AND HIS EMPIRE," will give an illustrated lecture on "JAPAN" to members of the Japanese Missions and their friends at the chapel of the Reformed Church of Harlem, 101 W. 123d St., Saturday evening, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock. Others will be welcomed on payment of 25c. admission.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, pastor. —Sunday morning and evening, preaching by the Pastor. Morning, "Monthly Communion"; evening, Special Sermon to Young Men.

HENRY FRANK
Theatre Francais, 19 W. 44th; Sunday, 3.
"What Is Right?" Prolog: "Preparedness."

THE RESCUE SOCIETY,
Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyers St.,
Live Gospel Service Nightly, 10 o'Clock.
T. J. Noonan, Superintendent.

REV. STUART L. TYSON,
M. A., (OXON.)
formerly Professor of the New Testament in the University of the South, is giving a series of lectures on "Studies in the Bible" at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Av., above 45th St., on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 2:30 o'clock, ending March 2. No tickets of admission will be required.

SUNDAY BIBLE HOURS, 3:45 P. M.
Natl. Bible Inst. Bldg., 214 W. 35th St.
Tomorrow, DON O. SHELDON, Pres. of the Institute. Subject: "Characteristics of the Life That Wins." THE PUBLIC WELCOME.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. Park West.
Swami Bodhananda, "Power of Thought," 3 P. M. Tuesday, "Gita," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES

CONGREGATIONAL.

THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn, (Two Blocks from Borough Hall Station.)—Rev. Paul Dwight Moody, of South Congregational Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt., will preach at 11:00 A. M., Feb. 13th. Topic: "The Shadow of the Almighty." Mr. Moody is the son of the world-famous evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, who is held in grateful and loving remembrance by thousands of people in this city. 7:45 P. M., at the Hometime Service in the Church Parlors, Mr. Moody will deliver a timely address on Abraham Lincoln. Public cordially invited to all services.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange St., Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject "How Jesus Handled the Problem of Suffering." Thirteenth sermon in the Life of Christ.
Evening subject: "Washington—the Pattern American." Twelfth address on Heroes as Prophets of a New Era.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

NATIVITY, FLATBUSH, Ocean Av. and Av. F. Rev. ANDREW FLEMING, Rector.—Services 11 A.M., 8 P.M.; 3d Sun. also 8 A.M.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop Service at 11.

FLATBUSH UNITARIAN CHURCH, Beverly Road and East 19th St. Rev. LEON A. HARVEY, 11 A. M., "The Spirit of '76." Second in series on "The Spirit of America."

All Day Today

"Better the day, better the deed"—and you can put your holiday to no better use than to make it save you money—in our

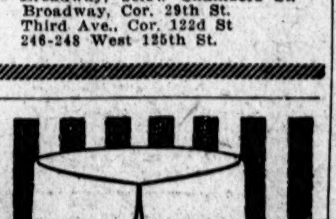
Clearance Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats at $19.50

Every one was a rare good bargain before we reduced it. At these Clearance prices—you simply can't afford to overlook them.

Stores Open All Day Today

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St
246-248 West 125th St.



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VINCENT says:

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C. N. VINCENT
[illegible] Ave.—[illegible] St.

WARD STOPS WORK ON PUMP STATION

Threatens to Revoke Park Department's Permit to Build Temporary Structure.

DEMANDS PERMANENT PLANS

Commissioner Will Test Power of the Board of Water Supply to Disregard His Orders.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward served notice on the Board of Water Supply late yesterday afternoon that unless they stopped work immediately on the pumping station in Morningside Park, between 121st and 122d Streets, he would revoke the permit granted to them by the Park Department to build a temporary structure. Commissioner Ward insisted, moreover, that work be stopped on the building until plans for a permanent structure had been submitted to the Park Department and approved.

The Park Commissioner asserted that he had been conferring with the Corporation Counsel as to how far the enabling act under which the Board of Water Supply had been building the Catskill aqueduct system exempted them from complying with the provisions of the city charter. These provisions compel the submission of plans for any building to the architects of the Park Department and to the Municipal Art Commission.

President Charles Strauss of the Board of Water Supply takes the stand that the legislative act under which the board is acting gives him the power to do anything without conferring either with the Park Commissioner, the Municipal Art Commission, or the Board of Estimate. The Park Commissioner is preparing to test that power. It is this so-called freedom from interference by any of the city departments that caused the Board of Water Supply to defy the Park Commissioner's order, given last Monday, to cease work on the structure.

Commissioner Ward's letter follows:

Feb. 11, 1916.

To the Board of Water Supply, City of New York.

Dear Sirs—Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of Feb. 8, in reply to mine of the 7th, in which I stated that work must cease on the Morningside Park structure until such time as plans for a permanent building had been duly submitted and approved by this department.

I regret to say that I do not consider your reply a satisfactory one for the following reasons:

It does not contain the required assurance that you will cease work on the structure, and the department engineers inform me that work is still proceeding.

It gives no assurance that your board proposes to formally submit plans to this department and to the Municipal Art Commission, as provided by law.

Your letter makes it clear that you have made plans for a permanent structure, and you state that any permanent building erected at this point will be designed "by competent architects," but you make no definite statement as to when, if at all, you propose to submit these plans to the Park Department and subsequently to the Municipal Art Commission.

Although you state "that the structure now existing in Morningside Park is temporary," and will be entirely "demolished in due time," you qualify your statement by adding, "unless certain parts can be economically utilized for a permanent structure to be finally erected."

In the light of your letter, it would appear that with the exception of the small iron structure at the top, the entire steel frame work erected under color of a temporary permit, is part and parcel of a permanent building, which you propose to erect.

Furthermore, there is nothing thus far to show how long you propose to maintain the temporary structure in its present position.

I feel bound again to insist that work on the Morningside Park structure must cease until plans for a permanent building are submitted and approved.

Unless your board duly submits these plans I shall consider that you take the position that the powers vested in you by act of the Legislature exempt you from complying with the provisions of the city charter in this connection. I can scarcely believe that such exemption exists, and have asked the Corporation Counsel to give me an opinion on this question. Should the board be able to exercise a power of this character the result would be to negative all the benefits obtained for the city in creating the Municipal Art Commission and would deprive the parks of due protection through the officials now charged with their preservation and safe keeping.

Unless work ceases at once, I shall proceed to revoke the temporary permit granted to you, until these matters are thoroughly cleared up.

Past history has more than once proved that the fact that a structure is put up under a "temporary permit" is in itself no guarantee that it will not remain for a great length of time a serious detriment to the city's park use. I need only cite the case of the Brooklyn Bridge Terminal, where ten years ago, under the guise of a temporary structure, the hideous building was erected which stretches out today over the City Hall Park, and which still remains an eyesore without any definite prospect of its removal.

To avoid in future any possible misunderstandings between the Board of Water Supply and the Park Department, I would suggest that the custom which seems to have prevailed in the past, of informal conferences between subordinate officials of the two departments, be discontinued, and that in future the initiative in this and other matters be taken up by letter from your board to me as Park Commissioner, after which I can detail such representative as seems advisable to attend conferences and technical discussions, if required, and report back to me before final action is taken.

Yours very truly,
CABOT WARD,
Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond.

Work on the framework of the Morningside Park pump structure is nearly completed. The building will be covered with sheet iron, temporarily, while the machinery is being installed, but that is the only respect in which it will be a "temporary structure."

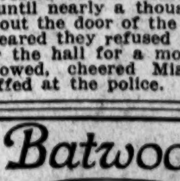
EMMA GOLDMAN ARRESTED.

Police Say She Violated Law in Lecture on a Medical Topic.

Emma Goldman, anarchist and lecturer, was arrested last night as she was about to enter Vorwart Hall, 153 East Broadway, where she was to have lectured on the Philosophy of Atheism. The warrant, which was served by two detectives of the Fifth Inspection District, charged Miss Goldman with having lectured on a medical question in defiance of Section 1,142 of the Penal Code.

In a number of lectures in this city Miss Goldman has touched upon the subject which led to her arrest, but, according to Policeman Caspers of Inspector Bolan's staff, she went beyond the bounds set by law at a lecture on Tuesday in the New Star Casino. The warrant upon which she was arrested was issued by Magistrate Breen on Feb. 8 in the Harlem Court.

Dr. Ben Reitman, her manager, said that, though Miss Goldman could have been arrested at her home, the police waited until nearly a thousand persons were about the door of the hall. When she appeared they refused to allow her to enter the hall for a moment. Some 500 followed, cheered Miss Goldman, and scoffed at the police.



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BROKER'S MONEY TO CHURCH

John S. Bussing's Will Provides for Widow and Relatives Also.

John S. Bussing, who was a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Geldston & Bussing, in his will, filed for probate yesterday, bequeathed $100,000 in cash to his sister, Mary Bussing of 4 East Twelfth Street, and $100,000 to his widow, Mrs. Emily M. Bussing of 26 East Tenth Street. Mrs. Bussing also receives the Tenth Street residence and its contents, and the income for life from the entire residuary estate. Edith S. Bussing of 147 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, an iece, receives $1,000 in cash and the life income from a trust fund of $40,000.

Upon the death or remarriage of the widow, the residue, no valuation of which is given, is to be divided, one-half to the General Synod of the Reformed Church, to be used for the benefit of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., and one-fourth each to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church and the Women's Board of Domestic Missions of the same church. Upon the death of Edith S. Bussing, her trust fund is to be turned over to the General Synod for the benefit of the Widows' and Disabled Ministers' Fund.

There are additional bequests aggregating $19,000 to the Reformed Church Board of Domestic Missions; $3,000 more to the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, and $2,000 additional to the Theological Seminary. There are bequests of $1,000 each to the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Lexington Avenue Branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, and the New York Bible Society.

Florence Gibson McGuffey of Elmhurst, L. I., a niece, receives $6,000 in cash and the life income from a trust fund of $15,000. Robert S. Bussing of 20 Garden Place, Brooklyn, a nephew, receives $5,000, and Elizabeth Foster Jenkins of 440 West Fifty-seventh Street receives a similar sum.

Discuss Nicaragua Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—After devoting the whole of yesterday's session to the discussion of the proposed treaties with Nicaragua and Colombia, the Senate spent two hours today in executive session on the Nicaraguan treaty alone. It is expected that a vote will be reached tomorrow, and that the treaty, with an amendment, will be ratified. On the other hand, the Colombia treaty, even as amended so as to reduce the American payment to Colombia and soften the expression of regret, is not expected to command enough Republican votes to get anything like the required two-thirds vote.

RE-ENACTS MURDER OF BAFF FOR POLICE

Archiello Admits Firing Fatal Shot and Plays Parts of Other Nine Assassins.

COST INSTIGATORS $4,200

Go-Between Got Most of the Money —Police Seek Poultryman Who Directed Gunmen.

Giuseppe Archiello, the gunman, who admitted on Thursday that he had taken part in the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market poultry dealer, confessed yesterday that he had fired one of the shots which killed Baff on Nov. 14, 1914.

He re-enacted in the office of District Attorney Swann the incidents attending the murder, portraying in turn the parts taken by himself and nine other principals.

He showed dramatically how one man in the inner circle of the plot handed out the two revolvers used in the crime; how a man in the poultry business, who accompanied the party of murderers in the automobile, spurred them on; how two others went to a saloon to telephone to Baff and bring him out to his poultry stall into the street; how the position of the automobile was shifted to be in the best position for escape; how Baff came out and was shot at three times, two bullets taking effect, and how the gunmen, under instructions, walked instead of running, to the automobile.

When Archiello showed how he had handled his revolver, District Attorney Swann asked if the use of his left hand was correct. "I do my work with my left hand," Archiello explained.

Five of those accused by Archiello, including himself, are under arrest, four are missing, and one is dead. Carmine di Paulo, who was called as a material witness when he was arrested on Thursday, was described by Archiello as one of those in the murder plot. The others under arrest are Frank Farrara, the chauffeur, and Tony and Joe Zafarano, who are accused of acting as lookouts.

The most important of the missing men, of course, is the poultry dealer who urged the gunmen to their work. This man also made the financial arrangements for the murder, which, according to information obtained by the police and District Attorney yesterday, cost $4,200. Archiello said that on the automobile ride to West Washington Market he asked the poultry dealer why Baff was to be killed.

"He sells chickens cheap and makes us buy them high," answered the poultry man. "He has been ruining our business."

Archiello said the poultry dealer explained that others, as well as he, wanted Baff out of the way. The police have information that many individual subscriptions by business rivals of Baff went into the fund for his murder. It is believed that if the case is cleared up completely a score or more of men will stand charged with murder in the first degree.

The next most important man in the plot after the poultry dealer described by Archiello was Ippolito Greko, the saloon keeper who was murdered last October. He hired and paid the actual perpetrators of the crime, and was present as overseer when Baff was dispatched.

Three others described by Archiello and now sought by the police are the second man, who actually fired on Baff, the man who furnished the revolvers a few minutes before the shooting, and the man who telephoned to Baff. Archiello's description of some of the men sought was vague.

The procuring of the murder of Baff was the most involved transaction of its kind which the detectives on the case have ever dealt with. The men who wanted Baff killed were far removed by differences of language and habits from the men who shot the poultry dealer, and there is evidence that a series of intermediaries were interposed between the instigators and the assassins. The police do not know just how the fund of $4,200 was distributed, but most of it stuck to the hands of the middlemen. Archiello said that for firing one of the shots that killed he got $100. Farrara, the chauffeur, said that he got $100. That is all of the fund which has so far been checked up. The police figure that about $3,500 went for overhead charges, and that the gunmen and their immediate staff of lookouts and decoys got about $600 or $700.

Greeters' Association Gives Ball.

The eighth annual ball of the Greeters' Association, composed of the hotel clerks and officers in the various principal hotels of New York, was held last night in the Music Room of the Biltmore. About 300 members of the organization and their friends attended. At midnight supper was served. Basil Curran of the St. Regis is the President of the Greeters, and Thomas J. Farrell the Secretary and Treasurer.

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